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GLOVER——GRAVET

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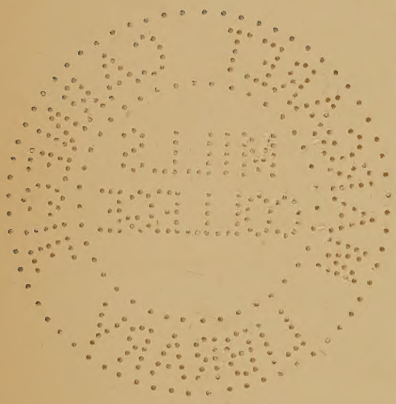

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GLOVER, BOYER (*fl.* 1758–1771), Muggletonian, was a watch and clock maker in Leadenhall Street, London. He was a strong Muggletonian, but the notices of him in the records of the sect are very scanty. He acted as a peacemaker, and opposed the issue of the fourth (1760) edition of Reeve and Muggleton's 'Divine Looking-Glass,' containing political passages omitted in the second (1661) and fifth (1846) editions. Glover's spiritual songs are more in number, and rather better in quality, than those of any other Muggletonian writer. His pieces are to be found in 'Songs of Gratefull Praise,' &c., 1794, 12mo (seven by Glover); and 'Divine Songs of the Muggletonians,' &c., 1829, 16mo (forty-nine by Glover, including the previous seven, and one by his wife, Elizabeth Glover). Others are in unprinted manuscript collections.

[Manuscript archives of the London Muggletonians; works cited above.] A. G.

GLOVER, CHARLES WILLIAM (1806–1863), violinist and composer, was born in London in February 1806. Glover played the violin in the orchestras of Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, and was appointed musical director at the Queen's Theatre in 1832. He composed numerous songs, duets, pianoforte pieces, and arrangements. Some of the vocal pieces are semi-comic, such as 'Cousin Harry;' while ''Tis hard to give the Hand where the Heart can never be' is a specimen of his once popular sentimental ballads. Glover died on 23 March 1863.

[Brit. Mus. Catalogues of Music; Grove's Dict. i. 600; Brown's Biog. Dict. p. 273.] L. M. M.

GLOVER, EDMUND (1813?–1860), actor and manager, was the eldest son of Julia Glover [q. v.] He occupied for a time a leading position at the Haymarket Theatre, and went to Edinburgh, where, under Murray, he played leading business. He appears to have joined that company about 1841. He was a man of diversified talents, a sound, though not a brilliant actor, a good dancer, fencer, and pantomimist, and the possessor of some skill in painting. A high position was accordingly conceded him in Scotland. His salary in 1842 was three guineas weekly, the parts he played including Richelieu, Stukeley in the 'Gamester' to the Beverley of Edmund Kean, Rob Roy, Claude Melnotte, Creon in 'Antigone,' Jonas Chuzzlewit, John Peerybingle in the 'Cricket on the Hearth,' Othello, Macbeth, Richard III, Iago, Shylock, Cardinal Wolsey, Robert Macaire, and Don Cæsar de Bazan. On 16 Jan. 1848 he played Falkland in the 'Rivals,' being his first appearance after a recent severe accident. At this period he engaged Jenny Lind [q.v.] to sing in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, and cleared 3,000*l.* by the transaction. Emboldened by this success he took a large hall in West Nile Street, Glasgow, which he opened as the Prince's Theatre. In 1852 he undertook the management of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. He became lessee also of the Theatres Royal at Paisley and Dunfermline, and in 1859 opened a new theatre at Greenock. During this period his connection with Edinburgh was maintained. On 27 March 1850 he was Othello to Macready's Iago. He played Falkland at Murray's farewell benefit, 22 Oct. 1851. On 17 March 1856 he began to alternate with Powrie the parts of Macbeth and

Macduff, on 24 Feb. 1857 played the brothers Dei Franchi to the Baron Giordine of Mr. Henry Irving, and on his last appearance at the Edinburgh Theatre Royal, 25 May 1859, was, at his own desire, Triplet in 'Masks and Faces.' He had been ill for some time, and died on 23 Oct. 1860 of dropsy, at 3 Gayfield Place, Edinburgh, in the house of Mr. Robert Wyndham, subsequently manager of the Theatre Royal in that city. His managerial career was successful, much taste being displayed by him in mounting pieces. He left behind him, in addition to other children, a son, William, who is said to inherit his father's talents as a painter, a second son, Samuel, a Scotch comedian, who died abroad, and a daughter who married Thomas Powrie, a Scotch tragedian.

[Dibdin's Annals of the Edinburgh Stage, 1888; Era Almanack; Era newspaper, 27 March 1860; private information.] J. K.

GLOVER, GEORGE (*fl.* 1625–1650), one of the earliest English engravers, worked somewhat in the manner of John Payne, whose pupil he may have been. He used his graver in a bold and effective style. His heads are usually well rendered, but the accessories are weak. Some of his engravings are of great interest and rarity. Among them were portraits of Charles I, Henrietta Maria, Charles II, Catherine of Braganza, James, duke of York; Mary, princess of Orange; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (on horseback); Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland; Sir Edward Dering, bart. (twice engraved, one a reduced copy); Sir William Brereton (on horseback); Yaurar Ben Abdalla, ambassador from Morocco; James Ussher, archbishop of Armagh; John Lilburne (an oval portrait, engraved first in 1641, and altered in 1646 by placing prison bars across the portrait); John Pym, M.P., Sir George Strode, Sir Thomas Urquhart, Dr. John Preston, Lord Finch, Sir William Waller, and many others. Several of these and other portraits were engraved for the booksellers as frontispieces to books; Glover also engraved numerous title-pages. A remarkable broadside engraved by him gives the portraits and biographies of William Evans, the giant porter, Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf, and Thomas Parr, the very old man. Some of Glover's portraits, such as those of Sir Thomas Urquhart and Innocent Nath. Witt, an idiot, were engraved from the life. His earliest works bear the address of William Peake [q. v.], for whom most of the early English engravers worked. Glover's own portrait was engraved by R. Grave, jun., from a drawing formerly in Oldys's possession.

[Dodd's MS. Hist. of English Engravers, Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33401; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers; Catalogue of the Sutherland Collection.] L. C.

GLOVER, JEAN (1758–1801), Scotch poetess, was born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 31 Oct. 1758, her father being a hand-loom weaver. While very young she joined a band of strolling players and married their leader. Burns describes her in unqualified terms as a person with no character to lose, but other contemporaries, who long survived her, say that she was merely 'a roughly hardened tramp, a wilful, regardless woman.' Her husband's christian name or surname was Richard. Burns summarily disposes of him as 'a sleight-of-hand blackguard.' Jean Glover had the reputation of being the best singer and actor in the company, and in gaudy attire she used to play on a tambourine in the street to attract customers to her husband 'juggling in a room down a close.' In her player's finery she struck one ingenuous observer as 'the brawest woman that had ever been seen to step in leather shoon.' Her bright, melodious lyric 'Ower the muir among the Heather' is a genuine addition to Scottish pastoral poetry. She may have composed others, but they are not preserved; this one, happily, was written down by Burns from the singing of Jean Glover herself. Stewart Lewis used the same air for a ballad of his, with which it is important not to confound this typical Scottish song. Jean Glover died at Letterkenny, co. Donegal, in 1801.

[Johnson's Musical Museum; Ayrshire Contemporaries of Burns; Chambers's Life and Works of Burns, iv. 291; Tytler and Watson's Songstresses of Scotland, vol. i.] T. B.

GLOVER, JOHN (1714–1774), preacher, born in 1714, on leaving school in his fourteenth year was apprenticed to business, when he was soon moved by religious impulses. In 1748 he was much influenced by the teaching of the methodists at Norwich. His published memoirs are entirely devoted to religious reflection. In 1761, his health failed, and he retired from business. The latter portion of his life seems to have been spent in preaching and in writing religious pamphlets. He died at Norwich 9 May 1774.

He published: 1. 'Some Scriptural Directions and Advice to assist the Faith and Practice of true Believers. . . . The second edition . . . much enlarged. To which is added, Two consolatory letters, written by an eminent Christian . . . to one who seemed to be near his Dissolution,' Norwich, 1770, 12mo. A third edition appeared in 1791. 2. 'Some Memoirs of the Life of J. G. . . .

Written by himself. To which is added, a sermon [on Psalm xii. 1] (by J. Carter) preached on the occasion of his death,' 2 pts. London, 1774, 12mo. 3. 'The Hidden and Happy Life of a Christian . . . exemplified in an extract from the diary of Mr. J. G.,' London [1775 ?], 12mo.

[Memoirs written by himself.] W. F. W. S.

GLOVER, JOHN (1767–1849), landscape-painter, son of a small farmer, was born at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, on 18 Feb. 1767. He profited so well by plain education as to be appointed master (one account says writing-master) of the free school at Appleby in 1786. From a boy he had been fond of drawing, and in 1794 he removed to Lichfield, and set up as an artist and drawing-master. He is said to have been entirely self-taught, and he soon began to paint in oils and to etch. He quickly attracted admiration, and in 1805 was one of the original members of the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water-colours. In this year he came to London, when he took up his residence at 61 Montagu Square. From 1805 to 1813 he contributed 182 works to the exhibitions of the society, and ultimately became one of the most fashionable drawing-masters of the day. Though his method was based on that of William Payne [q. v.], the style of his execution was entirely his own. A critic writing in 1824 states that it 'excited increasing curiosity and a desire of imitation in a thousand admirers. The apparently careless scumbling of black and grey, the absence of defined forms, the distinct unbroken patches of yellow, orange, green, red, brown, &c., which upon close inspection made up the foreground, middle-grounds, and off-skip in his compositions, seemed entirely to preclude all necessity for the labour of previous study.' One of his most dexterous devices was the twisting of camel-hair brushes together and spreading their hairs so as to produce rapid imitation of foliage. He was very clever also in his aerial perspective and in effects of sunbeams striking through clouds and trees. He went to Paris in 1814, and while there painted in the Louvre a large landscape composition, which attracted the attention of Louis XVIII at the Paris exhibition of that year. This picture, for which the king granted him a gold medal, was exhibited at the Water-colour Society's exhibition in 1817, under the title of 'Landscape Composition.'

In 1815 Glover was elected president of the Water-colour Society, but was not re-elected in the following year. He went to Paris again in 1815, and afterwards to Switzerland and Italy, bringing home portfolios full of sketches, from which he painted some large pictures in oil. Owing, it is said, to his advocacy, the Society of Water-colours for a few years (1816–20) admitted oil-pictures to their exhibitions. Several of Glover's works in oil brought large prices. Lord Durham gave 500*l.* for his view of 'Durham Cathedral,' which is now at Lambton Castle. Though his art was generally confined to landscape, with an occasional sea picture, he sent to the society's exhibition in 1817 a composition of cattle with a life-size bull, a picture of goats, and two pieces of sculpture, one of a cow and the other of an ass and foal, modelled from nature. In 1818 he withdrew from the society in order to be a candidate for the honours of the Royal Academy. Hitherto he had rarely contributed to the exhibitions of the Academy, but he now sent seven pictures, all of scenery in England and Wales, and in the next year five, four of which were Italian in subject. But his hopes were disappointed, and the year after (1820) he did not send anything to the Academy, but held an exhibition in Old Bond Street of his works in oil and water-colour. In 1824 he was one of the founders of the Society of British Artists. To the exhibitions of this society he contributed till 1830, and he remained a member of it till his death.

It had been his intention to retire to Ullswater, where he had purchased a house and some land, but in 1831 he emigrated to the Swan River settlement (now Western Australia). He sent home some pictures of colonial scenery, but they did not attract purchasers. He died at Launceston, Tasmania, on 9 Dec. 1849, aged 82, having spent his later years in reading, chiefly religious works.

Glover was an artist of considerable skill and originality, especially in the rendering of transparent aerial effects, and although his style became mannered, he deserves to be honourably remembered among the founders of the English school of water-colours and the modern school of landscape. His skill in oil-painting was also considerable, and the National Gallery has recently acquired an excellent example of his work in this medium by the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan ('Landscape with Cattle,' No. 1186 in the catalogue). Examples of his skill are also to be seen at the British and South Kensington Museums.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878; Redgraves' Century of Painters; Somerset House Gazette, i. 132; Annals of the Fine Arts, 1817, p. 81; Mag. of the Fine Arts, i. 312, &c.; Portfolio, August 1888; Bryan's Dict. of Painters (Graves); Cat. of National Gallery, British School, 1888]. C. M.

GLOVER, Sir JOHN HAWLEY (1829–1885), captain in the navy, administrator of Lagos, and governor of Newfoundland, son of the Rev. John Glover, English chaplain at Cologne, entered the navy in 1841 on board the Queen, flagship of Sir Edward Owen in the Mediterranean, and, after eight years' junior service, passed his examination in April 1849. On 24 Oct. 1851, while serving on board the Penelope on the west coast of Africa, he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in May 1852 was appointed to the Royalist in the East Indies. From her he was moved to the Sphinx, and, in command of her boats, took part in the disastrous affair at Donabew in Burmah on 4 Feb. 1853 [see Loch, Granville Gower], where he was severely wounded, a ball entering under the right eye and passing out at the ear. In the summer he returned to England, and in October was appointed to the Royal George, from which he was moved in February 1854 to be first lieutenant of the Rosamond paddle-sloop in the Baltic. From 1855 to 1857 he had command of the Otter, a small steamer, and then joined the expedition to the Niger, with Dr. William Balfour Baikie [q.v.] In 1861 he returned to England and was appointed to the Aboukir, but was almost immediately moved into the Arrogant, going out as flagship on the west coast, where for the next year he commanded the Arrogant's tender Handy, a small gunboat. On 24 Nov. 1862 he was advanced to commander's rank, and his service at sea came to an end.

On 21 April 1863 he was appointed administrator of the government of Lagos; in May 1864 became colonial secretary in the same place; and was from February 1866 till 1872 again administrator. While holding that office, especially in 1870, he was actively engaged in suppressing the marauding incursions of the Ashantees in the neighbourhood of the river Volta. When, in 1873, war with Ashantee became imminent, Glover, who was at the time in England, volunteered for special service, representing that his influence with the natives would probably be useful. He was sent out with vague instructions to raise a native army among the tribes to the east of the British territory and to act as seemed best, subject to the general control of Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley, who went out as commander-in-chief and governor of the Gold Coast. He arrived at Cape Coast in the early days of September, and, taking thence some three hundred Houssas, already trained to arms, pushed on to Accra, where, in the course of a few weeks, he gathered together a native force of from sixteen to twenty thousand men. He soon found, however, that they were almost useless. They stood in terror of the Ashantees, and refused to advance. Glover proposed to employ them in the first instance in some desultory raids, till, flushed with victory, their unwillingness would be overcome; but Wolseley directed him to advance into the Ashantee country, simultaneously with the main attack, and with such force as he could command. On 15 Jan. 1874, with not more than eight hundred Houssas, Glover crossed the Prah, threatened the left flank of the Ashantees, and thus eased the work of the main force under Wolseley. He was never seriously engaged, though there was occasional skirmishing, but the villages in his line of march were captured or burnt, and he overcame with remarkable skill the great difficulty of transporting his guns and ammunition. His success encouraged the unwilling tribes to come up, and he eventually approached Coomassie with a force of something like five thousand men.

Peace was concluded on 14 Feb. 1874, and Glover's distinguished and difficult service was rewarded by the thanks of both houses of parliament, by his being nominated (8 May) a G.C.M.G., and appointed in the following year governor of Newfoundland. In 1877 he was put on the retired list of the navy with the rank of captain, but continued at Newfoundland till 1881, when he was transferred to the governorship of the Leeward Islands. In 1883 he was moved back to Newfoundland. He died in London on 30 Sept. 1885. He married in 1876 Elizabeth Rosetta, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Butler Scott of Anne's Grove Abbey, Mountrath, Queen's County.

[Times, 2 Oct. 1885; Annual Register, 1885, p. 181; Illustrated London News, 25 April, 1874, with a very indifferent portrait; Times bulletin, 1853; Brackenbury's Ashanti War; Royal Navy List.] J. K. L.

GLOVER, Mrs. JULIA (1779–1850), actress, was born in Newry 8 Jan. 1779. Her father, an actor named Betterton or Butterton, is said to have claimed descent from Thomas Betterton [q. v.] About 1789 she joined with her father the York circuit, and appeared under Tate Wilkinson as the Page in the 'Orphan.' She is said, like Mrs. Davison [q.v.], to have played the Duke of York to the Richard III of George Frederick Cooke [q.v.] She also acted Tom Thumb to the Glumdalca of the same actor. After accompanying her father on country tours, she made her first appearance at Bath, 3 Oct. 1795, as Miss Betterton from Liverpool, playing Marianne in the 'Dramatist' by Reynolds. In the course

of this and the following season she enacted Desdemona to the Othello of H. Siddons, Lady Macbeth, Lady Amaranth in 'Wild Oats,' and many other important characters in tragedy and comedy. On 12 Oct. 1797 she appeared at Covent Garden as Elwina in Hannah More's 'Percy.' Her engagement was for five years, at terms then considered high, rising from 15*l.* to 20*l.* a week, her father being also engaged. Mrs. Abington, to whom she bore a marked resemblance, Mrs. Crawford, and Mrs. Pope were opposed to her. Her second appearance as Charlotte Rusport in the 'West Indian' pleased the author (Cumberland) so much that he gave her the part of the heroine, Emily Fitzallan, in his new play, 'False Impressions,' 23 Nov. 1797. She was the original Maria in T. Dibdin's 'Five Thousand a Year,' 16 March 1799, and was the heroine of other plays. She then played Lydia Languish, Lady Amaranth, and other comic parts. Under pressure from the management, which preferred Mrs. H. Johnstone in her parts, she took serious characters, such as Lady Randolph, the Queen in 'Richard III,' &c., for which she was less suited. She contracted an affection for James Biggs, an actor at Drury Lane, whom she had met at Bath. After his death (December 1798) her father, who took her salary and treated her with exceptional brutality, sold her for a consideration, never paid, of 1,000*l.* to Samuel Glover, the supposed heir to a large fortune. She was married 20 March 1800, and on the 27th played Letitia Hardy as 'the late Miss Betterton.' On 10 May she was announced as Mrs. Glover, late Miss Betterton. Towards the end of the season 1800–1 she reappeared, though she did not often perform. On 21 Oct. 1802, as Mrs. Oakly in the 'Jealous Wife,' she made her first appearance at Drury Lane. Next season she was again at Covent Garden, where she remained for four years. On 28 Sept. 1810 she appeared for the first time at the Lyceum, playing with the Drury Lane company, driven from their home by fire. With them she returned (1812–13) to the newly erected house in Drury Lane. She was, 23 Jan. 1813, the original Alhadra in Coleridge's 'Remorse.' On 12 Feb. 1814 she was the Queen in 'Richard III' to Kean's Richard, and on 5 May Emilia to his Othello. On 16 Sept. 1816, on the first appearance of Macready at Covent Garden, she played Andromache—her first appearance there for ten years—to Macready's Orestes. She then played with Thomas Dibdin [q. v.] at the Surrey in 1822, and again returned to Drury Lane. When, 27 Oct. 1829, at Drury Lane, she played Mrs. Subtle in 'Paul Pry,' it was announced as her first appearance there for five years. The last chronicle of Genest concerning her is her original performance, 13 Sept. 1830, at the Haymarket, of Ariette Delorme in 'Ambition, or Marie Mignot.' Her Mrs. Simpson, in 'Simpson & Co.,' 4 Jan. 1823, was one of the most successful of her original parts; Estifania, Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Heidelberg, and Mrs. Subtle were also characters in which her admirable vein of comedy and her joyous laugh won high recognition. After seceding from Webster's management of the Haymarket, she engaged with James Anderson in his direction of Drury Lane. Subsequently she joined William Farren [q. v.] at the Strand, where she went through a round of her best characters, including Widow Green in the 'Love Chase' of Sheridan Knowles, of which, at the Haymarket in 1837, she was the original exponent. What was called a professional farewell took place at her benefit at Drury Lane, Friday, 12 July 1850, when she played for the last time as Mrs. Malaprop. She had been ill for weeks, and was scarcely able to speak. On the following Tuesday she died. On Friday the 19th she was buried near her father in the churchyard of St. George the Martyr, in Queen Square, Bloomsbury. She had in 1837 two sons and two daughters living. Her sons, Edmund and William Howard, are separately noticed. On 29 April 1822 a daughter made her first appearance at Drury Lane as Juliet to the Romeo of Kean, when Mrs. Glover was the Nurse. A writer in the 'New Monthly Magazine' (probably Talfourd) says 'that sometimes her mother, in her anxiety, forgot a disguise extremely difficult for her rich and hearty humour to assume' (vi. 250). Mrs. Glover was very unhappy in her domestic relations. Her father preyed upon her until he died, aged over eighty. Her husband did the same for a time, but failed in a dishonouring proceeding he brought against her. Mrs. Glover was plump in figure, and in the end corpulent. Leslie, in his 'Autobiography,' speaks of her as 'monstrously fat.' She was fair in complexion, and of middle height. She was the first comic actress of the period of her middle life, and had a wonderful memory. Benjamin Webster speaks of her reciting scene after scene verbatim from Hannah More's 'Percy' after it had been withdrawn from the stage thirty years. 'The Stage' (1814–15, i. 162) says: 'Mrs. Glover is indeed a violent actress; it is too much to say that she is a coarse one.' She is generally credited, however, with refinement and distinction, and in her closing days was called the 'Mother of the Stage.' Boaden.

in 1833, declared her the ablest actress in existence. She once, according to Walter Donaldson, played in 1822 at the Lyceum Hamlet for her benefit (*Recollections of an Actor*, p. 137). The same authority (p. 138) says her brother, John Betterton, was a good actor and dancer.

[Works cited; biography by Benjamin Webster, prefixed to his edition of the Country Squire of Dance; Genest's Account of the English Stage; Oxberry's Dramatic Biog.; Era newspaper, 21 July 1850; Actors by Daylight.] J. K.

GLOVER, MOSES (*fl.* 1620–1640), painter and architect, is principally known from the large survey by him, drawn on vellum in 1635, of Syon House and the hundred of Isleworth, which is preserved at Syon House. A plan for rebuilding Petworth House, dated 1615, and preserved there, has also been attributed to him, and it has been conjectured that he had a share in building the Charing Cross front of Northumberland House, which was completed in 1605. On 30 Sept. 1622 a license was issued from the Bishop of London's office for Moses Glover of Isleworth, Middlesex, painter-stainer, and Juliana Gulliver of the same, widow of Richard Gulliver, painter, to marry at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, London. He was probably employed principally at Syon House.

[Dict. of Architecture; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting (notes by Dallaway); Aungier's History of Syon Monastery, &c.; Marriage Licences, Bishop of London (Harl. Soc. Publications).] L. C.

GLOVER, RICHARD (1712–1785), poet, born in St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, in 1712, was the son of Richard Glover, a Hamburg merchant in London. He was educated at Cheam in Surrey. In 1728 a poem upon Sir Isaac Newton, written by him in his sixteenth year, was prefixed to 'A View of Newton's Philosophy,' by Henry Pemberton, M.D. Glover entered his father's business, but continued his poetical efforts, and became, according to Warton, a good Greek scholar. In 1737 he published 'Leonidas,' an epic poem in blank verse and in nine books. It went through four editions, was praised by Lord Lyttelton in a periodical paper called 'Common Sense,' and by Fielding in the 'Champion.' Pemberton extolled its merits in a pamphlet called 'Observations on Poetry, especially epic, occasioned by . . . Leonidas,' 1738. Glover republished it, enlarged to twelve books, in 1770. Two later editions appeared in 1798 and 1804; and it has been translated into French (1738) and German (1766). It was taken as a poetical manifesto in the interests of Walpole's antagonists. In 1739 Glover published 'London, or the Progress of Commerce,' also in blank verse; and his one still readable ballad, 'Hosier's Ghost,' referring to the unfortunate expedition of Admiral Hosier in 1726. It was spirited enough to survive the immediate interest due to the 'Jenkins's ear' excitement, and was republished in Percy's 'Reliques.' Glover opposed the nomination of a partisan of Walpole as lord mayor, and in 1742 took part in one of the assaults upon the falling minister. The lord mayor, Sir Robert Godschall, presented a petition signed by three hundred merchants, and drawn up by Glover (20 Jan.), complaining of the inadequate protection of British commerce, and Glover afterwards attended to sum up their evidence before the House of Commons. His fame as a patriot was recognised in the Duchess of Marlborough's will. She died in 1744, leaving 500*l.* apiece to Glover and Mallet to write the duke's life. He refused to undertake the task, although he is said to have been in difficulties. He was a proprietor at this time of the Temple Mills, near Marlow. Although intimate with Lyttelton, Cobham, and others, he got nothing by their political victory. In 1751 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of chamberlain of the city of London. He lost a patron by the death of Frederick, prince of Wales, who is said to have sent him 'a complete set of all classics, elegantly bound,' and at another time 500*l.* The money left, however, is denied by Duppa. He now tried the stage, and wrote 'Boadicea,' performed at Drury Lane for nine nights in December 1753, and praised in a pamphlet by his old admirer, Pemberton. In 1761 he published 'Medea,' a tragedy on the Greek model, not intended for the stage, but thrice acted for Mrs. Yates's benefit (1767, 1768, and 1776). He also presented to Mrs. Yates a continuation called 'Jason,' which was never acted, but published in 1799. Glover's affairs improved, and in 1761 he was returned to parliament for Weymouth, doubtless through the interest of his friend, Bubb Dodington, who enlisted him in support of Bute. His only recorded speech was on 13 May 1762, when he opposed a subsidy to Portugal, and was answered by Pitt. He is said to have supported George Grenville, but did not sit after the dissolution of 1768. He took a prominent part in arranging the affairs of Douglas, Heron, & Co., whose failure in 1762 made a great sensation; and appeared twice before committees of the House of Commons to sum up evidence as to commercial grievances (1774 and 1775). His statements were

published, and on the last occasion he received a piece of plate worth 300*l.* from the West India merchants in acknowledgment of his services. He died at his house in Albemarle Street, 25 Nov. 1785. His will mentions property in the city of London, in South Carolina, and in Kent, where he was lord of the manor of Down. He married Hannah Nunn, a lady of property, 21 May 1737, and had two sons by her, but was divorced in 1756. A second wife survived him. A son, Richard Glover, was M.P. for Penryn, and presented to the Inner Temple Hall a portrait of Richard West, lord chancellor of Ireland, who was the elder Glover's maternal uncle, and father of Gray's friend.

His ponderous 'Athenaid,' an epic poem in thirty books, was published in 1787 by his daughter, Mrs. Halsey. It is much longer and so far worse than 'Leonidas,' but no one has been able to read either for a century.

A diary called 'Memoirs by a Distinguished Literary and Political Character [Glover] from the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole in 1742 to the establishment of Lord Chatham's second administration in 1757' was published in 1813 (by R. Duppa [q. v.]) It was followed in 1814 by 'An Inquiry concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius,' also by Duppa, who convinced himself but nobody else that Junius was Glover. The 'Memoirs' are of little value, though they contribute something to our knowledge of the political intrigues of the time.

[European Magazine for January 1786 (by Isaac Reed), with a 'character' by Dr. Brocklesby from the Gent. Mag., is the only life, and is reproduced by Anderson and Chalmers in their Collections of English Poets. See also Inquiry, as above; Dodington's Diary; Horace Walpole's Letters (Cunningham), i. 31, 117, 136; Parl. Hist. xv. 1222; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, iv. 381, v. 123.] L. S.

GLOVER, ROBERT (*d.* 1555), protestant martyr, came of a family of some wealth and position in Warwickshire, is described as gentleman, and resided at Mancetter. He was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, in 1533, and proceeded B.A. 1538 and M.A. 1541. In common with his eldest brother, John of Bexterley, and another brother named William, he embraced protestant tenets. In 1555 the Bishop of Lichfield (Ralph Bayne) sent a commission to the mayor of Coventry and the sheriff to arrest either John or all three brothers, being especially anxious to take John. The mayor, who was friendly with the Glovers, gave them timely notice, and John and William fled, but Robert, who was sick, was taken in his bed, though the mayor tried to prevent the officer from making the arrest. He appears to have been a man of tall stature and resolute will, and though when he was first taken the mayor pressed him to give bail, he refused to do so. He was examined by the bishop at Coventry and at Lichfield, where he was lodged in a dungeon, and was finally handed over to the sheriff to be executed. On 20 Sept. he was burnt at Coventry along with Cornelius Bungey, a capper. Shortly before his execution he was attended and comforted by Augustine Bernher [q. v.] About 1842 tablets were erected in Mancetter Church to the memory of Glover and Mistress Joyce Lewis, another martyr. Glover left a wife named Mary, and children. Letters from him to his wife and to the 'mayor and bench' of Coventry are printed by Foxe. In an inquisition taken after his death he is described as late of Newhouse Grange, Leicestershire.

[Foxe's Acts and Monuments, vi. 635, vii. 389–399, viii. 776, ed. Townsend; Philpot's Examinations (p. 243) contains a letter from Philpot to R. G., Original Letters, Zurich, iii. 360, and Ridley, p. 383 (all Parker Soc.); Strype's Memorials, III. i. 228, from Foxe; Ritchings's Narrative of Persecution of R. G., also mainly from Foxe; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 129.] W. H.

GLOVER, ROBERT (1544–1588), Somerset herald, son of Thomas Glover of Ashford, Kent, and Mildred his wife, was born there in 1544. His grandfather, Thomas Glover, was one of the barons of the Cinque ports at the coronation of Henry VIII. He entered the College of Arms at an early age, was appointed Portcullis pursuivant in 1567, and created Somerset herald in 1571. Several of the provincial kings-at-arms availed themselves of his rare skill as a herald and genealogist, and employed him to visit many of the counties within their jurisdictions. In company with William Flower [q. v.], Norroy, he made the heraldic visitation of Durham in 1575, and of Cheshire in 1580. In 1582 he attended Lord Willoughby when that nobleman bore the insignia of the Garter to Frederick II of Denmark [see BERTIE, PEREGRINE], and in 1584 he, with Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, accompanied the Earl of Derby on a similar mission to the king of France. In 1584 and 1585 he was engaged in the heraldic visitation of Yorkshire. He died in London on 10 April 1588, and was buried in the church of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate. Over his grave there was placed a comely monument, in the south wall of the choir, with an inscription, which is printed in Weever's 'Funerall Monuments.'

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Flower, Norroy king-of-arms, and left three sons, one of whom, Thomas, was born in 1576,

and two daughters, Elizabeth, born in 1573, and Ann, born in 1575.

Glover was certainly one of the most accomplished heralds and genealogists that this country has produced. No work of his was printed in his lifetime, but he left an enormous quantity of manuscript collections, which have been utilised, often with scanty or no acknowledgment, by subsequent writers, who have thus gained credit properly due to him. Dugdale declared that Camden and Glover were the two greatest ornaments of their profession. Many suppose that Glover collected the valuable materials afterwards arranged and published by Dugdale in the 'Baronage' which bears his name (Gough, *British Topography*, ii. 406). Some of Glover's collections were purchased by his friend the lord-treasurer Burghley, who deposited them in the College of Arms, but there yet remain scattered in different libraries throughout the kingdom scores of volumes which, though unknown as his, have afforded matter for nearly all the topographical surveys which have been written since his time (*ib.*) He assisted Camden in his pedigrees for the 'Britannia,' communicated to Dr. David Powell a copy of the 'History of Cambria' translated by H. Lloyd, made a collection of the inscriptions upon the funeral monuments in Kent, and in 1584 drew up a most curious survey of Herewood Castle, Yorkshire. His 'Catalogue of Northern Gentry whose surnames ended in *son*' was formerly in the possession of Thoresby. The 'Defence of the Title of Queen Elizabeth to the English Crown' against the book by John Lesley, bishop of Ross, in 1584, in favour of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, was considered by Dugdale to be one of Glover's best performances. It has never been published. A work entitled 'Nobilitas Politica et Civilis,' London, 1608, fol., was edited from Glover's manuscripts, with many additions, by his nephew Thomas Milles, who afterwards inserted a translation of it in the 'Catalogue of Honor.' Glover's manuscript genealogies of the nobility in Latin were reduced to method by Milles, with the assistance of Sir Robert Cotton, Robert Beale, clerk to the council, William Camden, Clarenceux king-of-arms, Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, Michael Heneage, keeper of the records in the Tower, Thomas Talbot, and Matthew Pateson. They appeared under the title of 'The Catalogue of Honor, or Treasury of true Nobility, peculiar and proper to the Isle of Great Britaine,' London, 1610, fol. Milles explains that his intention in bringing out this work was to revive the name and memory of his uncle, 'whose private studies for the public good deserved a remembrance beyond forgetful time.' The 'Catalogue of the Chancellors of England,' edited by John Philipot in 1636, was principally based on Glover's collections. This was also the case with Arthur Collins's 'Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments on Claims and Controversies concerning Baronies by Writ and other Honours,' 1735. Glover's famous 'Ordinary of Arms' is printed in an augmented and improved form in vol. i. of Edmondson's 'Complete Body of Heraldry,' 1780. His and Flower's 'Heraldic Visitatione of y^e^ Countye Palatyne of Durham in 1575' was published at Newcastle in 1820, fol., under the editorship of N. J. Philipson; their 'Visitation of Cheshire in 1580' forms vol. xviii. of the publications of the Harleian Society, London, 1882, 8vo; and Glover's 'Visitation of Yorkshire, made in 1584–5,' edited by Joseph Foster, was privately printed in London in 1875, 8vo.

[Addit. MSS. 12453, 26890 ff. 1b. 32, 30323 f. 2; Dallaway's Inquiry, p. 243; Gent. Mag. 1820, i. 596; Harl. MSS. 245 art. 1, 374 art. 6, 1160 art. 1 et seq. 1388, 6165 art. 30; Hasted's Kent (1790) iii. 262; Kennett's MS. 48, f. 108; Lansd. MSS. 58 art. 47, 205 art. 3, 843 art. 8, 872; Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, pp. 30, 66, 67, 119; Noble's College of Arms, pp. 180, 186; Calendars of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80 p. 458, 1581–90 pp. 360, 448, 636, Addend. 1566–79 p. 475, 1580–1625 p. 199; Stow's Survey, 1720, bk. iii. p. 83; Weever's Funerall Monuments, pp. 676, 682.] T. C.

GLOVER, STEPHEN (*d.* 1869), author and antiquary, compiled the 'Peak Guide,' Derby, 1830, and assisted Bateman in his 'Antiquities of Derbyshire,' 1848. Glover's best known work is the 'History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby, illustrated. The materials collected by the publisher, Stephen Glover; edited by Thos. Noble, Esq., Derby, 4to.' Vol. i. pt. i. was published in 1831; vol. ii. pt. i. in 1833. These volumes had been delayed some time owing to the disputes between the compiler and the engravers, and the work was never completed. It contained a mass of valuable but ill-arranged information, and is frequently quoted as an authority. Glover died on 26 Dec. 1869, and was buried at Moreton, Cheshire.

[Glover's works mentioned above; information kindly given by Mr. W. P. Edwards of the Derby Mercury.] L. M. M.

GLOVER, STEPHEN (1812–1870), composer and teacher, brother to Charles William Glover [q. v.], was born in London in 1812, and became a popular composer of songs, ballads, and duets. The 'Monks of Old,' 1842, 'What are the Wild Waves saying,' 1850, 'Excelsior,' and 'Songs from the Holy

Scriptures,' illustrate the range and taste of the fourteen or fifteen hundred compositions Glover presented to the public from 1847 till his death, on 7 Dec. 1870, at the age of 58.

[Appendix to Grove's Dict. p. 648; Brown's Biog. Dict. p. 273.] L. M. M.

GLOVER, WILLIAM HOWARD (1819–1875), musical composer and writer, was the second son of Mrs. Julia Glover, the actress [q. v.], and said to be descended from the Bettertons. He was born at Kilburn, London, on 6 June 1819; entered the Lyceum Opera orchestra, conducted by his master, Wagstaff, as violinist when fifteen; continued his studies on the continent, and was soon afterwards employed as accompanist and solo violinist in London and the provinces. He founded, in conjunction with his mother, the Musical and Dramatic Academy in Soho Square, and was encouraged by its success to open a season of opera at Manchester, his pupils forming the nucleus of the company. Glover was joined in this or similar enterprises by his elder brother Edmund [q. v.] and Miss Romer. Returning to London he gave annual monster concerts at St. James's Hall and Drury Lane Theatre. His pupils Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Palmer, and many first-rate artists appeared, the length of the entertainments inspiring more than one foreign critic with philosophic reflections upon the English amateur's capacity of endurance. To Glover belongs the credit of initiating the performance of Beethoven's 'Pastoral Symphony' with pictorial and choregraphic illustrations in 1863; and 'Israel in Egypt' with scenery, dresses, and poses, in 1865. His cantata, 'Tam o' Shanter,' for tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra, was produced at the New Philharmonic, Berlioz conducting, on 4 July 1855, and pleased so greatly by its pleasant melodies, local colouring, and lively effects, that it was given at the following Birmingham festival, 30 Aug. 'Ruy Blas,' opera, written and composed by Glover, was produced on 24 Oct. 1861 at Covent Garden, and was successful enough for frequent repetition and a revival two years later; the comic opera, 'Once too Often,' was first performed at Drury Lane on 20 Jan. 1862, 'The Coquette' in the provinces, 'Aminta' at the Haymarket, and 'Palomita' in New York. The overtures 'Manfred' and 'Comala,' the songs, 'Old Woman of Berkeley,' 'Love's Philosophy,' 'The Wind's a Bird,' are only a few of his compositions, many of which were published in America. From about 1849 to 1865 Glover undertook the musical criticisms for the 'Morning Post;' in 1868 he settled in New York as professor and conductor of Niblo's orchestra, and he died there on 28 Oct. 1875.

[Musical World, 1855 to 1875; Grove's Dict. i. 600; Brown's Biog. Dict. p. 275.] L. M. M.

GLYN, GEORGE GRENFELL, second Baron Wolverton (1824–1887), eldest son of George Carr Glyn, banker (1797–1873), created baron Wolverton 14 Dec. 1869, was born on 10 Feb. 1824. Sir Richard Carr Glyn [q.v.] was his grandfather. He was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he matriculated 26 May 1842. On coming of age he became a partner in the metropolitan banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., and continued in the business until his death. He was some time chairman of the Railway Clearing House, and a lieutenant of the city of London. Glyn sat as M.P. for Shaftesbury in the liberal interest from 1857 to 1873, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. He was joint secretary to the treasury from 1868 to 1873, during which period he officiated as a most energetic whip. He was then sworn of the privy council. In the liberal ministry of 1880 to 1885 he was paymaster-general, and his zealous adherence to Mr. Gladstone after the promulgation of his scheme of home rule for Ireland was rewarded by the appointment of postmaster-general (February to July 1886). A personal friend of Mr. Gladstone, Wolverton during the remainder of his life gave valuable support, both oratorical and pecuniary, to the home rule cause. On 2 Oct. 1887 he presided at a great 'anti-coercion' demonstration at Templecombe, Dorsetshire, when he was presented with an address from eight parliamentary districts. He died suddenly at Brighton on 6 Nov. 1887. His personal estate amounted to more than 1,820,000*l.*

Wolverton was a model landlord and a staunch supporter of fox-hunting in Dorsetshire. At Iwerne Minster in that county, where was one of his country seats, he and Lady Wolverton supported two orphanages in connection with the Home Boy Brigade originated by her. He gave his salary as postmaster-general to secure beds in a convalescent home for sick London postmen. He married, 22 June 1848, Georgiana Maria, daughter of the Rev. George Frederick Tuffnell of Uffington, Berkshire; had no issue, and was succeeded as third baron by his nephew, Henry Richard, eldest son of Vice-admiral Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I. (*d.* 1884). The third baron died on 2 July 1888, and his brother Frederick succeeded him.

[Debrett's Peerage for 1887; Times and Daily News, 7 Nov. 1887; Foster's Peerage; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] L. C. S.

GLYN, ISABELLA DALLAS (1823–1889), actress, was born in Edinburgh on 22 May 1823. Her father, Mr. Gearns, a strong presbyterian, was an architect with a turn for preaching. After taking part in London in amateur theatricals, she went with her first husband, Edward Wills, to Paris, where she studied acting. Returning to England in 1846, she received lessons from Charles Kemble, and on 8 Nov. 1847, under her mother's maiden name of Glyn, made at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, her appearance as Constance in 'King John.' Lady Macbeth and Hermione followed. On 26 Jan. 1848 she appeared at the Olympic in 'Lady Macbeth,' and on 16 Feb. as Juliana in the 'Honeymoon.' At the invitation of Pritchard she went on the York circuit, playing many Shakespearean parts. On 27 Sept. 1848, after the retirement of Mrs. Warner, Miss Glyn appeared at Sadler's Wells as Volumnia in 'Coriolanus.' At this house she remained until 1851, obtaining practice and winning recognition in characters such as Cleopatra and the Duchess of Malfi, and playing the heroines of some new dramas, among which may be counted Garcia in the 'Noble Error' by F. G. Tomlins. In 1851 she undertook a country tour, and in September gave the first of her Shakespearean readings. On 26 Dec. 1851, as Bianca in 'Fazio,' she made her first appearance at Drury Lane. This was followed, 16 Jan. 1852, by Julia in the 'Hunchback.' At the St. James's Theatre, 2 Oct. 1854, she was the original Miss Stewart in the 'King's Rival' of Tom Taylor and Charles Reade. After performing at the Standard she reappeared in 1859 at Sadler's Wells, and in May 1867 played Cleopatra at the Princess's. From this time her appearances on the stage were infrequent, and her time was principally occupied with theatrical tuition and with Shakespearean readings or 'recitals.' In 1870 she gave 'recitals' with much success in Boston, U.S.A., and in 1878 and 1879 delivered at Steinway Hall and the St. James's Hall a series of readings from Shakespeare, which elicited very favourable criticism. During her later years her earnings diminished. She died, after long suffering from cancer, on 18 May 1889, at her residence, 13 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square. A subscription for her benefit was opened just before her death. Miss Glyn married in Edinburgh, according to Scottish law, in December 1853, Eneas Sweetland Dallas [q. v.] On 12 July 1855 the pair were again married at St. George's, Hanover Square. They were divorced on Mrs. Dallas's petition, 10 May 1874. Mrs. Dallas was buried 22 May 1889 at Kensal Green Cemetery. She had a fine figure, in the end a little inclined to portliness. Her complexion was dark, her features were strong and expressive, and her voice was powerful and well modulated. Short of inspiration, she had most gifts of the tragedian of the Kemble school, of which she was one of the very latest adherents. Her gestures were large, and she had the power in a reading of marking the different characters. Her success was most distinct in characters in which her commanding figure was of advantage. A vein of comedy which in her early life she exhibited was less evident in later years. In character she was generous, good-hearted, frank, and impetuous. Self-confidence and a tendency to be exacting were professional rather than individual defects.

[Phelps and Robertson's Life of Phelps; Stirling's Old Drury Lane; Tallis's Dramatic Mag.; Pascoe's Dramatic List, 1879; Athenæum, various years; St. James's Gazette, 20 May 1889; Era, 25 May 1889; private knowledge and information.] J. K.

GLYN, SIR RICHARD CARR (1755–1838), lord mayor of London, eldest son, by his second marriage, of Sir Richard Glyn, bart., lord mayor in 1759, was born 2 Feb. 1755. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Robert Carr, brother of Sir Robert Carr, bart., of Etall in Northumberland. He and his brother Thomas were educated at Westminster School. On the death of his father in 1773, Glyn succeeded him as partner in the banking firm of Hallifax, Mills, Glyn, & Mitton, of 18 Birchin Lane, and afterwards of Lombard Street, a firm which has the reputation of having a larger business than any other private banking house in the city of London (F. G. HILTON PRICE, *Handbook of London Bankers*, 1876, pp. 55–6).

Glyn was elected alderman of Bishopsgate ward in September 1790, and on Midsummer day in the same year sheriff of London and Middlesex. He was knighted at St. James's 24 Nov. following. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to parliament for the borough of St. Ives, Cornwall, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1802. In politics he was a firm supporter of Pitt's administration. He served the office of lord mayor in 1798-9, and in 1798 was elected president of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals. His portrait in full length by Hoppner is preserved in the hall of Bridewell. He was created a baronet by patent dated 22 Nov. 1800. On the death of Alderman Sir William Curtis in 1829 he removed to the ward of Bridge Without, and became the father of the corporation, but resigned his gown in 1835. He died at his house in Arlington Street on 27 April

1838. Glyn married, 2 July 1785, Mary, only daughter of John Plumptre of Nottingham and of Fredville in Kent, by whom he had five sons and a daughter. His wife died in 1832. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn. His fourth son, George Carr (1797–1873), was created Baron Wolverton 14 Dec. 1869.

[Gent. Mag. 1838, pt. ii. pp. 211–12; City Biography, 1800, pp. 47–8; London and Middlesex Archæological Soc. Trans. ii. 73; Foster's Baronetage. Particulars concerning his sons will be found in Joseph Welch's Alumni Westmonast. 1852, pp. 467–8, 484.] C. W–H.

GLYN, WILLIAM (1504?–1558), bishop of Bangor, was born about 1504 in Heneglwys parish in Anglesey. Foxe, however, says that he was forty-one years old in 1551 (*Acts and Monuments*, vi. 242, ed. Townsend). His father's name is said to have been John Glyn, rector of Heneglwys, while that of his mother was Joan, daughter of Maredudd ab Gwilym. The church's rule of celibacy was but little regarded among the Welsh parochial clergy. He had several brothers, one of whom, Dr. Jeffry Glyn, was a distinguished advocate at Doctors' Commons, and founded the Friars' School, Bangor (Willis, *Survey of Bangor*, p. 47). Another brother, John Glyn, was dean of Bangor between 1508 and 1534, and on his death in the latter year made William his executor and heir.

Glyn was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge. He became a fellow of his college in 1530, junior bursar in 1533, senior bursar in 1534, and dean in 1540. He proceeded B.A. in 1527, M.A. in 1530, B.D. in 1538, and D.D. in 1544. In 1544 he vacated his fellowship and became Lady Margaret's professor of theology, 'being,' as Sir John Wynne says, 'a great scholar and a great hebrician,' though Hebrew was 'rare at that time.' He was one of the original fellows of Trinity College, named in the charter of foundation (19 Dec. 1546), and he became the first vice-master of the new college. He was opposed to the protestant innovations of Edward VI's reign, and being inhibited from lecturing resigned his professorship in June 1549. He was one of the disputants who maintained the doctrines of transubstantiation and the eucharistic sacrifice before the royal commissioners for the visitation of Cambridge in the June of that year. The voluminous arguments at the three disputations are all given by Foxe (*Acts and Monuments*, vi. 306 sq., 319 sq., 332 sq., ed. Townsend).

Glyn's institution on 7 March 1550 to the rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, on the presentation of Bishop Thirlby, whose chaplain he became in 1551, and his appointment to his father's living of Heneglwys on 13 Feb. 1552 (Willis, *Bangor*, p. 104), show that he must have conformed to the new services. After Mary's accession, however, in December 1553, he was made president of Queens', his old college, where the spirit of Erasmus was more powerful than anywhere at Cambridge, except St. John's (Mullinger, ii. 45). In April 1554 he was one of the six delegates sent to Oxford to dispute with Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley. He arrived at Oxford on 13 April and lodged at the Cross Inn (Foxe, vi. 439). He was now incorporated D.D. of Oxford. In 1554 Glyn became vice-chancellor of Cambridge, but before the end of the year he was called away by state business and was succeeded by Cuthbert Scott, the master of Christ's College. In 1555 he was sent with Thirlby and others on a mission to Rome, to obtain a confirmation of Pole's acts as legate. He arrived there on 24 May, and returned to London on 24 Aug. (Machyn, *Diary*, p. 93, Camd. Soc.) He was already destined for the bishopric of Bangor, the *congé d'élire* for his election being issued as early as 4 March 1555 (*Fœdera*, xv. 415). His election duly followed, but his final appointment was due to papal provision (*ib.* xv. 426; Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, i. 83). He was consecrated on 8 Sept. 1555 at London House by Bonner (Stubbs, *Reg. Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 81; Machyn, *Diary*, says at St. Paul's, p. 94). He assisted at the consecration of Pole. He held several diocesan synods, which he compelled his clergy to attend, as a means of enforcing his doctrines upon them. He deprived the married clergy of their livings. He only resigned his headship of Queens' College, Cambridge, in the latter part of 1557.

Glyn died on 21 May 1558, and was buried in his cathedral on the north side of the choir, where a brass plate commemorates his powers of preaching, and his great knowledge of his own, the Welsh tongue. Sir John Wynne describes him as 'a good and religious man after the manner of that time' (*Gwydir Family*, p. 94). 'He was,' says Fuller, 'an excellent scholar, and none of the papists pressed their arguments with more strength and less passion. Though constant to his own he was not cruel to opposite judgments, as appeareth by there being no persecution in his diocese' (*Worthies of England*, ii. 571, ed. Nichols). It is said that the house of Treveiler, which belonged to his ancestors, remained in his family till 1775 (*ib.* note). He must be distinguished from his senior contemporary, Dr. William Glyn, archdeacon of Anglesey, who belonged to a different family.

[Sir John Wynne's Hist. of the Gwydir Family, ed. 1878, p. 94; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 765, ed. Bliss; Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, i. 104, iii. 604, 654, 685; Rymer's Fœdera, xv. 415, 426; Machyn's Diary, pp. 93–4 (Camd. Soc.); Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Mayor), i. 126; Mullinger's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge, 1535–1625, pp. 45, 84, 114; Willis's Survey of Bangor, pp. 30, 47, 104–5; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 764–6, ed. Bliss; Williams's Dict. of Eminent Welshmen, p. 173; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, vol. vi. ed. Townsend. Most of the facts of his life are collected in Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 175; the Rev. W. G. Searle gives a full account of his life and an exhaustive account of his acts as president of Queens' in his Hist. of Queens' Coll. Cambridge, pt. i. pp. 245–263, in Nos. ix. and x. of the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Soc.] T. F. T.

GLYNN, JOHN (1722–1779), politician and lawyer, second son of William Glynn of Glynn in Cardinham, Cornwall, who married Rose, daughter of John Prideaux of Prideaux Place, Padstow, was baptised at Cardinham on 3 Aug. 1722. He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, on 17 May 1738, but did not proceed to a degree. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1748. His elder brother died in June 1744, leaving an only son of weak intellect, against whom his uncle took out a commission in lunacy, and was appointed receiver of the family estates. The youth's mother was so much incensed that she left all her own property to distant connections. The lunatic died in December 1762, whereupon Glynn came into the possession of his nephew's property. On 24 Jan. 1763 he was created a serjeant-at-law, but, through his ardent opinions in opposition to the court, he was never promoted to the rank of king's serjeant. In 1764 he was appointed recorder of Exeter. His powers of pleading and his knowledge of legal practice cannot be questioned. Nicholls records that when he first attended Westminster Hall as a law student Glynn stood first for legal knowledge, and, according to Serjeant Hill, knew 'a great deal more' than Dunning, though Dunning's knowledge was invariably accurate. His position at the bar and his liberal opinions entitled Glynn to take the lead in the cases connected with Wilkes. They were in close consultation throughout the summer of 1763, and Glynn's arguments in his friend's legal action increased 'a very great stock of reputation.' He acted for Wilkes in his application for a writ of habeas corpus in May 1763; in the action against Dunk, lord Halifax [q. v.]; and in the trial which took place in 1764 on the republication of the 'North Briton' in volumes. He was the advocate of John Almon in 1765; he pleaded in the king's bench against the outlawry of Wilkes in 1768; and he was counsel for Alderman Townsend in his action in June 1772 against the collector of land tax, which the alderman had refused to pay, urging the nullity of parliament through the irregularity of the Middlesex election. In many smaller actions of the same nature Glynn often rendered gratuitous assistance. He also enjoyed a large share of general business. His advocacy secured the acquittal of Miss Butterfield, accused of poisoning William Scawen. On a by-vacancy in the representation of Middlesex in 1768 he was named by Wilkes, at the request of the majority of its freeholders, as the candidate in the 'Wilkes and liberty' interest; Horne Tooke was active in raising subscriptions to defray the election expenses. The ministerial candidate was Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, who had been ousted from the representation by Wilkes in March 1768. On the first day of polling (8 Dec.) 'a desperate set of armed ruffians with "Liberty" and "Proctor" in their hats' stormed the polling-booth at Brentford, when one man was killed. This affair created intense indignation, and was the subject of numerous popular engravings. After six days' polling Glynn won by 1,542 votes to 1,278. Boundless rejoicings followed, the ribbons supplied for his 'favours' costing over 400*l*. When 1,565 freeholders of Middlesex addressed George III against the illegal act of the majority in the House of Commons, Glynn presented their petition, and in three cartoons at least he is represented on his knees presenting their address to the monarch (24 May 1769). At the dissolution in 1774 he was re-elected without opposition, when Governor Hutchinson enters a note in his diary (i. 267): 'A vast train of carriages and horses attend Wilkes to Brentford, where Glynn and he are elected for Middlesex without opposition. In the evening were illuminations in many parts of London and Westminster.' In the winter of 1770 Glynn, 'tutored by Shelburne, who in his turn had been inspired by Chatham,' moved for a committee to inquire into the administration of justice in cases relating to the press, and to settle the power of juries, and, in conjunction with Dunning and Wedderburne, argued the question 'with much dignity and great abilities.' About the same time he was associated with Fox, Sir William Meredith, and others, in a committee on the modification of the criminal laws. They deliberated for two years, and on their report a bill was introduced for the repeal of eight or ten statutes, but it was thrown out in the lords. He was one of the leading members

of the Society of the Bill of Rights, which at the end of 1770 addressed a letter to the American colonies almost inciting them to rebellion, and there was some talk in April 1771 among the wilder courtiers of committing Glynn and Lee 'for pleading before Lord Justice de Grey against the privileges of the house.' His speeches in parliament have been warmly praised for their candour and elevated tone, and Horace Walpole asserts that he 'was applauded by both sides . . . and defended himself with a modesty that conciliated much favour.' On 27 Sept. 1770, after the recorder, Eyre, had refused to attend the lord mayor in presenting the city remonstrance to the king, it was resolved, at a meeting in the Guildhall, by 106 votes to 58, that Glynn should in all their legal affairs be 'advised with, retained, and employed.' In 1772 Eyre was raised to the bench as a baron of the exchequer, and on 17 Nov., when every alderman was present, Glynn was elected recorder in his place, the votes being Glynn, 13; Bearcroft, a king's counsel, and afterwards chief justice of Chester, 12; and Hyde, the senior city counsel, 1; and on 24 Nov. he was sworn in. The salary of the post was at the same time raised from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum. Chatham was delighted, and calls Glynn 'a most ingenious, solid, pleasing man, and the spirit of the constitution itself.' He suffered greatly from gout, and had to be carried into the house in April 1769 to vote against the motion for seating Luttrell for Middlesex. In 1778 a deputy was allowed on account of his illness to act for him as recorder. On 16 Sept. 1779 he died, and was buried at Cardinham on 23 Sept. He married, on 21 July 1763, Susanna Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Oglander of Nunwell in the Isle of Wight; she was born 1 Sept. 1744, and died at Catherine Place, Bath, 20 May 1816. They had issue three sons and one daughter.

Glynn's character was beyond suspicion, and his abilities and his political sincerity were unquestioned. It was of him that Wilkes remarked to George III, 'Sir, he was a Wilkite, which I never was.' The portraits of these two politicians with Horne Tooke were painted and engraved by Richard Houston, and published by Sayer on 6 Feb. 1769. A print of Glynn alone is prefixed to vol. iv. of the 'North Briton,' 1772. Several letters and papers relating to him are noticed in the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' vol. iii. He edited in 1775–6 eight numbers of 'The Whole Proceedings on the King's Commission of the Peace for the City of London.'

[Cavendish's Debates, vols. i. and ii.; Horace Walpole's George III, vols. iii. and iv.; Walpole's Last Journals (1771–83), i. 117–18, 124–6, 189, 197, 301; Chatham Corresp. iii. 474–5, 481–3, iv. 35, 48, 144, 234; Trevelyan's Fox, pp. 185, 188, 212, 277, 335–6; Twiss's Eldon, ii. 356; Grenville Papers, ii. 61–5, 71–3, 430, ii. 46–8, iv. 2, 291; Almon's Biog. Anecd. i. 236–8, 244; Nicholls's Recollections (1822), i. 342; Oldfield's Parl. Hist. iv. 176–9; Grego's Parl. Elections, 178, &c.; Noorthouck's London, pp. 448–509; Merivale's Sir P. Francis, i. 87–9; satirical prints at Brit. Mus. iv. 465–77, 528–30, 640–1; Stephens's Horne Tooke, i. 102–14, 182–5, ii. 279–80; J. Chaloner Smith's Portraits, ii. 661–2; Hansard, xxxix. 781 (1819); Gent. Mag. 1772 p. 540, 1779 p. 471; Woolrych's Serjeants, ii. 572–604; Maclean's Trigg Minor, ii. 61–2, 70; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.] W. P. C.

GLYNN, ROBERT, afterwards CLOBERY (1719–1800), physician, eldest and only surviving son of Robert Glynn of Brodes in Helland parish, near Bodmin, Cornwall, who married Lucy, daughter of John Clobery of Bradstone, Devonshire, was born at Brodes on 5 Aug. and baptised at Helland Church on 16 Sept. 1719. After some teaching from a curate named Whiston, he was placed on the foundation at Eton. In 1737 he was elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1741, M.A. 1745, and M.D. 1752, and became a fellow. His medical tutor at Cambridge was the elder William Heberden of St. John's College. Glynn himself announced in March 1751 a course of lectures at King's College on the medical institutes, and next year gave a second course on anatomy. For a short time he practised at Richmond, Surrey, but soon returned to Cambridge, and never again left the university. In 1757 he competed successfully for the Seatonian prize out of dislike for one Bally, who gained the same prize in 1756 and 1758. He did not attempt poetry again, and it was unfairly insinuated that he was not the author of his own poem. On 5 April 1762 he was admitted a candidate, and on 28 March 1763 became a fellow, of the College of Physicians at London. He accepted no further distinctions, though the second William Pitt (whom he had attended in the autumn of 1773, when Lord Chatham wrote a letter of congratulation on the patient's recovery from sickness, with the hope that he was 'enjoying the happy advantage of Dr. Glynn's acquaintance, as one of the cheerful and witty sons of Apollo, in his poetic not his medical attributes') offered him in 1793 the professorial chair of medicine at Cambridge. He was at the close of his life the acknowledged head of his profession in that town, and his medical services were in great repute at Ely, where he regularly attended every

week. Late in life Glynn inherited a considerable property from a maternal uncle, and with it took the name of Clobery, though still called Glynn by others. He died at his rooms in King's College, Cambridge, on 6 Feb. 1800, and, according to his own direction, was buried in the vault of the college chapel by torchlight, between the hours of ten and eleven at night on 13 Feb., in the presence of members of the college only. A tablet to his memory was placed in the chapel, in a little oratory on the right hand after entering its south door. Though he was in good practice and lived economically as a fellow, he was too generous to be rich. He left his lands in Helland to the Rev. John Henry Jacob, sometime a fellow of King's College, and son of John Jacob of Salisbury, M.D., a particular friend. The college received a legacy of 5,883*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* stock. It was chiefly expended on some buildings erected under superintendence of Wilkins the architect about the years 1825–30; but a prize of 20*l.* a year, annually divided between two scholars 'for learning and regularity of conduct,' was also provided. To the Rev. Thomas Kerrich of Magdalene College, Cambridge, his friend and executor, he bequeathed the sum of 5,000*l.* His portrait, an extremely good likeness, was drawn by Kerrich. An engraving, now scarce, was executed by J. G. and G. S. Facius in 1783. Glynn was eccentric in manner and dress. Professor Pryme describes him as usually wearing 'a scarlet cloak and three-cornered hat; he carried a gold-headed cane. He also used pattens in rainy weather.' Another contemporary, Sir Egerton Brydges, records the doctor's pride 'on saying whatever came uppermost into his mind.' His tea parties were famous, and frequented by many undergraduates. As a physician he showed judgment and attention, but with characteristic eccentricity he almost invariably ordered a blister, 'emplasma vesicatorium amplum et acre.' He resolutely refrained from prescribing opium, cathartics, or bleeding. He recommended and practised an open-air life. He was very friendly with Mason and attended Gray in his last illness. Bishop Watson was one of his patients in 1781, when he unfortunately gave his opinion that recovery was hopeless. He gave advice gratis to patients from the Fens, and would take no fee from a Cornishman or an Etonian. His kindness to one of his poor patients was celebrated by a younger son of Dr. Plumptre, president of Queens' College, in verses called 'Benevolus and the Magpie.' An anecdote imputing inhumanity to him in Parr's 'Works,' i. 41, doubtless arises from a misapprehension. His poem of 'The Day of Judgment' was printed at Cambridge in 1757, 2nd edit. 1757, 3rd edit. 1758, and again in 1800. It was included in the various impressions of the 'Musæ Seatonianæ,' Davenport's 'Poets,' vol. lviii., Park's 'Poets,' vol. xxxiii., and in many similar publications. Some stanzas by him beginning 'Tease me no more' appeared in the 'General Evening Post,' 23 April 1789, and have been reprinted in the 'Poetical Register' for 1802, p. 233, and H. J. Wale's 'My Grandfather's Pocket-Book,' pp. 299–300. He believed in the authenticity of the Rowley poems, and his faith was confirmed by a visit to Bristol in 1778. The Latin letter introduced by William Barrett [q. v.] into his history of Bristol (preface p. v) is said to have been written by him, and on Barrett's death the original forgeries by Chatterton were presented to Glynn, who bequeathed them to the British Museum, where they are now known as Addit. MSS. 5766, A, B, and C. He had a bitter quarrel with George Steevens over these manuscripts; the particulars of an interview which took place between them at Cambridge in 1785 are given in a letter from Mansel to Mathias, printed in 'Notes and Queries,' 2nd ser. x. 283–4. The essay of Mathias in the Chatterton controversy is said to have been augmented by the learning of Glynn, who is referred to more than once with profound respect in the 'Pursuits of Literature,' particularly in dialogue iv. 599–600. Gilbert Wakefield used to say (according to Samuel Rogers) that 'Rennell and Glynn assisted Mathias' in this satire, and Rogers was accustomed to add that 'Wakefield was well acquainted with all three' (*Table Talk of Rogers*, p. 135). Three letters from Glynn to Hardinge are in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature,' iii. 221–3. Wadd in his 'Nugæ Chirurgicæ' quotes a poetical jeu d'esprit on Glynn as a physician. Horace Walpole called him in 1792 'an old doting physician and Chattertonian at Cambridge,' and professed to believe that some falsehoods current about himself had been invented or disseminated by Glynn (*Letters*, ix. 380–3). His library was sold in 1800, and many of the books were said to abound 'with MS. notes by the late learned possessor.'

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. viii. 211–15, 520, 632, ix. 687–8; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. viii. 555; Munk's Coll. of Phys. (1878), ii. 247–50; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. vols. i. and iii.; Gray's Works, ed. Gosse, iii. 296; Gosse's Gray, p. 205; Bishop Watson's Autobiog. i. 142; Pryme's Autobiog. p. 46; Gent. Mag. 1800 pp. 276-8, 1814 pt. ii. 323; Jesse's Etonians, ii. 86–8; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 221, 5th ser. ix. 321–2; Gunning's Reminiscences, ii. 96–103;

Carlyon's Early Years, ii. 1-49; Jeaffreson's Doctors, i. 197, ii. 179; Maclean's Trigg Minor, ii. 32, 66-7, 74; Wordsworth's Scholæ Acad. pp. 173-7; Autobiog. of Sir E. Brydges, i. 64; Chatham Corresp. iv. 309; Harwood's Alumni Eton. p. 326; European Mag. 1800, pp. 355-7.] W. P. C.

GLYNNE, SIR JOHN (1603-1666), judge, eldest son of Sir William Glynne, by Jane, daughter of John Griffith of Carnarvon, was born in 1603 at Glynllifon, Carnarvonshire, where his ancestors had been settled from very ancient times, and was educated at Westminster School and Hart Hall, Oxford, since merged in New College, which he entered at Michaelmas 1621, and where he resided three years. He seems to have been early designed for the legal profession, if, as is most probable, he is to be identified with the John Glynne for whom Sir Julius Cæsar solicited from the Lord Mayor the reversion of an attorney or clerk sitter's place in the sheriff's court in 1615 (*Remembrancia*, 302). He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn as early as 27 Jan. 1620, but he was not called to the bar until 24 June 1628. He argued his first reported case in Hilary term 1633 (CROKE, *Rep.* Car. I, p. 297). It was probably soon after this, certainly before 1639, that he was appointed steward of Westminster (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638-9, p. 351). On 7 Aug. 1638 he obtained the reversion of the office of keeper of the writs and rolls in the common pleas (RYMER, *Fœdera*, Sanderson, xx. 305). He was returned to parliament both for Westminster and for the borough of Carnarvon in March 1639-40, and it is not clear for which constituency he sat. He was re-elected for Westminster in Oct. 1640.

Glynne's abilities were early recognised by the presbyterian party, with which he uniformly acted during the Long parliament. In November 1640 he was placed on a committee of inquiry into the conduct of Sir Henry Spiller, a justice of the peace, suspected of showing undue leniency towards popish priests, and from that date forward he is frequently mentioned in Nalson and Rushworth as sitting on, or reading reports from, committees charged with business of more or less importance, such as ship money; the course of procedure in the exchequer; the administration of the laws against recusants; misdemeanors of lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants, and other county officials; the practice of issuing and executing warrants of commitment signed only by officers of state; the 'new canons' recently framed by convocation, and which the commons had voted to be contrary to the fundamental laws of the realm, and the part played by Archbishop Laud in connection with them; the proceedings taken against Sir John Eliot and other members who had been subjected to fine and imprisonment for resisting the adjournment of the house by the speaker on 25 Feb. 1628-9. On 23 Jan. 1640-1 he was appointed to manage a conference with the lords on the case of Thomas Goodman, a jesuit, who had been found guilty of high treason, but had been reprieved by the king. He was also one of the managers of the impeachment of Strafford, but took little part in the proceedings until the third article was concluded. He then had the conduct of the case as far as the ninth article, and also spoke on most of the subsequent articles. On 13 April he replied to Strafford's defence in a long and closely reasoned speech, the gist of which was that, though none of the acts alleged might amount to treason *per se*, yet taken together they were evidence of a treasonable intent, and that the essence of treason was intention not perpetration. He signed the protestation of 3 May in defence of the protestant religion, the power and privileges of parliament, and the rights and liberties of the subject. On 22 July he was added to the committee which was investigating the conspiracy commonly known as 'the army plot,' and he was one of a committee appointed in September to act during the recess with large executive powers. He took part in the debate on the remonstrance (22 Nov.), was a member of the committee on Irish affairs (29 Dec.), and on the commons resolving to impeach the bishops he was chosen to denounce their lordships at the bar of the House of Lords (30 Dec.) He was also one of the committee which sat at Guildhall and Grocers' Hall in January 1641-2 to consider the attempt to arrest the five members, and spoke at length and with much energy in vindication of the privileges of the house. On the 29th he opened the case against the Duke of Richmond in a conference with the House of Lords (NALSON, *Impartial Collection*, i. 330, 569, 571; RUSHWORTH, *Hist. Coll.* iv. 54, 63, 68, 98, 142, 153, 229, 244, 387, 466-7, viii. 10, 21, 40, 45, 47, 76, 706-33; *Comm. Journ.* ii. 41, 52, iv. 497; VERNEY, *Notes of Long Parliament*, Camd. Soc. 60, 84, 110, 125; COBBETT, *State Trials*, iii. 1421, 1428, 1431, 1468, iv. 112; *Parl. Hist.* ii. 1023, 1062). After the militia ordinance in May 1642, he accepted the office of deputy-lieutenant of one of the counties, probably Carnarvonshire, and in the following June he engaged to contribute 100*l.* and maintain a horse for the defence of the parliament (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. xii. 358). In May 1643 he was appointed recorder of the city of London, and

in that capacity was busily occupied for some weeks in unravelling a plot to deliver the city into the hands of the king which had recently come to the knowledge of parliament, and the principal agents in which, Tompkins and Chaloner [q. v.], were executed on 5 July (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* v. 322–326). He subscribed the solemn league and covenant on 22 Sept. (*ib.* p. 480). In the following November he did good service by a speech deprecating the consideration of the question whether presbyterianism was *jure divino*, which had been forced on the consideration of the House of Commons by the assembly of divines. Glynne spoke for an hour, 'during which,' says Whitelocke, who followed him, 'the house filled apace.' In the end the question was shelved (Whitelocke, *Mem.* pp. 110–11). Clarendon (*Rebellion*, v. 89) says that he was opposed to the self-denying ordinance, but it does not appear that he spoke on the question. On 14 March 1645 he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the crown for the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery (*Comm. Journ.* iv. 474). He became in 1647 very suspicious of the army, and was one of a junto of eleven members who were most active in attempting to disband it. In order to destroy their influence, Fairfax, on 15 June, presented to the House of Commons a 'remonstrance,' praying that the house might be speedily purged of delinquents, which he followed up on the 24th by charging the eleven with designing 'the abuse and dishonour of the parliament, the insufferable injury of the army,' and so forth. Much debate followed, but the house on 12 July passed a resolution which excluded the eleven members. Soon afterwards much offence was occasioned in the city of London by an ordinance vesting the command of the city militia in a new committee, and on 26 July a rabble of apprentices and 'rude boys' entered the house and compelled the rescission of the ordinance. The house adjourned in confusion till the 30th, and on its reassembling the speaker did not attend. Pelham of Lincoln's Inn was chosen speaker for the occasion, the eleven were readmitted, and a committee of safety was appointed, of which Glynne and others of the eleven were members. This gave rise to a suspicion that the tumult of the 20th was the work of the eleven, and on 4 Sept. Glynne was charged with having been accessory to it, and ordered to attend at the bar of the house. He attended the next day, and made 'a large defence in a very well composed and devised speech,' which occasioned a prolonged debate. On the 7th, however, the house voted his expulsion, and committed him to the Tower. A resolution to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors was passed on the 16th. No active steps, however, were taken to carry this into effect. On 29 Jan. the house requested the Earl of Pembroke to deprive him of his office of steward of Westminster; but it is not clear whether this was actually done. On 23 May 1648 he was released, and all proceedings in the impeachment were stayed. On 7 June he was readmitted on the petition of the electors of Westminster to the House of Commons; in September he was nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight; on 12 Oct. he was created serjeant-at-law. When, however, the independent party regained its ascendency, the order readmitting him to the house was rescinded (12 Dec.) (*Comm. Journ.* v. 305, 570, 588; Whitelocke, *Mem.* 248, 253, 258, 334; Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* vi. 634, 640, 646, 652, viii. 800; *Parl. Hist.* iii. 1247; *Comm. Journ.* v. 294, 450; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. App. 6 *a*, 6 *b*, 15 *b*, 22 *b*). This was immediately before Colonel Pride applied his purge, and accounts for the fact that Glynne's name is not to be found in the lists of the secluded and imprisoned members.

An attempt was made in January 1647–8 to compel or induce him to resign his recordership (*Comm. Journ.* v. 450) in favour of the independent William Steele [q. v.] Glynne, however, stuck tenaciously to his place until July 1649, when he retired, receiving 300*l.* from the corporation as a small *douceur* (Whitelocke, *Mem.* p. 412). In the parliament of 1654 he sat for Carnarvonshire. In June of this year he was engaged as counsel for the Commonwealth in the prosecution of the conspirators against the life of the protector, John Gerard [q. v.], Vowell, and Somerset Fox. About the same time he was appointed serjeant to the Protector, and commissioned as justice of assize for the Oxford circuit. He sat at Exeter in April 1655 with Recorder Steele to try Colonel Penruddock for his part in the late rebellion, and passed sentence upon him as for treason. He was rewarded on 15 June by the place of chief justice of the upper bench, vacant by the retirement of Rolle (Thurloe, *State Papers*, iii. 332, iv. 171; Cobbett, *State Trials*, v. 767; Style, *Rep.* 450; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. 173). In November he was placed on the committee of trade, and also added to that appointed to consider the proposals of Manasseh ben Israel concerning the Jews. He was also a member of the committee for collecting funds for the relief of the persecuted protestants of Piedmont in

January 1655–6 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1655, p. 90, 1655–6, pp. 1, 23, 100). At the general election in October he was returned to parliament for both Flint and Carnarvonshire, electing to sit for Flint. In February 1655–6 he tried Miles Lindercombe, a plotter against the life of the Protector, who was found guilty and sentenced to a traitor's death, but anticipated justice by poisoning himself in the Tower (COBBETT, *State Trials*, v. 842). Glynne appears to have shared Hobbes's belief in the necessity of monarchy, while caring little for the hereditary principle. He accordingly supported Alderman Packe's 'petition and advice' that Cromwell should assume the title of king, and was one of the committee appointed on 9 April to receive his 'doubts and scruples' in regard to that matter and endeavour to remove them, to which end, on 21 April, he made a long address to the Protector, which he printed on the Restoration as evidence that he had always been at heart a monarchist. He was continued in office by Richard Cromwell, and presided in the upper bench until Trinity term 1659, when, in view of the approaching revolution, he resigned. He sat for Carnarvonshire in the Convention parliament which met on 25 April 1660, was created serjeant-at-law on 1 June, and on 8 Nov. king's serjeant, in which character he acted for the crown in the prosecution of Sir Henry Vane for high treason in June 1662 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. 63, 153, 154, 168, 196; WYNNE, *Miscellany*, p. 295; SIDERFIN, *Rep.* pt. ii. 161–2; BURTON, *Diary*, iii. 175, 182). On 16 Nov. 1660 he was knighted by the title of Sir John Glynne of Henley Park, in Surrey, of which manor he was lord.

He rode in the coronation procession of 23 April 1661, and was thrown from his horse and all but killed by the animal falling upon him. Pepys, regarding him as a rogue and a turncoat, saw the hand of God in this event. Of Glynne's immense ability as an advocate there has never been any question, nor could have been after his speech on the impeachment of Strafford. He was equally distinguished as a judge, his judgments being much admired for their lucidity and method, which, says Siderfin (*Rep.* pt. ii. 189) brought an intricate case down to the apprehension of every student. His reputation for political honesty suffered severely at the hands of Anthony à Wood, who bore him a special grudge for his part in the suppression of Penruddock's rising. His accuracy, however, may be gauged by the fact that, quoting, as from the 1674 edition of 'Hudibras,' the following couplet:

Did not the learned Glynne and Maynard
To make good subjects traitors strain hard?

he says that it was written by Butler on the occasion of Penruddock's trial, but not allowed to stand in the 1663 edition, because Glynne and Maynard were then living. In fact, however, Maynard had nothing to do with Penruddock's trial, and was living in 1674. Moreover, the couplet is not to be found in the edition of 1674, or in any subsequent edition, or in the list of various readings appended to Gilfillan's edition. That it was not written by Wood is clear, for it plainly refers to the impeachment of Strafford, which Glynne and Maynard practically managed between them. That Glynne was not particularly scrupulous either as an advocate or as a politician is probable, but neither was he a mere time-server. Only prejudice would doubt his honesty so long as he acted with the presbyterian party. He appears to have been equally opposed to arbitrary government and to anarchy, and to have seen in the monarchical principle, duly limited, the only hope of reconciling stable and strong government with individual liberty. Thus he was equally consistent in urging the crown upon Cromwell and in taking office under Charles II. 'He and Maynard,' says Foss, 'divided the shame of appearing against Sir Harry Vane, their old coadjutor and friend.' In fact, however, Vane, as the head of the independent party, can hardly be described as a coadjutor of Glynne, though he may have been a personal friend; and, in any case, Glynne in appearing on the prosecution was merely discharging his professional duty as king's serjeant, nor does he appear to have taken more than a formal part in the proceedings. Glynne died on 15 Nov. 1666 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1666–7, p. 263). He married first, Frances, daughter of Arthur Squib (subsequently through Glynne's influence, Clarenceux herald and teller of the exchequer); secondly, Anne, daughter of John Manning of Cralle, Sussex, and relict of Sir Thomas Lawley, bart., by both of whom he had issue. His eldest son, William, was created a baronet in 1661.

Besides the speeches delivered on the impeachment of Strafford, printed in Rushworth's eighth volume, Glynne published: 1. 'Speech on the presenting of the Sheriffs of London in Oct. 1644.' 2. 'A Speech to the point of Jus Divinum and the Presbyterian Governments.' 3. 'Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient, and legal Form of Government, in a Conference at Whitehall with Oliver, Lord Protector, and a Committee of Parliament, in April, 1658, and made good by several arguments.' London, 1660, 8vo.

[Lists of Members of Parliament (Official Return of); Wotton's Baronetage, iii. pt. i. 290; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 752; Foss's Lives of the Judges.] J. M. R.

GLYNNE, SIR STEPHEN RICHARD (1807–1874), M.P. and antiquary, was eldest son of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, eighth baronet, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, who was created D.C.L. at Oxford 5 July 1810, and died at Nice, 5 March 1815. His mother was Mary, daughter of Richard Neville, second Lord Braybrooke. The father was descended in direct line from the judge under the commonwealth, Sir John Glynne [q. v.], whose son William (*d.* 1690) was created a baronet 20 May 1661. Sir Stephen, born in 1807, succeeded as ninth baronet in 1815, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831). From 1832 to 1837 he sat as a liberal in the House of Commons as M.P. for Flint Burghs, and from 1837 to 1847 as M.P. for Flintshire. He was for many years lord-lieutenant of the same county, where the family estates lay. He died suddenly in London, 17 June 1874. He was not married, and on his death the baronetcy became extinct. His elder sister, Catherine, was married (25 July 1839) to Mr. (afterwards the Right Hon.) W. E. Gladstone, and the Hawarden estate with the castle is now owned by their eldest son, Mr. W. H. Gladstone.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Glynne's brother-in-law, describes him as 'a man of singular refinement and of remarkable modesty.' 'His memory,' Mr. Gladstone adds, 'was on the whole decidedly the most remarkable known to me of the generation and country.' He was a learned antiquary and interested himself especially in the architectural history of churches, 'of which,' writes Mr. Gladstone, 'his knowledge was such as to be probably without example for extent and accuracy.' In the course of his life he personally surveyed and made notes on the architectural details of 5,530 English churches. His manuscripts are still extant at Hawarden Castle. His nephew and successor, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, published in 1877 his notes concerning Kent, which dealt with nearly three hundred churches.

[Letter to the writer from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Burke's Baronetage, 1874; Glynne's Churches of Kent, with preface by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, 1877.] S. L. L.

GOAD, GEORGE (*d.* 1671), master at Eton College, a native of Windsor, Berkshire, was younger brother of Thomas Goad (*d.* 1666) [q. v.] After passing through Eton he was admitted into King's College, Cambridge, in 1620, proceeded M.A. in 1627, and returned to his old school as a master. In 1637 he was chosen senior university proctor (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 623). His college presented him in 1646 to the rectories of Horstead and Coltishall, Norfolk. On 18 Oct. 1648 he was appointed fellow of Eton by the parliamentarians in the place of John Cleaver, who had been ejected. He died on 10 or 16 Oct. 1671. In his will, dated 20 Aug. 1669 (registered in P. C. C. 132, Duke), he mentions his property in Bray and Eton. He left three sons, George, Thomas, and Christopher, and a daughter, Jane. His wife, Jane, had died before him in 1657, at the age of thirty-four. Goad continued the catalogues of the members of the foundation of Eton College from those of Thomas Hatcher and John Scott to 1646, of which Fuller and Wood made considerable use, and which Cole transcribed (cf. *Addit. MSS.* 5814–17, 5955). He has Latin elegiacs 'in felicem Natalem illustrissimi Principis Ducis Eboracensis' at pp. 40–1 of 'Ducis Eboracensis Fasciæ.'

[Harwood's Alumni Eton. pp. 72, 73, 220; Smyth's Obituary (Camd. Soc.), p. 93.] G. G.

GOAD, JOHN (1616–1689), head-master of Merchant Taylors' School, son of John Goad of Bishopsgate Street, London, was born in St. Helen's parish there on 15 Feb. 1615–16. After a preliminary training in Merchant Taylors' School he was admitted to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1632, of which he became a fellow (B.A. 1636, M.A. 1640, B.D. 1647). In 1643 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford, and during the siege performed divine service under fire of the parliamentary cannon (WOOD, *Athenæ Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, iv. 267). On 23 June 1646 he was presented by the university to the vicarage of Yarnton, Oxfordshire, which 'with much ado' he contrived to retain until the Restoration. Wood's brother Christopher went daily to school to Goad while vicar of Yarnton in 1649, and Wood himself received instruction from him, and found him 'an exceedingly loving and tender man' (*Autobiography*, ed. Bliss, pp. xvi, xvii).

In 1660 he accepted the head-mastership of Tunbridge school, Kent, but was appointed head-master of Merchant Taylors' School on 12 July 1661. He was very successful in this position until the agitation at the time of the 'popish plot.' He was charged in March 1680–1 with certain passages that 'savoured strongly of popery' in a 'Comment on the Church of England Catechism,' written for the use of his scholars. The grand jury of London presented a complaint to the Mer-

chant Taylors' Company respecting the religious doctrines taught in their school. His principal opponent was Dr. John Owen, who succeeded in obtaining Goad's place for his nephew, John Hartcliffe. After hearing Goad's defence the company decided on 13 April 1681 that he was 'popishly and erroneously affected.' He was dismissed, but in recognition of his past services they voted him '70*l.* as a gratuity, including the 10*l.* by him paid for taxes, trophies, and chimney money' (Wilson, *Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School*, ii. 379–81). Goad's friends protested against his dismissal as the work of a factious party. Full particulars are given in the postscript to 'Contrivances of the Fanatical Conspirators in carrying on the Treasons under Umbrage of the Popish Plot laid open, with Depositions,' London, 1683, fol., written by William Smith, a schoolmaster of Islington, who describes Goad as a person of unequalled qualifications for the post.

He now took a house in Piccadilly, and opened a private school, which was resorted to by many of the 'genteeler sort' of his previous scholars. This school he continued until shortly before his death. In the beginning of 1686 he openly declared himself a Roman catholic, in accordance with convictions formed many years previously. Indeed Wood states that he had been reconciled to the Roman communion as early as December 1660 in Somerset House by a priest in the household of Queen Henrietta Maria, then lately returned from France. Mr. Gillow argues that the sermons which he published after this date are inconsistent with this story (*Dict. of English Catholics*, ii. 501). Goad died on 28 Oct. 1689, and was buried near the graves of his relations in the church of Great St. Helen's in Bishopsgate Street.

Wood says he 'had much of primitive Christianity in him, and was endowed with most admirable morals.' His works are: 1. Several printed sermons, some of which were preached at St. Paul's. 2. 'A Treatise concerning Plagues, their Natures, Numbers, Kinds, &c.,' which was destroyed in the press during the great fire of London in 1666. 3. 'Genealogicon Latinum. A previous Method of Dictionary of all Latin Words . . . &c., for the use of the Neophyte in Merchant Taylors' School,' 2nd edition, London, 1676. 4. 'Comment on the Church of England Catechism.' 5. 'Declamation, whether Monarchy be the best form of Government.' Printed at the end of 'The English Orator or Rhetorical Descants by way of Declamation,' by William Richards of Trinity College, Oxford; London, 1680, 8vo. 6. 'Astro-Meteorologia: or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies Cœlestial, their Natures and Influences, Discovered from the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, temperate or intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Frost, Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Lightnings, Thunder, Blasting, Hurricane, &c. Collected from the Observation . . . of thirty years,' London, 1686, fol. This work gained him great reputation. The subject of it is a kind of astrology, founded for the most part on sacred authority, reason, and experiment. 7. 'Diary of the Weather at London from July 1, 1677, to the last of October 1679,' Bodl. Libr. Ashmol. MS. 367. 8. 'Astro-Meteorologia sana; sive Principia Physico-Mathematica, quibus Mutationum Aeris, Morborum Epidemicorum, Cometarum, Terræ Motuum, aliorumque insigniorum Naturæ Effectuum Ratio reddi possit. Opus multorum annorum experientia comprobatum,' London, 1690, 4to. Anonymously edited after Goad's death by Edward Waple, archdeacon of Taunton and vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London; with portrait of the author, engraved by R. White, prefixed. 8. 'Autodidactica: or a Practical Vocabulary, being the best and easiest Method yet extant for young Beginners to attain to the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue,' London, 1690, 8vo.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 711, Fasti ii. 362; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 461; Robinson's Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i., hist. sketch p. xiv and p. 116; Kennett's Register, p. 837; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 1824, v. 53; Catholic Miscellany, v. 153.] T. C.

GOAD, ROGER, D.D. (1538–1610), provost of King's College, Cambridge, born at Horton, Buckinghamshire, in 1538, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, of which he was admitted a scholar 1 Sept. 1555, and a fellow 2 Sept. 1558. He went out B.A. in 1559, and commenced M.A. in 1563. On 19 Jan. 1565–6 he was enjoined to study theology, and he proceeded B.D. in 1569. At this period he was master of the free grammar school at Guildford, where one of his pupils was George Abbot [q. v.], ultimately archbishop of Canterbury. On the deprivation of Dr. Philip Baker, Goad was recommended as his successor in the office of provost of King's College, Cambridge, by Bishop Grindal, Walter Haddon, and Henry Knollys. On 28 Feb. 1569–70 the vice-provost and fellows addressed a letter to the queen asking for a free election, and another to Sir William Cecil recommending Goad, who was nominated by the queen in a letter dated Hampton Court, 4 March following. He was accordingly elected, being presented to the visitor on the 10th of the same

month, and admitted on the 19th. On 3 Nov. 1572 he was elected Lady Margaret's preacher, which office he held till 1577. He was created D.D. in 1573, and was vice-chancellor of the university for the year commencing November 1576. On 6 March 1576-7 he became chancellor of the church of Wells. He was also chaplain to Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, and held the rectory of Milton, Cambridgeshire. In October 1580 he was, with Dr. Bridgwater and Dr. Fulke, engaged in examining some of the Family of Love who were confined in Wisbech Castle, and in September 1581 he and Dr. Fulke had conferences in the Tower of London with Edmund Campion, the jesuit, of which an account appeared in Nowell and Day's 'True Report,' 1583. In 1595 and in 1607 he was vice-chancellor for a second and third time. He died on 24 April 1610, and was buried in a chantry on the north side of King's College Chapel.

He married Katharine, daughter of Richard Hill of London. Six sons were elected from Eton to King's, viz. Matthew, Thomas [q.v.], Robert, Roger, Christopher, and Richard. Although his government of the college is commended, he met much opposition from the junior members. He re-established the college library, and by his will was a benefactor to the society (Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* iii. 20).

He was author of: 1. 'To Sir Wylliam More,' a poem. Manuscript in the Cambridge University Library, Ff. v. 4 f. 81. 2. An answer to articles exhibited against him by four of the younger company of King's College, 1576. Manuscript in the State Paper Office; Lansd. MS. 23, art. 38; Baker MS. iv. 9. 3. Letters principally on the affairs of the university and his college. Several have been printed.

[Baker's MSS. iv. 9–20, 28, 188, 206, xx. 90, 113; Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabr. pp. 136, 172; Carlisle's Grammar Schools, ii. 572; Bishop Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret (Hymers), p. 98; Fuller's Worthies (Bucks); Harwood's Alumni Eton. pp. 43, 171, 198, 201, 205, 212; Heywood and Wright's Univ. Transactions; Ledger Coll. Regal. ii. 189; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), i. 176, iii. 605, 683; Lib. Protocoll. Coll. Regal. i. 176, 197, 228, 243; Pigot's Hadleigh, 166–8, 175, 176; Manning and Bray's Surrey, i. 79; Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. p. 19; Cat. of MSS. in Cambridge Univ. Library, ii. 483; Strype's Works (general index); Willett's Sacra Emblemata, p. 20; Wright's Elizabeth, i. 464.] T. C.

GOAD, THOMAS, D.D. (1576–1638), rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, born at Cambridge in August 1576, was the second of the ten sons of Roger Goad (1538–1610) [q. v.], by his wife, Katharine, eldest daughter of Richard Hill, citizen of London (Bramston, *Autobiography*, Camd. Soc. p. 12). He was educated at Eton, and thence elected to a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, on 1 Sept. 1592; on 1 Sept. 1595 he became fellow, B.A. in 1596, and lecturer in 1598. At college he distinguished himself by his skill in writing verses, and contributed to the collections on the death of Dr. Whitaker, 1597; on the accession of James I, 1603; on the death of Henry, prince of Wales, 1612; on the return of Prince Charles from Spain, 1623; and on the king's return from Scotland in 1633. In 1600 he proceeded M.A., and was incorporated on the same degree at Oxford on 16 July of that year (*Reg. of Univ. of Oxf.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. pt. i. p. 355). Wood wrongly identifies him with the Thomas Goad who was incorporated on 15 July 1617; the latter was probably a cousin, Thomas Goad, LL.D. (*d.* 1666) [q. v.] (*Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 374). At Christmas 1606 he was ordained priest, and commenced B.D. in 1607. In 1609 he was bursar of King's; in 1610 he succeeded his father in the family living of Milton, near Cambridge, which he held together with his fellowship; in 1611 he was appointed dean of divinity, and very shortly afterwards he quitted Cambridge to reside at Lambeth as domestic chaplain to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, his father's old pupil at Guildford Free School. In 1615 he took the degree of D.D.; on 16 Feb. 1617–18 he was made precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 351); and in 1618 he was presented by Abbot to the rectory of Hadleigh, Suffolk. He also held the rectory of Black Notley, Essex (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 443), and probably that of Merstham, Surrey. In 1619 the king, at the instance, it is said, of Abbot, sent him out to supply Joseph Hall's place at the synod of Dort. Hall spoke highly of the qualifications of his successor (Fuller, *Church Hist.* ed. Brewer, v. 467–9). At Dort Goad, previously a Calvinist, went over to the Arminians (*ib.* v. 475 *n.*) He is supposed to have lost in consequence a share in the high ecclesiastical preferments which were granted to his colleagues by James, and his name was omitted, accidentally perhaps, in the 'acts' of the synod. He and his colleagues received the acknowledgments of the States-General, 200*l.* for their travelling expenses home, and a gold medal apiece weighing three quarters of a pound in weight. Goad returned to his chaplaincy (*ib.* v. 476). He became on 25 Aug. 1621 prebendary of the tenth stall in Winchester Cathedral (Le Neve, iii. 41). In 1623 he was engaged as assistant to Daniel

Featley [q. v.] in various disputations which were held with the jesuits, Muskett (with whom he had previously disputed), John Fisher [q. v.], and others. He distinguished himself in the discussion which charged the jesuits with a wilful misrepresentation of Featley's arguments (Featley, *The Romish Fisher caught and held in his owne Net*, 4to, 1624, pt. i. pp. 37–8, 42). About 1624 Prynne showed Goad a portion of his 'Histriomastix,' but failed to convince him of the soundness of his arguments (Gardiner, *Hist. England*, vii. 327–8). Goad was twice proctor in convocation for Cambridge, and was prolocutor of the lower house in the convocation which was held at Oxford in 1625, acting in the stead of Dr. Bowles, who absented himself through fear of the plague. About 1627 he became a constant resident at Hadleigh, the most important and pleasantest of his preferments, and wrote 'A Disputation,' posthumously published. He wrote the inscription upon Casaubon's tomb in Westminster Abbey. He had an odd fancy for embellishing Hadleigh church and rectory with paintings and quaint inscriptions. These pictures, of which traces remain, were mostly executed, after Goad's own design, by one Benjamin Coleman, a Hadleigh artist. It is said that he intended to turn the so-called 'south chapel' of Hadleigh Church into a public theological library, and many shelves (but no books) were extant in 1727. On 22 Oct. 1633 he was made dean of Bocking, Essex, jointly with Dr. John Barkham [q. v.] (Newcourt, ii. 68), and on 17 Dec. of the same year was appointed an ecclesiastical commissioner for England and Wales (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1633–4, p. 327). He died on 8 Aug. 1638, and was buried in the chancel of Hadleigh Church next day. 'Till the day of his death,' says Fuller, 'he delighted in making of verses' (*Worthies*, ed. 1662, 'Cambridgeshire,' p. 159). He left land at Milton and his Dort medal (stolen in the present century) to King's College, the rent of the land to be applied in the purchase of divinity books for the library. According to Fuller (*Worthies*, loc. cit.) Goad 'had a commanding presence, an uncontrolable spirit, impatient to be opposed, and loving to steere the discourse (being a good Pilot to that purpose) of all the Company he came in.'

He wrote a painfully interesting tract entitled 'The Dolefvll Euen-Song, or a trve . . . Narration of that fearefull and sudden calamity, which befell the Preacher Mr. Drvry, a Iesuite [see Drury, Robert, 1587–1623], . . . by the downefall of the floore at an assembly in the Black-Friers on Sunday the 26. of Octob. last, in the after noone . . .,' 4to, London, 1623. During the same year he is believed to have edited a collection of filthy stories by an apostate catholic, entitled 'The Friers Chronicle: or the trve Legend of Priests and Monkes Lives,' 4to, London, 1623. The epistle dedicatory to the Countess of Devonshire is signed T. G. Appended to Bishop Lawrence Womack's anonymous treatise on 'The Result of False Principles,' 4to, London, 1661, is a tract by Goad, 'Stimvlvs Orthodoxvs; sive Goadus redivivus. A Disputation . . . concerning the Necessity and Contingency of Events in the World, in respect of God's Eternal Decree' (republished in 'A Collection of Tracts concerning Predestination and Providence,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1719). An 'approbation' by Goad appeared in the 1724 edition of Elizabeth Jocelin's 'The Mother's Legacy to her unborn Child,' 1st edition, 1624.

[Pigot's Hadleigh, pp. 166–76, and elsewhere; Pigot's Guide to Hadleigh, p. 9, and elsewhere; Harwood's Alumni Eton. p. 198; Addit. MS. 19088, ff. 156, 167, 171 *b*, 172 *b*, 175–6; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 256; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 101; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 374; Rymer's Fœdera (Sanderson, 1726), xviii. 660.] G. G.

GOAD, THOMAS (*d.* 1666), regius professor of laws at Cambridge, elder brother of George Goad (*d.* 1671) [q. v.], was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, in 1611, and proceeded M.A. and LL.D. In 1613 he became a member of Gray's Inn (*Harl. MS.* 1912). On 15 July 1617 he was incorporated master of arts at Oxford (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, i. 374, where he is confounded with his cousin, Thomas Goad, D.D. (1576–1638) [q. v.]) He was appointed reader of logic in the university in 1620, pro-proctor in 1621, poser in 1623, and senior proctor in 1629 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 622). In 1635 he was elected to the regius professorship of laws. He died in 1666 possessed of property in New and Old Windsor and elsewhere in Berkshire. His will, dated 16 April 1666, was proved at London on the following 6 July (registered in P. C. C. 117, Mico). By his wife Mary he had two daughters: Grace, married to John Byng, and Mary, married to John Clenche. He contributed Latin elegiacs to 'Ducis Eboracensis Fasciæ' (p. 8), and was probably the author of 'Eclogæ et Musæ Virgiferæ ac Juridicæ,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1634, which is attributed to Thomas Goad, D.D., by Thomas Baker, who professes to quote from the epitaph at Hadleigh (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, loc. cit.)

[Harwood's Alumni Eton. p. 213; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, iii. 657.] G. G.

GOADBY, ROBERT (1721–1778), printer and compiler, of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, was born in 1721. He was an indefatigable bookmaker. His greatest production was the 'Illustration of the Holy Scriptures,' in three large folio volumes (1759). Goadby also compiled and printed a popular book entitled 'The Christian's Instructor and Pocket Companion, extracted from the Holy Scriptures,' which was approved by Bishop Sherlock. 'Apology for the Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew' [see CAREW, BAMFYLDE MOORE] was printed by Goadby in 1749, and has often been reprinted. Goadby and his wife have both been claimed as the author. Nichols says that Goadby was a man of modesty and integrity. His publishing business was large for a small provincial centre, and his 'Sherborne Mercury' was an influential journal in the south-west of England. Goadby was a strong whig, and made many enemies as well as friends by his plain speaking, though personally he was much respected. He was a great lover of botany and natural history, and bequeathed an endowment providing for the preaching of a sermon on the first Sunday of May in every year in Sherborne Church on the beauties of nature. As the endowment became too valuable for its purposes, provision for the poor was made with the surplus. He was a deeply religious man. Every morning before breakfast he walked from his house to the spot he had chosen for his grave, so that he might 'keep mindful of his latter end.' He died of atrophy after a long and painful illness on 12 Aug. 1778. Other works published by Goadby, besides those mentioned already, were 'The Universe Displayed,' 'A Rational Catechism on the Principles of Religion drawn from the Mind itself,' and 'Goadby's British Biography.' Goadby was at one time connected with 'The Western Flying Post.'

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 723–6; Dr. Beard's art. in Unitarian Herald, July 1873, where there is much biographical and bibliographical information.] J. B–y.

GOBBAN SAER, or the Artificer (*fl.* 7th century), a prominent figure in Irish tradition, is said by Petrie in his 'Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland,' upon the authority of the Dinnsenchus preserved in the books of Lecan and Ballymote, to have been the son of a skilful artisan in wood named Tuirbi, from whom Turvey in the barony of Nethercross, co. Dublin, is named, and to have flourished (according to O'Flaherty's chronology) A.M. 2764. But O'Curry has shown that this is an error due to a mistranslation furnished to Dr. Petrie. O'Curry is probably right in saying 'there is little doubt that Gobban was a descendant of Tadg, son of Cian, son of Olioll Olum, who settled in Meath in the third century.'

Gobban is first mentioned in an Irish poem attributed to a lunatic protected by St. Molling, preserved in a manuscript belonging to the monastery of St. Paul in Carinthia, and assigned by Herr Mone to the eighth century. It speaks of a fort made by Gobban in Tuaim Inbir (West Meath). In the life of St. Aedh or Maedhog of Ferns (*d.* 632) Gobban is said to have been employed by the saint in building a church (basilica, said by Petrie to imply a stone building), and Aedh's successor, Mochua of Luachair (*d.* 652), is said to have employed him upon a wooden church. But the saint whose life contains most information about Gobban is St. Daircell or Molling [q. v.], who lived to the age of eighty-four, and died 690. After the fall of a famous yew tree named the Eo Rossa, celebrated in a poem in the 'Book of Leinster' as 'noblest of trees, the glory of Leinster,' some of the wood was presented to Gobban by St. Molaisse, and Gobban was engaged to make an oratory out of it. The first chip which Gobban cut struck Daircell in the eye, and a passage in the Brehon laws implies that the injury was intentional. Gobban's wife urged him to demand as payment for the work as much rye as the oratory would contain. Daircell assented; but being unable to get rye enough filled it instead with nuts and apples, which he made to appear like rye, but which changed to worms when Gobban took them home. There is also a mention of his having constructed a building for St. Abban, who died in the seventh century. Gobban is said to have been blind at the time, and to have received a temporary gift of his sight from Abban until the completion of the work. The ecclesiastics who employed Gobban complained that his charges were too high, and it was generally believed that his blindness was a visitation due to their anger. Among the buildings traditionally ascribed to him are the tower of Antrim, the tower and church of Kilmacduagh, and, according to Dr. Petrie, the tower and church of Glendalough. His work was confined chiefly to the north and east of Ireland, and there is no tradition that he ever visited or was employed south-west of Galway or Tipperary. In the north-east of Antrim in the parish of Ramoan is a building described on the ordnance map as 'Gobbin's Heir's Castle.' The first two words, as Bishop Reeves observes, are evidently a corruption of Gobban Saer, but the term castle is a complete perversion. The cave near, also connected with him, has a large cross carved on the roof stones over the entrance of the ante-chamber. It is a Latin cross, formed by double incised lines

carved on a sandstone slab—very regular, and extremely well executed. There is also a smaller cross with equal arms.

The traditions respecting him all refer to the seventh century, when he must have lived. He employed workmen, and erected duns or fortresses, churches, oratories, and towers, the existing buildings attributed to him giving evidence of his skill. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood he was buried at Derrynavlan, parish of Graystown, barony of Slieveardagh, county of Tipperary.

[Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 345, 383, 401, 402; Brehon Laws, iii. 226 *n.*; Betha Molling, Brussels, 48 *a*–51 *a*; Reeves's Eccles. Antiq. p. 285; Codex Salmanticensis, pp. 483, 532; O'Curry's Manners and Customs, iii. 45, 46; Annals of the Four Masters, i. 404 *n.*; Goidelica, p. 177; Book of Leinster (facsimile), p. 199, b. 51.] T. O.

GODBOLT, JOHN (*d.* 1648), judge, was of a family settled at Toddington, Suffolk. He was admitted a member of Barnard's Inn on 2 May, and of Gray's Inn 16 Nov., 1604, and was called to the bar by the latter inn in 1611, and was reader there in the autumn of 1627. He soon obtained a good practice, and is frequently mentioned in Croke's reports. In 1636 he became a serjeant, and was promoted to the bench of the common pleas by vote of both houses of parliament on 30 April 1647, and was also in the commission to hear chancery causes. He died at his house in High Holborn on 3 Aug. 1648. A volume of reports of cases in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I revised by him was published in 1653.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Whitelocke's Memorials, folio ed. p. 245; Parliamentary Journals; Barnard's Inn Book; Dugdale's Origines, p. 296.] J. A. H.

GODBY, JAMES (*fl.* 1790–1815), stipple-engraver, worked in London. His earliest known engraving is a portrait of Edward Snape, farrier to George III, engraved in 1791, after a portrait by Whitby. He engraved two large plates after H. Singleton, representing 'Adam bearing the Wounded Body of Abel' and 'The Departure of Cain,' published in 1799 and 1800 respectively. In 1810 he engraved a full-length portrait of 'Edward Wyatt, Esq.,' after Sir Thomas Lawrence. Godby was then residing at 25 Norfolk Street, near the Middlesex Hospital. Later in life he engraved several plates after Friedrich Rehberg, including portraits of Madame de Stael and Sir John Herschel, and a fancy group entitled 'Bacchus's and Cupid's Vintage.' He also engraved plates for the 'Literary Magazine' and 'The Fine Arts of the English School.' He engraved exclusively in the stipple manner, often with pleasing and delicate effect.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's MS. Hist. of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33401).] L. C.

GODDAM or WOODHAM, ADAM (*d.* 1358), Franciscan, was born towards the end of the thirteenth century, and attended Ockham's lectures on the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard at Oxford, where he was presumably a member of the Franciscan convent. His studies under Ockham must have ended in the first years of the fourteenth century, when his master went to Paris, and Goddam, who became a doctor of divinity, resorted to the theological teaching of Walter Catton [q. v.], the minorite of Norwich. It may be confidently conjectured that Goddam entered the Franciscan convent of that city, and it is supposed that he spent most of his life there, though the reference made by John Major to his residence in the king's palace in London suggests that his services were for a time employed by the court. He is said by Pits to have died in 1358, and to have been buried at 'Babwell,' near Bury.

His only published work is a commentary 'Super IV libros Sententiarum,' printed at Paris in 1512, and extending to 152 leaves. An earlier edition, cited by Sbaralea as printed by Henry Stephanus in 1510, is not mentioned by Panzer; and the book in question is probably the commentary on the first book of the 'Sentences,' which was published by Stephanus in that year, and is the work of the Scottish doctor of the Sorbonne, John Major, who edited Goddam's book in 1512. But the latter work itself, though published under Goddam's name, is avowedly not the actual commentary which he wrote, but an abridgment of it made by Hendrik van Oyta, a divine who taught at Vienna in the latter part of the fourteenth century and died in 1397 (see concerning him Aschbach, *Geschichte der Wiener Universität*, i. 402–7, 1865). The commentary enjoyed a very high reputation, and John Major, its editor, in his work 'De Gestis Scotorum' (*Hist. Maj. Brit.* p. 188, ed. Edinburgh, 1740), judged the author to be 'vir modestus, sed non inferioris doctrinæ aut ingenii quam Ockam.' Other works assigned to him by Bale are a commentary on the canticles (mentioned also by Leland, *Collectanea*, iii. 50), 'Postilla in Ecclesiasticum,' 'De foro pœnitentiario fratrum,' 'Contra Ricardum Wethersete' (a younger contemporary divine, probably at Cambridge), 'Sententiæ Oxoniensis Concilii,'

and 'Determinationes XI.' To these Sbaralea adds a 'Collatio' and 'Postilla de Sacramento Eucharistiæ.'

A confusion between Goddam and 'Adam Anglicus,' who wrote against the doctrine of the immaculate conception, has been discussed in the latter article, *supra*. Another identification with 'Adam Hibernicus' proposed by Ware lacks evidence or probability.

The name 'Goddam' is that offered by the printed edition of his commentary on the 'Sentences,' but it is a manifest 'classical' adaptation of Wodeham or Woodham, derived from one of the five places of that name in England. Pits's suggestion that the Wodeham in question is in Hampshire rests evidently upon a mistake.

[John Major's Vita, prefixed to Goddam's commentary Super Sententias; Leland's Comm. de Scriptt. Brit. pp. 269, 377; Bale's Scriptt. Brit. Catal. v. 98, p. 447 (cf. xii. 19, pt. 2, 82 f.); Ware, De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 66 (1639); Pits, De Angl. Scriptt. p. 482; Wadding's Scriptt. O. M. p. 1, ed. Rome, 1806; Wharton's App. to Cave's Hist. Liter. 30 f., ed. 1743; Quétif and Échard's Scriptt. O. P. i. 739 *b*, Paris, 1719; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 329; Sbaralea's Suppl. to Wadding's Scriptt. O. M. 2 f.]

R. L. P.

GODDARD, GEORGE BOUVERIE (1832–1886), animal painter, was born at Salisbury, 25 Dec. 1832. At ten his drawings were in demand as the productions of youthful genius, yet he received no artistic training, and it was in the face of much opposition that he adopted art as a profession. He came to London in 1849, and spent upwards of two years in making studies of animal life in the Zoological Gardens. During this time he supported himself mainly by drawing on wood sporting subjects for 'Punch' and other illustrated periodicals. He then returned to Salisbury, where he received many commissions, but finding his sphere of work too limited, he settled in London in 1857. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1856, sending a painting of 'Hunters.' To this and other works succeeded 'The Casuals' in 1866; 'Home to die: an afternoon fox with the Cotswolds,' in 1868; 'The Tournament,' his first work of note, in 1870; and 'Sale of New Forest Ponies at Lyndhurst' in 1872. In 1875 he exhibited a large picture, fourteen feet long, representing 'Lord Wolverton's Bloodhounds,' which was highly praised in Whyte-Melville's 'Riding Recollections.' This was followed in 1876 by 'Colt-hunting in the New Forest;' in 1877 by 'The Fall of Man,' from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and in 1879 by 'The Struggle for Existence,' now in the Walker Fine Art Gallery in Liverpool. In 1881 he sent to the Royal Academy 'Rescued'; in 1883 'Love and War: in the Abbotsbury Swannery,' and in 1885 'Cowed!' Goddard was a lover of all field sports, and at home equally in the covert and the hunting-field. He died at his residence at Brook Green, Hammersmith, London, on 6 March 1886, after a very short illness, from a chill caught during a visit to his dying father, whom he survived only by a few hours.

[Times, 18 and 29 March 1886; Art Journal, 1886, p. 158; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1856–86.]

R. E. G.

GODDARD, JOHN (*fl.* 1645–1671), engraver, one of the earliest English engravers, is known for a few portraits and book illustrations of no great proficiency. He engraved a portrait of Martin Billingsley, the writing master, in 1651, Dr. Bastwick, and one of Dr. Alexander Ross, chaplain to Charles I, in 1654, as frontispiece to Ross's continuation of Raleigh's 'History of the World.' He engraved the title-page to W. Austin's translation of Cicero's treatise, 'Cato Major,' published in 1671. For Fuller's 'Pisgah-sight of Palestine,' published in 1645, Goddard engraved the sheet of armorial bearings at the beginning, and some of the maps, including a ground plan of the Temple of Solomon. A few other plates by him are known, including a rare set of 'The Seven Deadly Sins' in the Print Room at the British Museum.

[Strutt's Dict. of Engravers; Dodd's MS. History of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33401).]

L. C.

GODDARD, JONATHAN, M.D. (1617?–1675), Gresham professor of physic, son of Henry Goddard, shipbuilder, of Deptford, was born at Greenwich about 1617. In 1632, at the age of fifteen, he entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he remained three or four years, leaving without a degree. Anthony à Wood, who was at Merton College when Goddard was warden, says that on leaving Oxford he 'went, as I presume, beyond the seas,' which later biographers have changed into the definite statement that he studied medicine abroad. In 1638 he graduated M.B. at Cambridge (Christ's College), and in 1643 M.D. (Catharine Hall). In 1640 he had bound himself to observe the rules of the College of Physicians in his London practice, in 1643 he joined the college, and in 1646 was made a fellow. At that time he had lodgings in Wood Street, where Wilkins, Ent, Glisson, Wallis, and others used to meet to discuss the new philosophy. On his

election to the fellowship of the College of Physicians in November 1646, he was appointed to read the anatomy lectures before the college on 4 March of 'the ensuing year' ('Gulstonian lecturer in 1648,' Munk). These lectures were the beginning of his public reputation; from the account in the 'Biographia Britannica' they would appear to have been largely teleological, or illustrative of the wisdom and goodness of God in the structure of the human frame. About this time he came under the notice of Cromwell, 'with whom he went as his great confidant' (Wood) on the Irish campaign of 1649 and the Scotch campaign of 1650–1, his public rank being physician in chief to the army of the parliament. On his return to London with the lord general after Worcester (September 1651), he was made by the parliament warden of Merton College, Oxford, on the resignation of Sir Nathaniel Brent. In 1653 he was among the 140 summoned by the lord general to constitute the Little parliament, and was chosen a member of the council of state (one of the new fifteen balloted for on 1 Nov. 1653). In the parliament of 1654 he was replaced (as representative of Oxford University) by the Rev. Dr. Owen. The same year he was named by the Protector one of a board of five to discharge his duties as chancellor of the university. In November 1655 he was appointed professor of physic at Gresham College; for that, also, he may have been indebted to Cromwell, who is known to have interposed in the choice of the geometry professor by a letter of 9 May 1656 (*Letters and Speeches*, iii. 146). He continued to be warden of Merton (and probably resided at Oxford) until 3 July 1660, when Charles II, ignoring Goddard's nine years' tenure, appointed his chaplain Reynolds to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Brent in 1651. Goddard now took up his residence permanently at Gresham College, where he remained until his death (except during the years when the college was given up to business purposes owing to the destruction of the Royal Exchange and other buildings by the great fire). His return to Gresham College in 1660 coincides with the formation of the society there which, in 1663, received a charter of incorporation as the Royal Society. Goddard used his laboratory to make numerous experiments for the society ('when any curious experiment was to be done, they made him their drudge till they could obtain to the bottom of it,' Wood); various communications by him, from 1660 onwards, are entered in its register. He was named one of the first council in the charter of 1663. He used his laboratory also for the compounding of his own arcana, or secret remedies. The chief of these was 'Goddard's drops,' or 'guttæ Anglicanæ,' a preparation of spirit of hartshorn (ammonia) with a few irrelevancies added, such as skull of a person hanged, dried viper, and the like (*Biog. Brit.*) The drops were used in faintings, apoplexies, lethargies, or other sudden and alarming onsets. Sydenham preferred them to other volatile spirits; but in referring to them in 1675, after Goddard's death, he says that the medicine known by the name of Dr. Goddard's drops is prepared by Dr. Goodall, a most learned and expert man (*Obs. Med.*, pref. to 3rd ed.) Goddard was currently believed to have communicated the secret of the drops to Charles II for a consideration of 5,000*l.* (Wadd says 6,000*l.*, but does not name the purchaser, *Mems., Maxims, &c.*, p. 150). Dr. Martin Lister says that the king showed him the receipt, and that the drops were nothing more than the volatile spirit of raw silk rectified with oil of cinnamon, and no better than ordinary spirit of hartshorn and sal ammoniac. This traffic in arcana was not thought improper at that period; Goddard was a censor of the College of Physicians for some years down to 1672, and, as such, a stickler for professional etiquette. Long after his death a collection of 'arcana Goddardiana' (said by Wood to have been written out by Goddard) was published as an appendix to the second edition of Bate's 'Pharmacopœia' (1691). His communications to the Royal Society numbered at least fourteen. Two of them were published after his death in the 'Philosophical Transactions' ('Observations on a Cameleon,' xii. 930, and 'Experiments of Refining Gold with Antimony,' xii. 953). Another is reproduced from the manuscript archives in Sprat's 'History of the Royal Society' (1667) as a striking instance of the utility of that body's labours; it is a proposal to make wine from the sugar-cane, and incidentally to give a fillip to the languishing prosperity of the British plantations in Barbadoes. To illustrate the marvels of science in another direction, Sprat prints from the archives another paper by Goddard on a pebble called 'oculus mundi,' which, being ordinarily opaque, becomes translucent in water. Evelyn gave a place in his 'Silva' to a paper of Goddard's 'on the texture and similar parts of the body of a tree;' and Wallis rescued still another from the Royal Society's archives ('Experiments of Weighing Glass Canes with the Cylinders of Quicksilver in them') by printing it in his 'Mechanica.' Eight other communications have not been published; they include an enumeration of ten things

whereby a stale egg may be known from a fresh one, and a demonstration that a muscle loses in volume when it contracts. Besides the writings enumerated, he published two essays, 'Discourse concerning Physick,' London, 1668, and 'Discourse on the Unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physick,' London, 1670; both are directed against the pretensions of the apothecary class, and one of them recommends that physicians should compound their own prescriptions. Anthony à Wood observes: 'He is said to have written of this matter more warily and with greater prudence than Christ. Merret.' Besides these writings, he is stated (by Wood) to have left two quarto volumes of manuscript ready for the press, containing lectures read in Surgeons' Hall and other matters. Seth Ward, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, who knew him when warden of Merton, in dedicating an astronomical book to him, takes occasion to credit him with many accomplishments and virtues, and with having been the first Englishman to make telescopes. He died in a fit of apoplexy at the corner of Wood Street at eleven of the evening of 24 March 1674–5, on his way home from a club of virtuosi who were wont to meet at the Crown in Bloomsbury. He is buried in the middle of the chancel of Great St. Helen's Church.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iii. 1024; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, p. 270; Biog. Brit.; Sprat's Hist. of Royal Society; Weld's Hist. of Royal Society.] C. C.

GODDARD, THOMAS (*d.* 1783), Indian general, born probably not later than 1740, is said by Jefferies (*Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*) to have been of the family of that name at Hartham Park in Wiltshire, and grandson of Thomas Goddard, a canon of Windsor. In 1759 he became a lieutenant in the 84th regiment of infantry, then raised for service in India, at the request of the court of directors of the East India Company, and placed under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Coote [see Coote, Sir Eyre, 1726–1783]. This regiment arrived at Madras on 27 Oct. 1759. Though destined for Bengal it was detained for service in the Madras presidency, and took a principal part in the campaign against the French which ended with the surrender of Pondicherry on 16 Jan. 1761. In the same year Goddard accompanied the 84th to Bengal, and took part in the campaign of 1763, at the end of which the regiment was disbanded, permission being given to the officers and men to enter the company's service. Goddard took advantage of this permission, and went in as captain in October 1763. Early in the following year he raised at Moorshedabad a battalion of sepoys, called subsequently the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bengal native infantry, which was long known as Goddard's battalion. Before Goddard's battalion could be armed it was ordered, in April 1764, to join the force marching to quell the mutiny at Patna, and in the following year it was sent, together with another native battalion, to Monghyr. In May 1766 Goddard was promoted to the rank of major, and in September 1768 to that of lieutenant-colonel. He took part with his battalion in 1770 at the capture of Burrareah, and was employed in 1772 in expelling the Mahrattas from Rohilcund. In September 1774 he succeeded to the command of the troops stationed at Barhampore in Bengal. Goddard's extant correspondence with Warren Hastings commences at this period, and continues until his departure from India. The governor-general placed the utmost confidence in his ability and tact. Goddard was in command of the troops at Chunar from January 1776 till the following June, when he was appointed chief of the contingent stationed with the nawab vizier of Oude at Lucknow.

When the supreme council determined in 1778 to despatch a force from Bengal to assist the Bombay army against the Mahrattas, Goddard was appointed second in command under Colonel Leslie. The expedition started from Calpee in May, and was delayed by the rains in the neighbourhood of Chatterpore, the capital of Bundelcund, from 3 July to 12 Oct. In that interval a detachment under the command of Goddard took the fortress of Mhow by storm. The supreme council, dissatisfied with Leslie's conduct of the expedition, decided to entrust the chief command to Goddard, but Leslie's death assured him this promotion (3 Oct.) before the orders arrived. Goddard energetically continued the march, and on 1 Dec. reached the banks of the Nerbudda, where he awaited instructions. He had already been employed by the governor-general in a semi-political capacity, and he was now invested with diplomatic powers to secure if possible an alliance with Mudaji Bhonsla, the regent of Berar. The negotiations proved futile, and on 16 Jan. 1779 he resumed his march. The conduct of the expedition increased in difficulty. The control, originally vested in the Bombay authorities, had been resumed by the supreme council, but Goddard's course was necessarily influenced by the fortunes of the Bombay army. For a long time he was left entirely without information from Bombay, and at length received two contradictory despatches, one advising his retreat and the

other urging him to proceed. In this dilemma he waited at Burhanpur, on the banks of the Tapti, from 30 Jan. to 6 Feb., when, hearing from other quarters of the defeat of the Bombay army, he hastened to Surat, 223 miles from Burhanpur and 785 from Calpee, where he arrived on 25 Feb.

The Bombay council requested Goddard's assistance at its deliberations, and recommended him for the post of commander-in-chief on the next vacancy. Shortly afterwards he received from the supreme council of Bengal full powers to negotiate a peace with the Mahratta government of Poonah on the basis of the treaty of 1776, and which overruled the recent convention entered into by the Bombay council. Negotiations went on for some months, but the Mahratta government made impossible demands for the restoration of Salsette and the surrender of Ragoba, who had escaped from the custody of Scindia and taken refuge in Goddard's camp. Goddard recommenced hostilities in January 1780, and after some minor successes captured Ahmedabad on 15 Feb. He then marched against Holkar and Scindia, and routed the forces of the latter on 3 April. In November of the same year he attacked Bassein, which surrendered on 11 Dec.

The war had severely taxed the resources of the government, and Goddard received instructions from Bengal to use every means of bringing the Mahrattas to terms. He therefore determined to threaten Poonah itself. With this object he marched from Bassein in January 1781, and took possession of the Bhore Ghaut, which he held till April. His scheme was frustrated by the Mahrattas, who determined to burn Poonah and cut off a great portion of his supplies. Goddard retreated with great difficulty and loss. In August of the same year overtures on the part of Scindia led to a treaty on 13 Oct.

Goddard was subsequently promoted to the brevet rank of a brigadier-general, and remained in India until failing health obliged him to go home. He died on 7 July 1783, just as the ship reached the Land's End. His body was embalmed, landed at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and buried at Eltham in Kent.

[Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 29119, 29135–93; Philippart's East India Register; Mill's, Orme's, Thornton's, and Wilks's Histories of India; Broome's Bengal Army; Williams's Bengal Native Infantry; Dodwell and Miles's East India Military Calendar.] E. J. R.

GODDARD, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1615), satirist, probably belonged to the Middle Temple. He lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century in Holland, where he seems to have been employed in a civil capacity. In July 1634 one William Goddard, 'doctor of physic of Padua,' was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, but his identity with the satirist seems doubtful. Goddard's volumes are very rare. His satire is gross, and is chiefly directed against women. The British Museum Library possesses only one of his volumes, that entitled 'A Satyricall Dialogue, or a shaplye invective conference between Allexander the Great and that truelye womanhater Diogynes. . . . Imprinted in the Low countryes for all such gentlewomen as are not altogeather Idle nor yet well occupyed' [Dort? 1615?]. Some lines seem to refer to the burning of Marston's satires. Mr. Collier suggested that this volume might be identical with 'The batynge of Dyogenes,' licensed for printing to Henry Chettle 27 Sept. 1591 (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. i. 141). In the library of Worcester College, Oxford, and at Bridgwater House, are copies of Goddard's 'A Neaste of Waspes latelie found out and discovered in the Law [Low] Countreys yealding as sweete hony as some of our English bees. At Dort . . . 1615.' A third work, from which Dr. Bliss prints extracts in his edition of Wood's 'Fasti' (i. 476–8), is 'A Mastif Whelp, with other ruff-Island-lik Currs fetcht from amongst the Antipedes. Which bite and barke at the fantasticall humorists and abusers of the time. . . . Imprinted amongst the Antipedes, and are to bee sould where they are to be bought,' 4to, n.d. This was published after 1598, for Bastard's 'Chrestoleros,' 1598, is one of the books specially abused. A copy is in the Bodleian Library. Bibliographers have wrongly assumed that 'Dogs from the Antipodes'—the sub-title of the 'Mastif Whelp'—is the title of another of Goddard's volumes. Dr. Furnivall printed in 1878 Goddard's three known books, with a view to republishing them, but they have not yet been issued.

[Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 476; Collier's Bibl. Cat. i. 313; Hazlitt's Handbook.] S. L. L.

GODDARD, WILLIAM STANLEY, D.D. (1757–1845), head-master of Winchester College, son of John Goddard, a merchant, was born at Stepney on 9 Oct. 1757. He was educated at Winchester, first as a chorister, afterwards as a scholar under Dr. Warton (1771–6), and then went as a commoner to Merton (B.A. degree 1781, M.A. 1783, D.D. 1795). In 1784 he was appointed hostiarius or second master of Winchester, and appears to have done what he could to counteract the lax discipline of Dr. Warton, which resulted in the famous 'rebellion' of 1793, during which Goddard's house was broken into. Sydney

Smith, who was under Goddard, described his life at Winchester as one of misery (Lady Holland, *Memoir of Sydney Smith*, i. 7, 4th ed.); but his experience seems to have been an exceptional one (see the evidence collected by the Rev. H. C. Adams in *Wykehamica* at p. 160). In 1796 Goddard succeeded Dr. Warton as head-master, and retained the appointment until 1809, when he retired. He was one of the best head-masters Winchester has ever had. Within three years he had raised the numbers of the school from 60 to 144, and its scholarship showed immediate improvement. Among his pupils were Bishops Lipscombe and Shuttleworth, Lords Cranworth and Eversley, Sir Robert Inglis, Augustus Hare, and Dr. Arnold, and it is probable that many of the educational principles which Dr. Arnold is supposed to have invented, especially that of governing by reliance on boys' sense of honour, were really derived by him from Goddard. He was an able teacher, a firm disciplinarian, and the only outbreak under his rule, that of 1808, was of a mild character (Augustus Hare, *Memorials of a Quiet Life*, vol. i. ch. iv.; Stanley, *Life of Dr. Arnold*, i. 2).

After his resignation of the head-mastership Goddard was made a prebendary of St. Paul's in January 1814, and canon of Salisbury in October 1829; he was also presented to the living of Bapton in Sussex, and for several years held that of Wherwell, near Andover, *in commendam*. His last years were spent partly in Cadogan Place, Chelsea, London, partly at Andover, where, besides numerous benefactions, he rebuilt Foxcote Church, at the cost of some 30,000*l*. To Winchester College he presented 25,000*l*., to provide for the annual salaries of the masters, which had previously been charged in the accounts of the boys' parents. In grateful memory of him a scholarship of the value of 25*l*. a year, and tenable for four years, was founded at Winchester in 1846. Goddard's literary remains consist of a Latin elegy on Dr. Warton (Wool, *Life of Warton*, i. 191) and some sermons, one of which was preached on the occasion of the consecration of his old schoolfellow, Dr. Howley, as bishop of London (1813).

['Wykehamica,' by the Rev. H. C. Adams, mentioned above; Gent. Mag. 1845, xxiv. 642–4.]

L. C. S.

GODDEN, *vere* Tylden, THOMAS, D.D. (1624–1688), controversialist, son of William Tylden, gentleman, of Dartford, Kent, was born at Addington in that county in 1624, and educated at a private school kept by Mr. Gill in Holborn. He was entered as a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, on 3 July 1638, his tutor being Randall Sanderson, fellow of that society. Removing to Cambridge, he was on 3 July 1639 admitted a pensioner of St. John's College in that university. He was admitted as a Billingsley scholar of St. John's on 4 Nov. 1640, on the recommendation of John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, and he graduated B.A. in 1641–2. During his residence at Cambridge he formed an acquaintance with John Sergeant [q. v.], who became a convert to catholicism, and converted Godden. They both proceeded to the English College at Lisbon, where they arrived on 4 Nov. 1643. After eight months spent in devotional exercises, they were on 20 June 1644 admitted alumni. In due course Godden was ordained priest, and he lectured on philosophy in the college from 1650 till January 1652–3. After having been successively professor of theology, prefect of studies, and vice-president, he was on 29 June 1655 appointed president of the college, in succession to Dr. Clayton. In April 1660 he was created D.D. He became renowned for his eloquence as a preacher in the Portuguese language.

In 1661 he was appointed chaplain and preceptor to the Princess Catharine of Braganza, the destined consort of Charles II, and the year following he accompanied her to England, and had apartments assigned to him in the palace of Somerset House. In 1671 he was engaged in a controversy with Stillingfleet, upon the question whether salvation was attainable by converts from protestantism, as well as by persons bred in the catholic religion. In 1678 Godden was accused of complicity in the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey [q.v]. His lodgings in Somerset House were searched, and his servant, Lawrence Hill, was executed as an accomplice in the crime on the false testimony of Miles Prance, who swore that the corpse was concealed in Godden's apartment. Godden escaped to the continent, and retired to Paris. In the reign of James II he was reinstated in Somerset House, where he was almoner to the queen dowager and chaplain as before. On 30 Nov. 1686 he and Dr. Bonaventure Giffard [q. v.] attended a conference held before the king and the Earl of Rochester concerning the real presence, and defended the catholic doctrine in opposition to Dr. William Jane, dean of Gloucester, and Dr. Simon Patrick, who appeared on the protestant side (Macaulay, *Hist. of England*, ed. 1858, ii. 149). He died in November 1688, while the nation was in the throes of the revolution, and was buried on 1 Dec. in the vaults under the royal chapel in Somerset

House (Luttrell, *Hist. Relation of State Affairs*, i. 482). Dodd says that he was equal in learning to his Anglican opponents, 'but much superior to them in his modest behaviour, which gained him great applause, even from those of the adverse party' (*Church Hist.* iii. 470).

He was author of: 1. 'Catholicks no Idolaters; or a full Refutation of Dr. Stillingfleet's Unjust Charge of Idolatry against the Church of Rome,' London, 1671 and 1672, 8vo. This was in reply to 'A Discourse of the Idolatry practis'd in the Church of Rome,' 1671, by Stillingfleet. 2. 'A Just Discharge to Dr. Stillingfleet's Unjust Charge of Idolatry against the Church of Rome. With a Discovery of the Vanity of his late Defence. . . . By way of Dialogue between Eunomius, a Conformist, and Catharinus, a Non-conformist,' 3 pts., Paris, 1677, 12mo. Stillingfleet replied with 'Several Conferences between a Romish Priest, a Fanatic Chaplain, and a Divine of the Church of England, . . .' 1679. 3. A Treatise concerning the Oath of Supremacy. Manuscript (*Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani*, p. 326). 4. 'A Sermon of St. Peter, preached before the Queen Dowager . . . on 29 June 1686,' London, 1686, 4to, reprinted in 'Catholick Sermons,' 1741. The publication of this sermon gave rise to a controversy on the questions of St. Peter's residence at Rome and the pope's supremacy. 5. 'A Sermon of the Nativity of our Lord, preached before the Queen Dowager . . . at Somerset House,' London, 1686, 8vo.

[Addit. MS. 5870, f. 99; Baker's Hist. of St. John's (Mayor), i. 525, 526; Cath. Mag. v. 621, vi. 59; Cooke's Preacher's Assistant, ii. 141; Dodd's Certamen Utriusque Ecclesiæ, p. 16; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. ii. 503, iii. 307; Jones's Popery Tracts, pp. 126, 127, 257, 423, 453, 466, 483; Luttrell's Hist. Relation of State Affairs, i. 391; Mayor's Admissions to St. John's Coll. p. 48; Panzani's Memoirs, p. 338; Tablet, 16 Feb. 1889, p. 257; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 93, 674.] T. C.

GODEL, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1173), historian, is only known from the allusions in his chronicle, in which he never mentions himself by name. Under the year 1145 he says: 'This year I, who compiled this work from various histories, entered a monastery; in age a youth, and by race an Englishman.' But at the end of the manuscript (*Bibliothèque Nationale*, 4893, sec. xiii) there is a note in a hand of the fourteenth century, stating that the author was William Godel, a monk of St. Martial at Limoges. The writer, however, never mentions St. Martial, nor even the town of Limoges. Probably he was a Cistercian of some monastery in the diocese of Sens, or of Bourges; for at the date of the foundation of Citeaux he gives very exactly the succession of its abbots, and under the year 1145 he reports the death of Henri Sanglier, archbishop of Sens, who was succeeded by Hugues of Touci, from whom he received all the orders except the priesthood. He was ordained priest of Leuroux by Pierre de la Châtre, archbishop of Bourges, who died in 1171. Godel seems to have been fond of travel, and so perhaps often changed his monastery till, dying at St. Martial, he left his chronicle there. The chronicle is a history from the creation to 1173 A.D., with some additions by a later writer down to 1320. It must have been written before 1180, for under date 1137 he speaks of Louis VII as 'qui nunc rex pius superest,' and later he refers to Philip Augustus as 'qui nunc regni coronam expectat.' The chronicle is very brief till 1066, then rather fuller on English affairs, but contains little that is new or important, and has some gross errors. Godel used as his English authorities Geoffrey of Monmouth, Bede, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon (from whose work to the accession of Henry I he had made extracts in a monastery in England), and Florence of Worcester. This chronicle closely resembles the anonymous continuation from 1124 to 1184 of the 'Chronicle of S. Pierre de Sens' by Clarius, with which it is in many places literally identical. The writers of the 'Histoire Littéraire' hold that it was the continuator who had borrowed, while the editors of the 'Recueil' incline to the belief that Godel was himself the continuator. This is additional reason for believing that Godel's original monastery was in the diocese of Sens. Almost all Godel's chronicle from the tenth century to 1173 is printed in the 'Recueil des Historiens de la France,' x. 259–63, xi. 282–285, and xiii. 671–7, where also extracts from the continuation of Clarius will be found, xii. 283–5.

[Histoire Littéraire de la France, xiii. 508; Hardy's Cat. of Brit. Hist. ii. 402–3; notes in Recueil as above, and pref. to vol. xiii. p. lxviii.] C. L. K.

GODERICH, Viscount. [See Robinson, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, 1782–1859.]

GODFREY of Malmesbury (*fl.* 1081) is supposed author of a chronicle in the British Museum (MS. Cott. Vesp. D. iv. 73). Bishop Tanner erroneously identified this writer with Godfrey, abbot of Malmesbury in the eleventh century. Godfrey the abbot was a native of Jumièges, who accompanied his townsman, Theodewin, when he was made abbot of Ely in 1071. Two years and a

half later Theodewin died, and Godfrey became procurator, a position which he filled with ability for seven years. He is said to have obtained from William I an inquiry into the property of his abbey, and a confirmation of its customs (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 610, and *Monasticon*, v. 460, 476, where the documents are given). In 1081 William appointed him abbot of Malmesbury, where he adorned the church, and laid the foundations of a library; in the latter work he was assisted by William of Malmesbury, who describes him as a man of courteous manner and temperate life, whose abbacy was sullied only by his stripping the treasures of the monastery to pay the tax imposed by William II on the occasion of the mortgage of Normandy by Duke Robert. Godfrey must have died about 1107, in which year Edulf became abbot. Despite his literary tastes, he cannot have been the author of the chronicle, which, according to Sir T. Hardy, is almost entirely based on Geoffrey of Monmouth. Tanner says that it is nothing else than part of the annals of Alfred of Beverley (*fl.* 1143), and conjectures that the name 'Godfridus De Malvesbury' on the manuscript is that of an owner, not of the writer. Perhaps this is correct; in any case the chronicler is a different person from the abbot. Baptista Fulgosus, an Italian writer of the fifteenth century, cites among his authorities Gotfredus Anglus Historicus, who is perhaps our chronicler. The chronicle, which extends from the coming of the Saxons to 1129, is merely a compilation and without historical value. It is quoted by Selden, 'Titles of Honour,' pt. ii. chap. v.

[William of Malmesbury, Gesta Pontificum, v. sects. 271–4; Mabillon, Annales Benedictini, vol. v.; Tanner, p. 329; Hardy's Cat. of Brit. Hist. i. 667.] C. L. K.

GODFREY OF WINCHESTER (*d.* 1107), Latin poet, was a native of Cambrai, and was appointed prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester, by Bishop Walkelin in 1081 (*Ann. Wint.*) William of Malmesbury (*Gest. Reg.* v. 444, and *Gest. Pont.* ii. 877) says that he was distinguished for his piety and literary ability, which was shown by his epistles written in a pleasant and familiar style, as also by his epigrams; but that, despite his store of learning, he was a man of great humility. The monastery profited by Godfrey's liberality, and under his rule it acquired its high reputation for hospitality and piety. He was bedridden for many years before his death, which took place on 27 Dec. 1107 (*Ann. Wint.* and his epitaph in *Bodl. MS.* 535, f. 37 *b*, printed by Tanner). Godfrey was the author of a large number of epigrams, in which he imitated Martial with some success; they are divided by Pits into disticha, tetrasticha, &c.; the collection is entitled in Bodl. MS. Digby 112, 'Liber Proverbiorum,' in Cott. MS. Vit. A. xii. 'De moribus et vita instituenda,' and no doubt is the same as the 'De diversis hominum moribus' given by Pits. These two manuscripts also contain nineteen short poems 'De Primatum Angliæ Laudibus' (or 'Epigrammata Historica'), as for instance on Cnut, Edward the Confessor, and Queen Matilda. These epigrams and poems are printed in 'Latin Satirical Poets of the Twelfth Century,' Rolls Series, edited by Mr. T. Wright. In MS. Digby 65 there are also sixteen other short pieces ascribed to Godfrey, and including an 'Epitaphium Petri Abelardi,' which of course is not by him. Clearly there has been some confusion, and even of the nineteen 'Epigrammata Historica' printed by Mr. Wright, ten are also ascribed to Serlo of Bayeux. In the same manuscript (Digby 65) there is a 'Carmen de Nummo,' which is there ascribed to Godfrey, and probably correctly, though Twine (in *C. C. C. MS.* 255) claimed it for Hildebert, bishop of Mans. In Digby 112 three short poems, one beginning 'Res odiosa nimis,' printed by Mr. Wright (ii. 161), 'Versus de historiis Veteris Testamenti,' and 'Versus de historia Romana,' are inserted between the 'Liber Proverbiorum' and 'Epigrammata Historica,' and the whole ends 'Explicit Libellus Domini Godfridi;' they may therefore be his compositions. Pits also names an 'Epithalamium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis,' and the prologue of such a poem ascribed to Godfrey is given by Twine (*MS. C. C. C.* Oxford, 255); but this is only the prose prologue of the Epithalamium in Digby 65, which is probably by John Garland [q. v.] Godfrey's epistles seem to have perished.

[Pits, p. 192; Tanner, p. 328; Anglia Sacra, vol. i.; Hardy's Cat. of Brit. Hist. ii. 100; Wright's Prefaces to Latin Satirical Poems, and Literature and Superstition of England; Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, i. 240, ed. 1871; Hist. Litt. de la France, ix. 352–8.] C. L. K.

GODFREY or **GODFREY-HANCKWITZ, AMBROSE** (*d.* 1741), chemist, was employed for many years as operator in the laboratory of Robert Boyle (*Addit. MS.* 25095, f. 103). He was indebted to Boyle, whom he mentions with gratitude, for the first hints of 'better perfecting that wonderful preparation, the phosphorus glacialis' (Introduction to *Account*, &c., 1724, pp. x, xi). His laboratory was in Southampton Street, Covent Garden. In 1719 he examined and analysed the water of the medicinal spring at Nottington, near Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and made a report of the result of his inquiry to the Royal Society (HUTCHINS,

Dorsetshire, 2nd edit., ii. 107). On 22 Jan. 1729–30 he was elected F.R.S. (Thomson, *Hist. of Roy. Soc.*, Appendix iv.) His two contributions to the 'Philosophical Transactions' are 'An Account of some Experiments upon the Phosphorus Urinæ' (xxxviii. 58–70), and 'An Examination of Westashton Well-waters' (vol. xli. pt. ii. pp. 828–30). He invented and patented a machine for extinguishing fires 'by explosion and suffocation,' an exhibition of which he announced to take place at Belsize. To his 'Account of the New Method,' 8vo, 1724, he appended a 'short narrative' of the dishonourable behaviour of Charles Povey of Hampstead 'in relation to this useful invention, by which it will appear that the said Mr. Povey's pretended Watch Engine is at best a precarious and often dangerous remedy imperfectly stolen from Ambrose Godfrey's Method.' A second edition of this pamphlet, without the narrative, appeared in 1743. Godfrey's method was tried in a house erected for the purpose by the Society of Arts in Marylebone Fields 19 May 1761, when it seems to have proved entirely successful (*Gent. Mag.* xxxi. 235). He died 15 Jan. 1741, and on the same day his will, dated 5 May 1732, was proved at London (registered in P. C. C. 12, Spurway). His wife Mary, widow of Joseph Pitt, apothecary to Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark (Lysons, *Parishes in Middlesex*, p. 163), died in 1754 (will registered in P. C. C. 106, Pinfold). His three sons, Boyle, Ambrose, and John, all able chemists, are noticed below. His letters to Sir Hans Sloane, 1721–1733, are in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 4045, ff. 299–314; one to Dr. J. Woodward, 1724, is Addit. MS. 25095, f. 103. A portrait of Godfrey, painted by R. Schmutz, was engraved by G. Vertue in 1718 (Noble, *Continuation of Granger*, iii. 289). He used his first surname only, but in formal documents the name always appears as 'Godfrey-Hanckwitz.'

Boyle Godfrey (*d.* 1756?) developed, much to his father's annoyance, an unmistakable passion for alchemy, and ruined himself in the prosecution of costly futile experiments. The importunities of his creditors obliged him to retire to Rotterdam in 1731, where he attempted to practise medicine without having taken a degree. In December 1734 he was in Paris endeavouring to bring to the king's notice some wonderful remedy 'contra profluvia sanguinis.' By December 1735, while still in Paris, he had received from a foreign university the diploma of M.D. The following year he ventured to return to his home in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, only to lead a miserable existence in consequence of his debts. Sir Hans Sloane did what he could to help him (cf. his letters to Sloane, 1733–1742, *Addit. MS.* 4045, ff. 317–49). In the hope of obtaining practice he published about 1735 'Miscellanea vere Utilia; or, Miscellaneous Experiments and Observations on various subjects.' A second edition, 'with additions,' came out in 1737. By his will his father, from whom he had had 'many thousand pounds,' which he 'squander'd away in a very profuse manner,' bequeathed him the sum of ten shillings a week 'that he might not want bread,' besides making a separate provision for his wife and children. Boyle ultimately sought a refuge in Dublin, from which he addressed a letter to Thomas Birch, dated 13 Jan. 1752–3, enclosing a few of his innumerable 'observations' for the edification of the Royal Society (*ib.* 4308, ff. 122–3). He died (presumably in 1756), aged seventy. A witty epitaph on him, made up of a long and appropriate string of chemical definitions, scientifically arranged, and forming a very curious specimen of the terminology of chemistry, written by Charles Smith, M.D. [q.v.], was read at a meeting of the Dublin Medico-Philosophical Society on 1 July 1756, and inserted in the minutes on the 15th of the same month. (An accurate copy is given in *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. xi. 213; cf. Hackett, *Collection of Epitaphs*, ii. 191–2). He married Elizabeth, sister of Towers Ashcroft, rector of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, by whom he left a son, Ambrose, and a daughter, Mary (*Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. xi. 128, 177, 197, 234).

Ambrose the younger (*d.* 1756) and John Godfrey (*fl.* 1747) carried on their father's laboratory in Southampton Street, but were declared bankrupts in 1746 (*Gent. Mag.* xvi. 45, 108). In 1747 they published 'A Curious Research into the Element of Water, containing many . . . experiments on that fluid body. . . . Being the conjunctive trials of Ambrose and John Godfrey, chymists, from their late Father's Observations,' 4to, London, 1747. Ambrose, who died in December 1756 (will registered in P. C. C. 338, Glazier), took into partnership his nephew Ambrose, son of Boyle. The name survives in the firm of Godfrey & Cooke, a partnership created in 1797 under the will of Ambrose Godfrey, the nephew, but it is believed that the latter's descendants are extinct.

[Authorities as above.] G. G.

GODFREY, ARABELLA. [See Churchill, Arabella.]

GODFREY, Sir EDMUND BERRY (1621–1678), justice of the peace for Westminster, born 23 Dec. 1621, probably at Sel-

linge, Kent, was eighth son of Thomas Godfrey, esq., by his second wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Isles, esq., of Hammersmith. The father, born 3 Jan. 1585–6, belonged to an old Kentish family, and lived at different times at Winchelsea, Haling, and Selling, all in Kent, and at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London. He had twenty children by his two wives. He was M.P. for Winchelsea in 1614, and sat for New Romney in Charles I's third parliament (1628–9), and in the Short parliament of 1640. He died 10 Oct. 1664, and was buried beneath an elaborate monument in Sellinge Church. His domestic diary (1608–55), preserved in Brit. Mus. Lansd. MS. 235, was printed by Mr. J. G. Nichols in the 'Topographer and Genealogist,' ii. 450–67. Peter, the eldest son by his second wife, inherited the estate of Hodiford, Kent (Berry, *Kentish Genealogies*). Edward, another son, died in June 1640, aged 12, just after his election to a king's scholarship at Westminster School, and was buried in the east cloister of Westminster Abbey. The ninth son, Michael, a London merchant (1624–1691), was foreman of the jury at the trial of Fitzharris in 1681, and had two sons, (1) Michael [q. v.], first deputy governor of the Bank of England, and (2) Peter, M.P. for London from 1715 till his death in November 1724.

Edmund was 'christened the 13° January [1621–2].' 'His godfathers,' writes his father in his diary, 'were my cousin, John Berrie, esq., captain of the foot company of . . . Lidd . . . his other godfather was . . . Edmund Harrison, the king's embroiderer . . . They named my son Edmund Berrie, the one's name and the other's Christian name.' Macaulay, J. R. Green, and others, have fallen into the error of giving Godfrey's Christian name as 'Edmundsbury' or 'Edmundbury.' Edmund was educated at Westminster School, but was not on the foundation. He matriculated at Oxford as a commoner of Christ Church 23 Nov. 1638, travelled abroad, entered Gray's Inn 3 Dec. 1640, and retired to the country in consequence of 'a defect in his hearing' (*Extract from Christ Church Reg.*; Foster, *Gray's Inn Reg.*; Tuke, *Memoires*). His father's family was too large for him to give Edmund, one of his youngest sons, a competency. Edmund accordingly returned to London to take up the trade of a wood-monger. Together with a friend and partner named Harrison he acquired a wharf at Dowgate. The business prospered, and before 1658 he set up a wharf on his own account at 'Hartshorn Lane, near Charing Cross,' now Northumberland Street, Strand. He resided in an adjoining house described at the time as in 'Green's Lane in the Strand, near to Hungerford Market.' His prosperity and public spirit led to his appointment as justice of the peace for Westminster, and he took an active part in the affairs of his own parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He remained in London throughout the plague of 1665, and his strenuous efforts to maintain order and relieve distress were rewarded by knighthood (September 1666). The king at the same time presented him with a silver tankard. Godfrey showed much belief in and many attentions to Valentine Greatrakes, the Irish 'stroker' [q. v.], on his visit to London in 1666 (Greatrakes, *Account*, ed. 1723, pp. 36, 45). In 1669 he came into collision with the court. A customer, Sir Alexander Fraizer [q. v.], the king's physician, was arrested at his suit for 30*l.* due for firewood. The bailiffs were soundly whipped by the king's order; Godfrey, who was committed to the porter's lodge at Whitehall, narrowly escaped the like indignity, 'to such an unusual degree,' writes his friend Pepys, 'was the king moved therein.' Godfrey asserted that the law was on his side, and that he 'would suffer in the cause of the people' (Pepys). For a time he refused nutriment. He was released after six days' imprisonment (Tuke).

Godfrey moved in good society. He knew Danby, who became lord treasurer in 1673. His friends Burnet and William Lloyd, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, both affirm that 'he was esteemed the best justice of the peace in England.' His civility and courtesy were always conspicuous. He spent much in private charity. Some thought him 'vain and apt to take too much upon him,' but Burnet disputes this view. He was a zealous protestant, but 'had kind thoughts of the nonconformists, and consequently did not strictly enforce the penal laws against either them or the Roman catholics.' 'Few men,' says Burnet, 'lived on better terms with the papists than he did.' In 1678 'he was entering upon a great design of taking up all beggars and putting them to work,' but gave at the same time 100*l.* for the relief of the necessitous poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (*True and Perfect Narrative*).

Godfrey went to Montpellier for his health early in 1678, and returned, after much travel in France, greatly benefited. Soon after his return Titus Oates brought his narrative of his 'Popish plot' to Godfrey (6 Sept. 1678), and made his first depositions on oath in support of his charges. Three weeks later he signed further depositions in Godfrey's presence, and on 28 Sept. laid his informations before the privy council. Oates swore that Godfrey complained to him on 30 Sept. of

affronts offered him by both parties in the council—some condemning his officiousness and others his remissness in not disclosing his interviews with Oates earlier. Threats, adds Oates, were held out that his conduct would form a subject for inquiry when parliament met on 21 Oct. As the panic occasioned by Oates's revelations increased, Godfrey, according to Burnet, became 'apprehensive and reserved;' 'he believed he himself should be knocked on the head.' 'Upon my conscience,' he told a friend, 'I shall be the first martyr; but I do not fear them if they come fairly: I shall not part with my life tamely' (Tuke). But he declined the advice of his friends to go about with a servant.

On Saturday morning, 12 Oct. 1678, Godfrey left home at nine o'clock, was seen soon afterwards at Marylebone, called about parochial business on one of the churchwardens of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at noon, and according to somewhat doubtful evidence was met late in the day between St. Clement's Church in the Strand and Somerset House. He did not return home that night. His servants, knowing his regular habits, grew alarmed. On the following Thursday evening (17 Oct.) his dead body was found in a ditch on the south side of Primrose Hill, near Hampstead. He lay face downwards, transfixed by his own sword. Much money and jewellery were found untouched in his pockets; his pocket-book and a lace cravat were alone missing. Next day an inquest was held at the White House, Primrose Hill. Two surgeons swore that there were marks about the neck which showed that Godfrey died of suffocation, and was stabbed after death. Other witnesses showed that the body was not in the ditch on the preceding Tuesday, and that it must have been placed there when dead. An open verdict of wilful murder was returned. The body was carried to Godfrey's house. Burnet saw it, and noticed on the clothes 'drops of white wax lights,' such as Roman catholic priests use, but no mention was made of this circumstance at the inquest. The funeral was delayed till 31 Oct. On that day the body was borne to Old Bridewell, and publicly lay in state. A solemn procession afterwards accompanied it through Fleet Street and the Strand to the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where it was buried, and a sermon preached by William Lloyd, the vicar. Two proclamations, offering a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of the murderers, were issued respectively on 20 and 24 Oct.

Godfrey was undoubtedly murdered. The public, panic-stricken by Oates's desperate allegations, promptly laid the crime at the door of Roman catholic priests, and popular indignation against the papists was roused to fever heat. Medal-portraits of Godfrey were struck, in which the pope was represented as directing the murder. Ballads and illustrated broadsides expressed similar sentiments. 'An Hasty Poem,' entitled 'Proclamation promoted; or an Hue and Cry and inquisition after treason and blood,' appeared as early as 1 Nov. 1678 (Lemon, *Cat. Broadsides in possession of Soc. Antiq.* Lond. 134). Sober persons who mistrusted Oates from the first, and were convinced of the aimlessness from a catholic point of view of Godfrey's murder, suggested that 'being of a melancholy and hypochondriacal disposition' Godfrey might have committed suicide. It was also rumoured that he was pursuing some secret amours, and was in heavy debt to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. But these allegations were unsupported by evidence, and the theory of suicide is quite untenable.

A parliamentary committee under the presidency of Shaftesbury sat to investigate Oates's statements and Godfrey's murder. On 10 Nov. Bedloe, one of Oates's chief allies, informed the committee that the murderers were two of Lord Belasyse's servants. The king disbelieved the allegation. Danby, lord high treasurer, who discredited the testimony of Oates and his gang, was himself charged in a paper signed 'J. B.' and sent to members of parliament with being privy to a plot to take Godfrey's life. Danby's secretary, Edward Christian, deemed it wise to rebut in a pamphlet the absurd charge, which was repeated by Fitzharris in 1680 (cf. *Reflections upon a Paper entitled Reflections upon the Earl of Danby in relation to Sir Edmund Barry Godfrey's murder*, 1679; *Vindication of the Duke of Leeds*, 1711). At length on 21 Dec. 1678, Miles Prance, a Roman catholic silversmith, who sometimes worked in the queen's chapel at Somerset House, was arrested on the false testimony of a defaulting debtor as a catholic conspirator. Much torture and repeated cross-examinations elicited from him a confession of complicity in Godfrey's murder, 24 Dec. Certain catholic priests, according to Prance, decided on Godfrey's murder because he was a zealous protestant and a powerful abettor of Oates, and they and their associates dogged his steps for many days. On 12 Oct. he was enticed into the courtyard of Somerset House, where the queen lived, on the pretext that two of her servants were fighting there. The murderers were awaiting him. He was straightway strangled in the presence of three priests, Vernatti, Gerald, and Kelley, by Robert Green, cushionman in the queen's chapel,

Lawrence Hill, servant to Dr. Thomas Godden [q. v.], treasurer of the chapel, and Henry Berry, porter of Somerset House. Meanwhile Prance watched one of the gates to prevent interruption. The body was kept at Somerset House till the following Wednesday night, when it was carried by easy stages in a sedan chair to Primrose Hill, and left as it was found. Prance said that he afterwards attended a meeting of jesuits and priests at Bow to celebrate the deed. Green, Hill, and Berry were arrested. Before the trial Prance recanted his story, but a few days later reasserted its truth. On 5 Feb. 1678–9 he swore in court to his original declaration. Bedloe appeared to corroborate it, and deposed to offers of money being made to him by Lefaire, Pritchard, and other priests early in October to join in the crime. But his allegation did not agree in detail with Prance's statement. One of Godfrey's servants swore that Hill and Green had called with messages at her master's house on or before the fatal Saturday. The prisoners strenuously denied their guilt, and called witnesses to prove an alibi. They were, however, convicted. Green and Hill, both Roman catholics, were hanged at Tyburn on 21 Feb., and Berry, in consideration of his being a protestant, a week later. On 8 Feb. Samuel Atkins, a servant of Pepys, was tried as an accessory before the fact on Bedloe's evidence. But Bedloe's story was so flimsy that Atkins was acquitted.

The populace was satisfied. Primrose Hill, which had been known at an earlier period as Greenberry Hill, was rechristened by that name in reference to the three alleged murderers. Somerset House was nicknamed Godfrey Hall. Illustrated broadsides set forth all the details of the alleged murder there. But Prance was at once suspected by sober critics of having concocted the whole story, which Bedloe alone had ventured to corroborate. He was soon engaged in a paper warfare with Sir Roger L'Estrange and other pamphleteers who doubted his evidence. 'A Letter to Miles Prance,' signed Trueman (1680), was answered by Prance in 'Sir E. B. G.'s Ghost,' which in its turn was answered by 'A second Letter to Miles Prance' (13 March 1681–2). The 'Loyal Protestant Intelligencer' on 7 and 11 March 1681–2 severely denounced the trial of Green, Berry, and Hill as judicial murder. Immediately afterwards the theory of Godfrey's suicide was revived. On 20 June 1682 Nathaniel Thompson, William Pain, and John Farwell were found guilty at Westminster of having circulated pamphlets discrediting the justice of the trial of Green, Berry, and Hill, and with having asserted that Godfrey killed himself. They were sentenced to fines of 100*l.* each, while Thompson and Farwell had in addition to stand in the pillory in Old Palace Yard. Some new evidence was adduced at their trial to show that Godfrey was undoubtedly murdered, but no clue to the perpetrators was discovered. Prance's story was finally demolished when on 15 June 1686 he pleaded guilty to perjury in having concocted all his evidence. He was fined 100*l.*, and was ordered to stand in the pillory, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn.

The mystery remains unsolved. The most probable theory is that Oates and his desperate associates caused Godfrey to be murdered to give colour to their false allegations, and to excite popular opinion in favour of their agitation.

A portrait of Godfrey hangs in the vestry-room of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. An engraving by Van Houe is prefixed to Tuke's 'Memoires,' 1682. In 1696 Godfrey's brother Benjamin repaired the tablet above the grave of their younger brother (1628–40) in the east cloister of Westminster, and added a Latin inscription giving the date of Sir Edmund's murder. A silver tankard, now belonging to the borough of Sudbury, Suffolk, bears Godfrey's arms and an inscription recounting his services at the plague and fire of London. It is apparently a copy, made for Godfrey for presentation to a friend, of the tankard presented to him by Charles II in 1666. An engraving is in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1848, pt. ii. p. 483. Seven medallion-portraits of Godfrey are in the British Museum. (For engravings of these see PINKERTON, *Medallions relating to History of England*, plate xxxv.)

[Tuke's Memoires of the Life and Death of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, Lond. 1682, dedicated to Charles II, with two poems on the murder appended, 'Bacchanalia' and 'The Proclamation Promoted;' Nichols's Topographer and Genealogist, 1852, ii. 459 et seq.; W. Lloyd's Funeral Sermon, 1678; Howell's State Trials, vi. 1410 et seq., vii. 159 et seq., viii. 1378–80; Aubrey's Lives in Letters from the Bodleian Library, ii. 359; Pepys's Diary; Luttrell's Brief Relation; Reresby's Memoirs, ed. Cartwright; Burnet's History of his Own Time; Gent. Mag. 1848, ii. 483–90; Cat. of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum (Satirical), i.; Thornbury and Walford's Old and New London; Macaulay's History; Hallam's History. The True and Perfect Narrative, 1678, supplies an impartial account of the finding of the body and the inquest. Prance's True Narrative and Discovery, 1679; his Additional Narrative, 1679; his Lestrange a Papist, 1681; his Solemn Protestation against Lestrange, 1682, and A Succinct Narrative with Prance's story repeated, 1683, give Prance's allegations. The

Letters to Prance and the Anti-Protestant, or Miles against Prance, 1682, contain the chief contemporary criticism of his testimony. England's Grand Memorial, 1679 (with Godfrey's character); The Solemn Mock Procession of Pope, Cardinals, &c., 1679 and 1680; London Drollery, 1680; The Popish Damnable Plot, 1680; the Dreadful Apparition—the Pope Haunted, 1680; A True Narrative of the . . . Plot, 1680, give broadside illustrations of the murder and recapitulate Prance's story. For other ballads see Bagford Ballads, ed. Ebsworth, ii. 662–85, and Roxburghe Ballads, ed. Ebsworth, iv.] S. L. L.

GODFREY, MICHAEL (*d.* 1695), financier, was the eldest son of Michael Godfrey (1624–1689), merchant, of London, and Woodford, Essex, eleventh son of Thomas Godfrey of Hodiford, Kent, by his wife, Anne Mary Chambrelan. His father was brother of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey [q. v.], and foreman of the grand jury who found a true bill against Edward Fitzharris [q. v.] for high treason. The younger Godfrey and his brother Peter were merchants, and their father predicted that their speculations would speedily 'bring into hotchpott' the whole of their ample fortunes. Godfrey supported William Paterson in the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694. He was rewarded by being elected the first deputy-governor of the bank. Soon afterwards he published an able pamphlet entitled, 'A Short Account of the Bank of England,' which was reissued after his death, and has also been included in both editions of the 'Somers Tracts.' On 15 Aug. 1694 Godfrey was chosen one of fifteen persons to prepare by-laws for the new bank (Luttrell, *Historical Relation of State Affairs*, 1857, iii. 357). At a general court held on 16 May 1695, at which Peter Godfrey was elected a director, the bank resolved to establish a branch at Antwerp, in order to coin money to pay the troops in Flanders. Deputy-governors Sir James Houblon, Sir William Scawen, and Michael Godfrey were therefore appointed to go thither 'to methodise the same, his majesty and the elector of Bavaria having agreed theretoo' (*ib.* iii. 473). On their arrival at Namur, then besieged by William, the king invited them to dinner in his tent. They went out of curiosity into the trenches, where a cannon-ball from the works of the besieged killed Godfrey as he stood near the king, 17 July 1695. 'Being an eminent merchant,' writes Luttrell, 'he is much lamented; this news has abated the actions of the bank 2*l.* per cent.' (iii. 503). He was buried near his father in the church of St. Swithin, Walbrook, where his mother erected a tablet to his memory (Stow, *Survey*, ed. Strype, bk. ii. p. 193). He was a bachelor. A Michael Godfrey was surveyor-accountant of St. Paul's school in 1682–3 (*Admission Registers*, ed. Gardiner, p. 394).

[Wills of the elder and younger Michael Godfrey registered in P. C. C. 175, Ent, and 130, Irby; Luttrell's Historical Relation of State Affairs, 1857; Francis's Hist. of Bank of England, 3rd ed.; Macaulay's Hist. of England, chaps. xx. xxi.; Will of Peter Godfrey, November 1724, P. C. C. 245, Bolton.] G. G.

GODFREY, RICHARD BERNARD (*b.* 1728), engraver, born in London in 1728, is principally known as an engraver of views and antiquities. Many of these were done from his own drawings, and, if of little artistic value, have considerable archæological interest. Most of them were executed for Grose's 'Antiquarian Repertory' in 1775, a work which Godfrey appears to have had some share in editing. Others appeared in Grose's 'Antiquities of England and Wales.' Godfrey also engraved some portraits, including J. G. Holman, the actor, after De Wilde; Samuel Foote, the actor, after Colson; and the Rev. William Gostling, author of a 'Walk about Canterbury' in 1777. Godfrey exhibited some sea pieces, after Brooking, and other engravings at the Society of Artists from 1765 to 1770. He also engraved plates for Bell's 'British Theatre.'

[Dodd's MS. Hist. of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33410); Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Catalogues of the Society of Artists.] L. C.

GODFREY, THOMAS (1736–1763), poet and dramatist, born in Philadelphia on 4 Dec. 1736, was the son of Thomas Godfrey (1704–1749), glazier and mathematician, who constructed an improved quadrant at about the same time as John Hadley [q. v.] He received an ordinary education, and was apprenticed to a watchmaker, though he wished, it is said, to become a painter. In 1758 he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the provincial forces raised for an expedition against Fort Duquesne. On the disbanding of the troops in the spring of 1759 he went to North Carolina, and found employment as a factor. Here he composed a tragedy called 'The Prince of Parthia,' which was offered to a company performing in Philadelphia in 1759. This piece, which was printed in 1765, is considered to be the first play written in America. After remaining in North Carolina for three years Godfrey was obliged by the death of his employer to return to Philadelphia. He subsequently went as supercargo to New Providence. In his homeward journey through North Carolina he caught a fever, from which

he died near Wilmington on 3 Aug. 1763. Besides contributing verses to the 'American Magazine,' a Philadelphian periodical, Godfrey published in 1763 'The Court of Fancy,' a poem modelled in part on the pseudo-Chaucer's 'House of Fame.' A volume of his poems, with a biographical sketch by his friend Nathaniel Evans, appeared in 1767.

[Baker's Biographia Dramatica (Reed and Jones), i. 279–80, iii. 180; Appleton's Cyclopæd. of Amer. Biog. ii. 669.] G. G.

GODHAM, ADAM (*d.* 1358). [See GODDAM.]

GODIVA or **GODGIFU** (*fl.* 1040–1080), benefactress, was sister to Thorold of Bucknall, sheriff of Lincolnshire. Her name is presented in seventeen different forms; Godgife is in the Stow charter, Godiva in the Spalding charter (both printed by Kemble, but probably spurious); the Domesday spelling is Godeva. Freeman gives Godgifu. Some time before 1040 she married Leofric, earl of Chester [q. v.] In the 'Liber Eliensis' (end of twelfth century) there is mention of a Godiva, widow of an earl, 'regnante Canuto' (1017–1035). She, in prospect of death, wrote to Ælfric the bishop (of Elmham and Dunwich, 1028–32), and Leofric the abbot (of Ely, 1022–29), giving to Ely monastery the estate of Berchinges (Barking, Suffolk), which was hers 'parentum hæreditate.' By will she added to the gift the lands of Æstre or Plassiz (High Easter, Good Easter, and Pleshey, Suffolk), Fanbrege (North and South Fambridge, Essex) and Terlinges (Terling, Essex). If this was our Godiva, it would follow that she recovered from her illness of 1028–9, and that her union with Earl Leofric was a second marriage. In the Spalding charter, as in the Domesday survey, she bears the title 'comitissa;' it does not appear that the title of 'lady' belonged to her degree in the usage of her time; in the Stow charter she is simply 'ðæs eorles pif.' She is described as a person of great beauty and a devoted lover of the Virgin Mary. About 1040 she interested herself in the erection of the monastery at Stow, Lincolnshire, and made considerable benefactions to it, both jointly with her husband and on her own part.

At Coventry, Warwickshire, which was a 'villa' belonging to her husband, there had been a convent, of which St. Osburg was abbess; it was burned when Eadric [see EDRIC or EADRIC STREONA] ravaged the district in 1016. Godiva induced her husband to found here, in 1043, a Benedictine monastery for an abbot and twenty-four monks. The church was dedicated to St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Osburg, and All Saints on 4 Oct. by Eadsige [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury. Besides joining her husband in rich gifts of land, including a moiety of Coventry, Godiva from time to time made the church of this monastery resplendent with gold and gems to a degree unequalled in England at that date. William of Malmesbury says that the very walls seemed too narrow for the receptacles of treasures. It abounded also in relics, the most precious being the arm of St. Augustine of Hippo, enclosed in a silver case, bearing an inscription to the effect that Ethelnoth [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury, had bought it at Pavia for a hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold. Unless the inception of the Coventry monastery was much earlier than the dedication of the church, this relic cannot have been given to Coventry by Ethelnoth (*d.* 1038); it may have been given by Eadsige. In 1051 Godiva's mark is appended to the charter of her brother Thorold, founding the Benedictine monastery at Spalding, Lincolnshire, with the words: '+ Ego Godiva Comitissa diu istud desideravi.' She is commemorated also as a benefactress to the monasteries of Leominster, Herefordshire, Wenlock, Shropshire, St. Werburg, Chester, Worcester, and Evesham, Worcestershire. Leofric, at her instigation, granted to monasteries sundry lands which had been alienated from church uses. A petition from Godiva to Pope Victor (1055–7) is given by Kemble, who marks it doubtful, and assigns it to 1060-6.

Her fame as a religious foundress has been eclipsed by the story of her Coventry ride, around which legend has freely grown. Objection has been taken to the whole story on the ground that in Godiva's time there was no 'city' of Coventry. The simplest and apparently the oldest form of the narrative is given by Roger of Wendover, whose 'Flores' come down to within two years of his death (6 May 1237), but who is dependent up to 1154 (or perhaps 1188) on the work of an unknown earlier writer. Roger represents Godiva as begging the release of the 'villa' of Coventry from a heavy bondage of toll. Leofric replied, 'Mount your horse naked, and pass through the market of the villa, from one end to the other, when the people are assembled, and on your return you shall obtain what you ask.' Accordingly Godiva, attended by two soldiers, rode through the market-place, her long hair down, so that no one saw her, 'apparentibus cruribus tamen candidissimis.' Leofric, struck with admiration, granted the release by charter. The chronicle ascribed to John Brompton [q. v.] of the late fourteenth century gives a briefer account, omits the escort and the market, and asserts without qualification that no one saw

her. Matthew of Westminster, whose annals extend to 1307, combines the language of these two accounts, but still omits the escort, and makes a miracle of Godiva's invisibility. He first speaks of a charter granted by Leofric to the 'city.' Ralph Higden (*d.*1363), followed by Henry of Knighton, gives to the story a single sentence, of which the natural meaning is that Leofric, in consequence of the ride, freed his city of Coventry from all toll except that on horses. It is possible that an erroneous interpretation has suggested the ballad in the 'Percy Folio' (about 1650), according to which Coventry was already free except from horse toll. This ballad first mentions Godiva's order that all persons should keep within doors and shut their windows, and affirms that 'no person did her see.' That one person disobeyed the order seems to be first stated by Rapin (1732). Jago, in 'Edge Hill' (1767, bk. ii.), speaks of 'one prying slave,' and hints at his punishment by loss of sight; Pennant (1782) calls him 'a certain taylor.' The name 'peeping Tom,' which, as Freeman observes, could only have belonged to 'one of king Eadward's Frenchmen,' occurs in the city accounts on 11 June 1773, when a new wig and fresh paint were supplied for his effigy. Poole quotes from the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 'at nearly the close of the last century,' a letter from Canon Seward, which makes the peeper 'a groom of the countess,' named Action (? Actæon).

The rationalistic interpretation by Waterton and others, referring to Godiva's 'stripping herself' to benefit the church, is out of place, for the church gained nothing by the ride. As the story is older than the sacred plays of Coventry, it is unnecessary to discuss Conway's suggestion that 'Godeva' has got mixed up with 'good Eve.' In its first form the tale may contain a kernel of truth. The monastery would attract a market; it is credible that Godiva, under religious impulse, accepted a condition, meant to be impossible, in order to relieve 'poor traders resorting to the villa' (BROMPTON). Drayton's fine lines (*Poly-Olbion*, 1613, xiii.) give the spirit of the episode. The argument from the silence of the Saxon chronicler (who does not mention her at all), Ordericus Vitalis, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, the Melrose chronicler, and other writers of the twelfth century like Simeon of Durham, Florence of Worcester, and Roger of Hoveden, who are practically identical, may be met by considering that the incident was purely local, and the same fastidiousness which softened some of its circumstances by the aid of miracle may have contributed to its omission. Hales sees a reference to the story, earlier than any direct narrative, in the fact that Queen Maud 'received the sobriquet of Godiva' from her English sympathies; by a further confusion Walter Bower (*d.* 1449) [q. v.] tells the story of Matilda, queen of Henry II.

Painters commit the anachronism of seating Godiva on her horse in the modern way, introduced by Anne of Bohemia [q.v.] Peacham says (1641) that 'her picture so riding is set up in glasse in a window in St. Michael's church in the same city.' Dugdale (1656) says the pictures of both Leofric and Godiva were placed about the time of Richard II in a south window of Trinity Church, Leofric holding a charter with the legend

> I Luriche for the love of thee
> Doe make Coventre Tol-free.

Burgess gives, from Dr. Stukeley's notebook, a drawing of these window-portraits (of which no trace remains) with a slightly different legend; Luriche is Leuricus, for Levricus. The 'Godiva procession' at Coventry, first annual, then triennial (last procession 1887), is no survival of a mediæval pageant. The manuscript city annals show that it was instituted on 31 May 1678, during the mayoralty of Michael Earle, as 'a new Show on the Summer or Great Fair;' on that occasion 'James Swinnerton's son represented Lady Godina.' This form of the name, obviously originating from a misreading, is mentioned by Dugdale, and is found in Evans and in a Canterbury broadsheet. The original procession was official, the mediæval adjuncts (except Bishop Blaise, patron of the woolcombers) were introduced when the reformed corporation ceased to take part in it. The oaken figure of a man in armour, now known as 'peeping Tom,' was probably an image of St. George; it was removed from Grey Friars Lane, and placed in its present position at the north-west corner of Hertford Street, on the formation of that street in 1812. Of recent years a rival figure has adorned the south-west corner.

Leofric died on 31 Aug. 1057. How long Godiva survived him is not known. It seems probable that she died a few years before the Domesday survey (1085–6). Part only of her lands are included in the Domesday Book. A rosary of gems, worth one hundred marks of silver, she left to be placed round the neck of the image of the Virgin in the abbey church at Coventry. In one of its two porches she was buried, her husband lying in the other. She was the mother of Ælfgar [q. v.]

[Ordericus Vitalis, in Duchesne's Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores Antiqui, 1619, p. 511, and in Migne's Patrologiæ Cursus, clxxxviii.;

William of Malmesbury, Gesta Regum (Rolls Ser.), i. 123–4, and Gesta Pontificum (Rolls Ser.), 309–11; Roger of Hoveden (Rolls Ser.), ed. Stubbs, i. 103; Roger of Wendover's Flores Historiarum, ed. Coxe, 1841 (Engl. Hist. Soc.), i. 497; John of Brompton in Twysden's Hist. Anglic. Scriptt. Decem. 1652, p. 949; Matthew of Westminster, ed. 1601, p. 216 sq., ed. 1570, p. 423 sq.; Ralph Higden (Rolls Ser.), ed. 1879, vii. 198; Henry of Knighton (Rolls Ser.), i. 43–44; John of Peterborough, ed. Giles, 1845, p. 49; John of Tynemouth, in Percy Folio, 1868, p. 544; Walter of Coventry (Rolls Ser.), ed. Stubbs, 1872, i. 72; Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, 1846 (Engl. Hist. Soc.), iv. 128, 168; Hist. Eccles. Eliensis, in Gale, 1691, iii. 503, cf. Liber Eliensis, ed. Stewart, 1848; Ryhen Pameach (Henry Peacham, jun.), Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, 1641; Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1656, p. 86 sq., ed. Thomas, 1730, p. 135 sq.; Dugdale's Baronage, 1675, i. 9 sq.; Dugdale's Monasticon, ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, 1821, iii. 1 sq., 177 sq.; Evans's Old Ballads, 1726, ii. 34; Rapin's Hist. of England, 1732, i. 135; How Coventry was made free by Godina, Countess of Chester (broadsheet ballad, from Evans, Canterbury [1780], British Museum C. 20, c. 41 (16); Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, 1782, p. 139; M. D. Conway in Harper's Monthly Mag. 1866, xxxiii. 625 sq.; Percy Folio, ed. Hales and Furnivall, 1868, iii. 473 sq.; Freeman's Hist. Norman Conquest, 1868, ii. 1871, iv.; Poole's Coventry, its Hist. and Antiq. 1870; Burgess's Historic Warwickshire [1875], p. 75 sq.; King Eadward's Charter to Coventry Monastery, ed. Birch, 1889; collections relating to Lady Godiva, in Free Public Library, Coventry; extracts from manuscript city annals, Coventry, per W. G. Fretton, F.S.A; extracts from the manuscript Liber Eliensis in the cathedral library, Ely, per the Rev. J. H. Crosby.] A. G.

GODKIN, JAMES (1806–1879), writer on Ireland, was born at Gorey, co. Wexford, in 1806. Ordained pastor of a dissenting congregation at Armagh in 1834, he afterwards became a general missionary to Roman catholics, in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society, and in 1836 issued 'A Guide from the Church of Rome to the Church of Christ.' In 1842 he published 'The Touchstone of Orthodoxy' and 'Apostolic Christianity, or the People's Antidote against Puseyism and Romanism.' Having written a prize essay on federalism in 1845 ('The Rights of Ireland'), Godkin's connection with the Irish Evangelical Society ceased, and he turned his attention to journalism. Proceeding to London in 1847, he became a leader writer for provincial journals, Irish and Scotch, and a contributor to reviews and magazines. He published in 1848 'The Church Principles of the New Testament.' Returning to Ireland in 1849, Godkin established in Belfast the 'Christian Patriot.' He afterwards became editor of the 'Derry Standard,' and then, removing to Dublin, he for several years held the chief editorial post on the 'Daily Express.' While engaged on this paper he acted as Dublin correspondent for the London 'Times.' For thirty years Godkin was a close student of every phase of the Irish question. In 1850 he was an active member of the Irish Tenant League.

Some of Godkin's writings on ecclesiastical and land questions had a large influence. Before the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Irish legislative measures in the House of Commons Godkin published an elaborate treatise on 'Ireland and her Churches' (1867), advocating church equality and tenant security for the Irish people. In 1869 Godkin, as special commissioner of the 'Irish Times,' traversed the greater part of Ulster and portions of the south of Ireland in order to ascertain the feelings of the farmers and the working classes on the land question. The result of these investigations appeared in his work, 'The Land War in Ireland' (1870).

In 1871 Godkin wrote, in conjunction with John A. Walker, 'The New Handbook of Ireland,' and in 1873 he published his 'Religious History of Ireland; Primitive, Papal, and Protestant.' He was also the author of 'Religion and Education in India,' and an 'Illustrated History of England from 1820 to the Death of the Prince Consort.' On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone the queen conferred a pension on Godkin in 1873 for his literary merit and services. He died in 1879.

[Read's Cabinet of Irish Literature; Ward's Men of the Reign; Godkin's Works.] G. B. S.

GODLEY, JOHN ROBERT (1814–1861), politician, eldest son of John Godley of Killegar, co. Leitrim, was born in 1814. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 27 Oct. 1836. He was afterwards called to the English bar, but practised little, if at all. He travelled a good deal. 'Letters from America' (2 vols. 1844) described the impressions produced on him by a visit to that country. He early turned his attention to colonisation, proposing to partially relieve the distress which the impending Irish famine was soon to bring on, by the emigration of one million of the population to Canada. The means were to be provided by Ireland. The ministry rejected the plan. Godley acted as magistrate, grand juror, and poor law guardian in his native county, for which he stood in the tory interest, but unsuccessfully, in 1847. Godley now became intimate with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in whose 'Theory of Colonisation'

he cordially concurred. This intimacy led to the founding of Canterbury, New Zealand, on a plan elaborated by Godley, 'which required that ample funds should be provided out of the proceeds of the land sales for the religious and educational wants of the community about to be established.'

In December 1849, the state of his health forcing him to leave England, he went to New Zealand, where he at once became interested in colonial politics and in the by no means flourishing affairs of Canterbury. Amidst many difficulties, but with clear hope for the future, he guided for some years its 'infant fortunes.' His view of colonial management he stated thus briefly and emphatically: 'I would rather be governed by a Nero on the spot than by a board of angels in London, because we could, if the worst came to the worst, cut off Nero's head, but we could not get at the board in London at all' (*Memoir*, p. 18). He left for England 22 Dec. 1852. On his return he was appointed to a commissionership of income tax in Ireland. Thence he went to the war office, and was assistant under-secretary at war under the secretaryships of Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Lord Herbert. He died at Gloucester Place, Portman Square, 17 Nov. 1861. He married Charlotte, daughter of C. G. Nynne, esq., of Vodas, Denbighshire. His eldest son, John Arthur Godley, became permanent under-secretary of state for India in 1883.

Besides the work mentioned Godley wrote: 'Observations on an Irish Poor Law' (Dublin, 1847). A selection from his writings and speeches, with a portrait and memoir, edited by J. E. Fitzgerald, was published at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1863.

[Memoir above referred to; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, 1659–1856, p. 262; Gent. Mag. December 1861, p. 698; Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. W–T.

GODMOND, CHRISTOPHER (*fl.* 1840), dramatist, was the son of Isaac Godmond (*d.* 1809), one of the vicars of Ripon Cathedral. He lived at various times in Ripon, London, Lee in Kent, and Teignmouth in Devonshire. On 9 Aug. 1804 he married Mary, eldest daughter of John Collinson of Gravel Lane, Southwark, and by this lady, who died on 13 Feb. 1815, had a daughter (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxiv. pt. ii. p. 783, vol. lxxxv. pt. i. p. 279). He was elected F.S.A. on 30 Nov. 1837 (*ib.* new ser. ix. 79), but was declared a defaulter on 19 April 1849. He was author of: 1. 'Memoir of Therrouanne, the ancient capital of the Morini in Gaul . . . also a discourse on the Portus Itius of Cæsar, with . . . notes,' 8vo, London, 1836. 2. 'The Campaign of 1346, ending with the battle of Crecy; an historical drama, in five acts [and in verse], with notes and memoirs of some of the . . . characters of the drama,' 8vo, London, 1836. 3. 'Vincenzo, Prince of Mantua; or, the Death of Crichton, a tragic drama, in five acts. Also the battle of Crecy, an historical drama in five acts; with a memoir of the Campaigns of Edward the Third in the years 1345, 1346, and 1347, and a defence of his conduct to Eustace St. Pierre on the surrender of Calais,' 3 pts., 8vo, printed for the author, London, 1840–36–40.

[Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries, 1849; Gent. Mag. vol. lxxix. pt. ii. p. 990.] G. G.

GODOLPHIN, FRANCIS, second Earl of Godolphin (1678–1766), only child of Sidney Godolphin, first earl of Godolphin [q. v.], was born in Whitehall, London, on 3 Sept. 1678, and baptised the same day. His mother, Margaret [q.v.], dying on 9 Sept., John Evelyn, who had been her most intimate acquaintance, transferred his friendship to her infant son, took charge of the general superintendence of his education, and continued to take an interest in his welfare after he had grown to man's estate. Francis Godolphin was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1705. His first public appointment was that of joint registrar of the court of chancery on 29 June 1698, which he held to 20 Jan. 1727, holding also the place of one of the tellers of the exchequer from 1699 to 1704. He was chosen representative for East Looe in Cornwall on 1 Dec. 1701, but on 4 Feb. 1701–2 elected to serve for Helston, and sat for that constituency till 21 Sept. 1710. As cofferer of the household he was in office from 1704 to 1711, and acted as lord warden of the stannaries, high steward of the duchy of Cornwall, and rider and master forester of Dartmoor from 1705 to 1708. He was known under the courtesy title of Viscount Rialton from 29 Dec. 1706 till 1712. He sat for the county of Oxford from 1708 to 1710, and for Tregony in Cornwall from the latter date until he was elevated to the upper house as second Earl of Godolphin on the death of his father on 15 Sept. 1712. He was again cofferer of the household 1714–23, lord-lieutenant of the county of Oxford 1715–1735, lord of the bedchamber to George I 1716, high steward of Banbury 1718, and a privy councillor 26 May 1723. To George II he was groom of the stole, and first lord of the bedchamber 1727–35. He was named high steward of Woodstock 18 March 1728, and the same day appointed governor of the Scilly Islands. On 23 Jan. 1735 he was

created Baron Godolphin of Helston in Cornwall, with special remainder, in default of his own issue, to the heirs male of his deceased uncle, Dr. Henry Godolphin [q. v.], dean of St. Paul's. During the king's absence from Great Britain in 1723, 1725, and 1727 he acted as one of the lords justices of the United Kingdom. Finally, as lord privy seal, he was in office from 14 May 1735 to 25 April 1740. The pocket borough of Helston, not far from his ancestral home, Godolphin House, was under his patronage for many years, and sent his nominees to parliament. In return for this complaisance he rebuilt Helston Church in 1763, at an expense of 6,000*l.*, and it was also his custom to pay the rates and taxes for all the electors in the borough. It is said that he only read two works, Burnet's 'History of his own Time' and Colley Cibber's 'Apology.' When he had perused them throughout he began them again. He died on 17 Jan. 1766, and was buried in Kensington Church on 25 Jan., when the earldom of Godolphin, viscounty of Rialton, and barony of Godolphin of Rialton became extinct; but the barony of Godolphin of Helston devolved upon his cousin Francis Godolphin, who became the second Baron Godolphin of Helston.

Godolphin married, in March 1698, Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter of John Churchill, the first duke of Marlborough. She was born 20 July, and baptised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 29 July 1681. On the death of her father, 16 June 1722, she became Duchess of Marlborough, and dying 24 Oct. 1733 was buried in Westminster Abbey on 9 Nov. She acquired much notoriety by her attachment to William Congreve, the dramatist [q. v.]

[Evelyn's Diary (1852), ii. 123, 124, 126, 225, 230, 350, 369; Granger's Biog. Hist. (Noble's continuation), iii. 42; Doyle's Baronage (1886), ii. 33-4, with portrait; John Taylor's Records of my Life (1832), i. 75-7; Lyte's Eton College (1875), pp. 325, 356; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. pp. 177, 1199, 1411.] G. C. B.

GODOLPHIN, HENRY (1648-1733), provost of Eton and dean of St. Paul's, fourth son of Sir Francis Godolphin, and younger brother of Sidney, first earl of Godolphin [q. v.], by Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Henry Berkeley of Yarlington, Somersetshire, was born at Godolphin House, Cornwall, on 15 Aug. 1648, baptised at Breage 20 Aug., and admitted at Eton 8 Oct. 1665. He matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, 30 Aug. 1664, and took his B.A. in 1668. In the same year he was elected a fellow of All Souls, whence he proceeded M.A. 1672, and B.D. and D.D. 11 July 1685. He was made a fellow of Eton College 14 April 1677, and in obedience to a royal mandate was nominated provost of the college 16 Oct. 1695, and instituted 30 Oct. At Eton he was a considerable benefactor to the school, contributing in 1700 1,000*l.* towards the expense of altering the chapel, and erecting at his own cost a copper statue of the founder, Henry VI, in the schoolyard. He was nominated Sneating prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 13 Nov. 1683, holding the prebend till his decease. After the death of Dr. William Sherlock he was elected dean of St. Paul's, 14 July 1707, and installed on 18 July, but resigning the deanery in October 1726, he returned to the duties of the provostship of Eton, a position much better suited to his abilities and temperament. During his tenure of office at St. Paul's he had greatly thwarted Sir Christopher Wren in his efforts to erect a suitable cathedral. In 1720 he gave to the city of Salisbury certain moneys, then vested in foreign funds, to be applied to the education of eight young gentlewomen whose parents belonged to the church of England. This money, after some delay, was remitted to England, but the business was thrown into chancery, and it was not until 1788 that the charity could be established (Hoare, *Wiltshire*, 1843, vi. 516, 533, 536, 830). Mr. Willymott, vice-provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1722 brought out a new translation of 'Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis, four books, together with his three tabernacles of Poverty, Humility, and Patience.' This work was originally dedicated to 'Dr. Godolphin, provost of Eton,' but when Willymott recollected that Godolphin had abused the fellows of that college, the dedication was cancelled, and it was 'dedicated to the sufferers by the South Sea scheme.' Godolphin died at Windsor, 29 Jan. 1732-3, and was buried in Eton Chapel, leaving by will many valuable books to the college. Some letters from him to members of his family are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 28052, ff. 17-25.

He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Sidney, son of John Godolphin [q. v.]; she died 30 June 1743. His son, Sir Francis Godolphin, succeeded his cousin Francis [q. v.] as second Baron Godolphin of Helston in 1766, but dying in 1785 the title became extinct. His daughter Mary married William Owen, esq., of Porkington.

[Evelyn's Diary (1852), ii. 135, 195, 276, 341; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, i. 237, 681, 706, iv. 601, v. 98, viii. 391; Milman's Annals of St. Paul's (1869), pp. 436, 458; Creasy's Memoirs of Etonians (1876), pp. 233-5; Lyte's Eton College (1875), pp. 270, 284, 287; Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, pp. 178, 1199; Boase's Collectanea Cornubiensia, p. 283.] G. C. B.

GODOLPHIN, JOHN (1617–1678), civilian, second son (by Judith Meredith) of John Godolphin, who was younger brother of Sir William Godolphin (*d.* 1613), was born at Scilly, 29 Nov. 1617. He became a commoner of Gloucester Hall (afterwards Worcester College), Oxford, in the Michaelmas term of 1632; distinguished himself in the study of philosophy, logic, and the civil law; graduated as B.C.L. in 1636 and D.C.L. in 1643. He took the puritan side, and on 30 July 1653 was appointed judge of the admiralty, with William Clarke and Charles George Cock. After Clarke's death Godolphin and Cock were reappointed in July 1659 to hold the same office until 10 Dec. following. Upon the Restoration he became one of the king's advocates, though his name does not appear on the register. He died 'in or near Fleet Street,' 4 April 1678, and was buried in Clerkenwell Church. He was four times married, and had by his first wife a son, Sidney, who was governor of Scilly, and whose daughter Mary married Henry Godolphin, provost of Eton [q. v.]

Godolphin wrote the following books upon law and divinity, which are dry, though apparently learned abstracts: 1. 'The Holy Limbec, or an Extraction of the Spirit from the Letter of certain eminent places in the Holy Scripture,' 1650. 'The Holy Limbeck, or a Semi-Century of Spiritual Extraction,' &c., is the same book with title altered. 2. 'The Holy Arbor, containing a Body of Divinity. . . . Collected from many Orthodox Laborers in the Lord's Vineyard,' 1651. 3. '*Συνήγορος θαλάσσιος*, a view of the Admiral Jurisdiction . . .' 1661 and 1685 (appendix has a list of lord high admirals after Spelman, and an extract from the ancient laws of Oleron, translated from Garsias *alias* Ferrand). 4. 'The Orphan's Legacy, or a Testamentary Abridgement' (in three parts, on wills, executors, and legacies), 1674, 1677, 1685, 1701. 5. 'Repertorium Canonicum, or an Abridgement of the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm consistent with the Temporal,' 1678, 1680, 1687. 'Laws, Ordinances, and Institutions of the Admiralty of Great Britain,' 1746 and 1747, is not, as stated by Watt (*Bibl. Brit.*), a reprint of No. 3.

[Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iii. 1152–3; Coote's English Civilians, p. 81; Echard's Hist. of England (1718), iii. 500; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.]

GODOLPHIN, Mrs. MARGARET (1652–1678), friend of Evelyn, born 2 Aug. 1652, was daughter of Thomas Blagge of Horningsheath, Suffolk (a royalist colonel, and governor of Wallingford, who on the Restoration became governor of Yarmouth and Landguard Fort), by Mary, daughter of Sir Roger North of Mildenhall. Her father died 14 Nov. 1660. He had accompanied the second Duke of Buckingham in his escape after the battle of Worcester. Margaret Blagge was entrusted when very young to Buckingham's sister, wife of the third Duke of Richmond, then in France, who transferred her to the care of Buckingham's first cousin, Elizabeth, countess of Guilford. The countess, though a 'bygott proselitesse,' could not persuade the child to go to mass. On the Restoration she returned to her mother in England, and about 1666 became maid of honour to the Duchess of York (Anne Hyde). She attended the duchess in her last illness, and upon her death (31 March 1671) became maid of honour to the queen. One of her companions, Anne Howard, granddaughter of the first Earl Berkshire (afterwards Lady Sylvius), introduced her to John Evelyn. She became strongly attached to him, gave him a declaration of 'inviolable friendship' in writing (signed 16 Oct. 1672), and ever afterwards considered herself as his adopted daughter. She resolved soon afterwards to leave the court, and went to live with Lady Berkeley, wife of John, lord Berkeley of Stratton. Lord Berkeley's brother, afterwards second Viscount Fitzhardinge, had married the aunt of Sidney Godolphin, afterwards first earl [q. v.] Godolphin had long been Margaret's lover, although there were difficulties in the way of their marriage, chiefly, according to her account, from his absorption in business, which made the retired life which she (and he, as she says) desired impossible. She wished at one time to go to Hereford, to live under the direction of the dean, her 'spiritual father.' On 15 Dec. 1674 she was induced to appear at court to act in Crowne's 'Calisto.' She was 'Diana, goddess of chastity,' other parts being performed by the Princesses Mary and Anne, Lady Wentworth, and Sarah Jennings, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough. She was covered with jewels worth 20,000*l.*, and 'performed the principal part to admiration.'

After much hesitation she was privately married to Godolphin 16 May 1675 by Dr. Lake. She still lived with the Berkeleys, and accompanied them on Lord Berkeley's embassy to Paris at the end of the year. She returned in the following April, when her marriage was acknowledged, and in the autumn she settled with her husband in Scotland Yard, Whitehall. On 3 Sept. 1678 she gave birth to a son, Francis [q. v.], afterwards second earl Godolphin, took a fever, and died 9 Sept. following. She was buried at Breage, Cornwall, on the 16th following. Evelyn

soon afterwards addressed an account of her life to their common friend, Lady Sylvius. He quotes many of her papers, and describes her beauty, talents, and virtues, her deep religious convictions, her charity to the poor, her methodical employment of her time, and her observance of all her duties. Although some allowance should perhaps be made for his pious enthusiasm, there can be no doubt that her nobility and purity of life form a striking contrast to the characteristics of the courtiers generally known by the memoirs of Grammont.

[Evelyn's manuscript came into the hands of his great-great-grandson, E. V. Harcourt, archbishop of York, by whom it was entrusted for publication to Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Oxford. It was first published by him in 1847, with useful notes by John Holmes of the British Museum. See also Evelyn's Diary.] L. S.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY (1610–1643), poet, second son of Sir William Godolphin (*d.* 1613) of Godolphin, Cornwall, by his wife, Thomasin Sidney, was baptised 15 Jan. 1609–10 (Boase and Courtney). He was admitted a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, 25 June 1624, aged 18, remained there for three years, and afterwards entered one of the inns of court, and travelled abroad. He was elected member for Helston in 1628; again to the Short parliament in March 1640, and to the Long parliament in October 1640. He was known as an adherent of Strafford, and was one of the last royalist members to leave the house. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he made a final speech of warning (*Somers Tracts*, vi. 574), and left to raise a force in Cornwall. He joined the army commanded by Sir Ralph Hopton, which crossed the Tamar and advanced into Devonshire. Their declaration signed by Godolphin is in 'Lismore Papers' (2nd ser. v. 116). Godolphin, whose advice, according to Clarendon, was highly valued by the commanders in spite of his want of military experience, was shot in a skirmish at Chagford, a village which, as Clarendon unkindly and erroneously observes, would otherwise have remained unknown. He was buried in the chancel of Okehampton Church 10 Feb. 1642–3. Godolphin was a young man of remarkable promise, intimate with Falkland and Clarendon, and is commended by Hobbes in the dedication of the 'Leviathan' to his brother, Francis Godolphin, and also in the 'Review' and conclusion of the same work (Hobbes, *English Works* (Molesworth), iii. 703). His will, dated 23 June 1642, containing a bequest of 200*l.* to Hobbes, is now in Mr. Morrison's collection. Clarendon, in his 'Brief View' of the 'Leviathan,' contrives to accept Hobbes's eulogy and insult the eulogist in the same sentence, remarking that no two men could be 'more unlike in modesty of nature and integrity of manners.' Clarendon, in his own life (i. 51–3), describes Godolphin as a very small man, shy, sensitive, and melancholy, though universally admired. In Suckling's 'Session of the Poets' he is called 'Little Sid.' He left several poems, which were never collected in a separate volume. 'The Passion of Dido for Æneas, as it is incomparably expressed in the fourth book of Virgil,' finished by Edmund Waller, was published in 1658 and 1679, and is in the fourth volume of Dryden's 'Miscellany Poems' (1716, iv. 134–53). He was one of 'certain persons of quality' whose translation of Corneille's 'Pompée' was published in 1664. A song is in Ellis's 'Specimens' (1811, iii. 229), and one in the 'Tixall Poetry' (1813, pp. 216–18). Other poems in manuscript are in the Harleian MSS. (6917) and the Malone MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Commendatory verses by him are prefixed to Sandys's 'Paraphrase' (1638), and an 'epitaph upon the Lady Rich' is in Gauden's 'Funerals made Cordials' (1658). He gave some plate to Exeter College, Oxford.

[Collins's Peerage, 1779, vii. 297; Clarendon's Rebellion, iii. 429, iv. 99; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Boase's Reg. Exeter Coll. pp. lxi, 248; Nugent's Life of Hampden, ii. 373; Elliot's Godolphin (1888), pp. 28–33.] L. S.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, first Earl of Godolphin (1645–1712), baptised 15 June 1645, was third son of Sir Francis Godolphin (1605–1667), by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Berkeley of Yarlington, Somersetshire. The Godolphins were an ancient family, long settled at Godolphin or Godolghan (a name of doubtful origin, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. iii. 448, iv. 56) in Breage, Cornwall. A Sir Francis, known in the time of Elizabeth for his enterprise in tin mines and a defence of Penzance against a Spanish landing in 1595, had three sons. John, the second son, was father of John Godolphin [q. v.] and grandfather of Sir William Godolphin (*d.* 1696) [q. v.] Sir William (*d.* 1613), elder son of Sir Francis, was father of a second Sir Francis (1605–1667), who was governor of Scilly during the civil war, surrendered to the parliament on honourable conditions 16 Sept. 1646, compounded for his estates on 5 Jan. 1646–7 (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 233), and was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II; of Sidney Godolphin (1610–1643) [q. v.], and of a William Godolphin, who died in 1636 and is buried at Bruton, Somersetshire. The

second Sir Francis had six sons, of whom William, the eldest, was made a baronet 29 April 1661; Henry, the fourth, became provost of Eton [see GODOLPHIN, HENRY]; and Charles, the fifth, who died in 1720, was buried in Westminster Abbey. The two last married descendants of John, the younger brother of Sir William (*d.* 1613). Sidney, the third son, was at an early age placed in the household of Charles II. The statement (COLLINS, *Peerage*, vii. 301) that Charles, when visiting Cornwall as Prince of Wales (i.e. in 1646), took 'particular notice' of Godolphin is hardly probable, as Godolphin was then under two years of age. He became page of honour to the king 29 Sept. 1662, was groom of the bedchamber 1672–8, and master of the robes 1678. He held a commission in the army for a short time in 1667. He represented Helston in the House of Commons from 1668 to 1679, and St. Mawes from 1679 to 1681. He was sent to Holland in 1678 (Danby's 'Letters' (1710), pp. 346–364, gives his instructions and some letters; see also TEMPLE, *Works*, i. 352) to take part in some of the negotiations preceding the peace of Nimeguen. On 26 March 1679 he was appointed a lord of the treasury. Laurence Hyde, afterwards Lord Rochester, became first lord in the following November. Hyde, Sunderland, and Godolphin were thought to be deepest in the king's confidence (*ib.* p. 440), and were known as 'the Chits' (see CHRISTIE, *Shaftesbury*, ii. 353). In the obscure intrigues of the following period Godolphin allied himself with Sunderland, deserting James and favouring concession to Shaftesbury and the exclusion party. The Duchess of Portsmouth was in alliance with them. James regarded Godolphin as one of his worst opponents (see *Clarendon Correspondence*, i. 68); and Barillon reported him to be in the interest of the Prince of Orange, with whom he corresponded at this time (DALRYMPLE, *Memoirs*, i. 362, and App. to pt. i. bk. i. p. 70). He succeeded, however, in retaining favour after the fall of Shaftesbury. On 14 April 1684 he succeeded Sir Leoline Jenkins as secretary of state. When Rochester was 'kicked up stairs,' in the language of his rival, Halifax, into the office of lord president, Godolphin succeeded him at the head of the treasury. Immediately afterwards (28 Sept.) he was created Baron Godolphin of Rialton. Charles II praised Godolphin as a man who was 'never in the way and never out of the way,' and probably found him a useful servant with no troublesome opinions of his own. On the death of Charles, Rochester became lord high treasurer, and Godolphin was appointed chamberlain to the queen (Mary of Modena). He was among the most trusted of James's ministers at the beginning of the reign. He took part in the disgraceful secret negotiations with Louis XIV, and did not scruple to attend mass with the king. He had, it was commonly said, a romantic attachment to the queen (see SWIFT, *Four Last Years*; Dartmouth's note to BURNET, *Own Time*, i. 621; *Addit. MS.* 4222, f. 62), who was guided by the jesuits. On the fall of Rochester in January 1687, which marked the triumph of the extreme catholic party, the treasury was again put in commission, and Godolphin became one of the commissioners under Lord Bellasyse. On 14 July 1688 he was made keeper of Cranborne Chase in Windsor Forest. His house there is described by Evelyn. About the end of William's reign he sold it to Anne and settled in Godolphin House, on the site of Stafford House, St. James's Park. He adhered to James till the last; he was one of the council of five appointed to remain in London when James advanced to Salisbury, and he was sent with Halifax and Nottingham to treat with the Prince of Orange at Hungerford in December.

Godolphin, like the other tories, voted for a regency in the debates which followed the revolution. In William's first ministry he was again named (8 April 1689) one of the commissioners of the treasury. Two strong whigs, Mordaunt and Delamere, were placed above him; but Godolphin's experience in business made him the most important member of the board. He retired for some unexplained reason in March 1690, but was placed at the head of the commission 15 Nov. 1690, and continued in that position for the next six years. In 1691 he was one of the first statesmen to whom the Jacobite agents applied, and after some coyness he began a correspondence with the court of St. Germain (CLARKE, *James II*, ii. 444). In 1693 he was one of the chief persons whom Charles Middleton, earl of Middleton [q. v.], consulted on behalf of James. In May 1694 he sent intelligence to James of the intended expedition to Brest, and his message was received a day before the similar message from Marlborough (MACPHERSON, *Original Papers*, i. 457, 483. Mr. Elliot disputes the truth of Godolphin's Jacobite dealings at this time because he could not have given 'good advice' to both William and James. Godolphin probably wished to be on both sides). Godolphin continued to maintain a correspondence with the exiled family to the end of his career, and was supposed to be more sincere than Marlborough. Although the ministry was now composed chiefly of whigs, Godolphin's official knowledge caused him to

be retained at the treasury. He was the only tory of the seven lords justices appointed when William left England in 1695. He held the same office in 1696. In that year he was implicated, along with Marlborough, Shrewsbury, and Russell, in the confession of Sir John Fenwick [q. v.] Fenwick's accusation was awkwardly near the truth; and it was found convenient to hang him and discredit his story. Godolphin, however, was obnoxious to the majority as the last tory in office. It was resolved to take the occasion for getting rid of him; and perhaps, as Macaulay suggests, it was felt that when he was thrown over there would be less motive for accepting the truth of Fenwick's narrative. By some manœuvre of Sunderland he was induced to resign in October before the debates on Fenwick's case. He afterwards complained that he had been tricked (*Shrewsbury Papers*, pp. 414, 420, 429). Apparently he had been frightened by an erroneous impression as to the mode in which Fenwick's statement was to be received. In the House of Lords he absolutely denied (1 Dec. 1696) that he had had the dealings with James described by Fenwick; but, unlike Marlborough, he voted against the bill of attainder.

Godolphin's only son, Francis, was married in the spring of 1698 to Henrietta Churchill, daughter of Marlborough, and the close alliance between the parents was thus cemented. When the tories returned to power at the end of William's reign, Godolphin again became head of the treasury (9 Dec. 1700). When William once more returned to the whigs, Godolphin wrote a letter to Marlborough, to be laid before the king, in which he professed the readiness of the tories to prosecute a war with France. He was, however, compelled to resign 30 Dec. 1701. On the accession of Anne, he shared Marlborough's fortune and became lord treasurer 6 May 1702. Godolphin was the head of the home government during the next eight years. He was on the most intimate terms with Marlborough, and corresponded confidentially upon every detail of policy [see under Anne (1665–1714), and Churchill, John, first Duke of Marlborough]. Few statesmen in so conspicuous a position have left so feeble a personal impression upon politics. Godolphin's talents fitted him to be an admirable head clerk, while circumstances compelled him to act as a first minister. He played, however, a considerable part in the field of action in which Marlborough was less conspicuous, especially in the Portuguese and Spanish affairs (see *Addit. MSS.* 28056, 28057, for Methuen correspondence). He was anxious for the invasion of France with the help of the Camisards, and supported the expedition against Toulon. At home he was the centre of the constant party struggles. He was timid, cold, and easily disheartened. In Marlborough's absence he was the immediate recipient of the dictatorial interference of Marlborough's wife, who seems to have had more power over him than over her husband. He was forced to join in the series of intrigues by which the ministry, originally composed of tories, gradually came to rest upon the support of the whig junto. The initiative, however, was generally taken by stronger natures. Godolphin was engaged in negotiating, trying to pacify allies or opponents, and holding together the distracting forces as long as he could. He was frequently driven to propose retirement, and was often irritable though seldom resolute.

The quarrel with the tories began in the first parliament. In June 1703 Godolphin with Marlborough contrived to get rid of Rochester, by procuring an order from the queen for his return to his duties as lord-lieutenant in Ireland. In May 1704 he persuaded the queen to accept the resignation of Nottingham, and induced Harley to take the secretaryship of state in his place. These changes implied the alienation of the high-church and tory party. In 1702 Godolphin with Marlborough had supported the Occasional Conformity Bill, the favourite measure of that party; they both voted for it again in 1703, and signed the protest against its rejection; but they were suspected of indirectly opposing it, and in 1704 they both silently voted against it. He was persuaded in 1705 by the Duchess of Marlborough to beg an appointment for her son-in-law, Sunderland, to the vexation of the queen, though with the reluctant consent of Marlborough. In the same year his financial scruples caused him to make many difficulties in the way of a loan to the emperor. He wrote an irritating despatch which hindered the negotiation; but Marlborough finally succeeded in extorting his acquiescence (Coxe, i. 479). In the parliament of 1705–8, Godolphin was driven to closer alliance with the whigs. He again offended the queen by urging the removal of Sir Nathan Wright, the lord-keeper, who was finally succeeded by Cowper on 11 Oct. 1705. In the following session he parried an insidious proposal of the tories for inviting the Electress Sophia to England by carrying a bill for securing the protestant succession by appointing a commission of regency. He and Marlborough were now attacked by the tory writers as traitors to the church. A dinner was arranged at the house of Harley at the begin-

ning of 1706, when the great whig leaders met Godolphin and Marlborough, and drank to 'everlasting union' (*ib.* i. 523; COWPER, *Diary*). Godolphin had taken an active share in promoting the union with Scotland (see correspondence in *Addit. MS.* 28055). By his advice Anne refused her assent in 1703 to the Act of Security, providing for a separation of the crowns at her death unless England would concede certain Scottish claims. He yielded, however, in 1704, when it was 'tacked' to the bill for supplies, thinking possibly that it would render the treaty for union more imperative. On 10 April 1706 he was appointed a commissioner for settling the terms of this treaty. In the next year he was summoned from the country to resist an attempt of Harley's to make a difficulty about some commercial regulations consequent on the union; a circumstance which precipitated the quarrel between the two (CUNNINGHAM, *Great Britain*, ii. 70). In the autumn of 1706 he was brought to threats of retirement by his difficulty in persuading the queen to make Sunderland secretary of state in room of Sir Charles Hedges [q. v.] He declares (COXE, i. 138) that he has worn out his health and almost his life in the service of the crown. After many remonstrances the queen yielded in November 1706, and other changes in favour of the whigs followed. Godolphin at this period still trusted in Harley in spite of insinuations from the duchess. Harley's defection became manifest in the following year, and he was forced to resign on 11 Feb. 1708, Godolphin and Marlborough having absented themselves from a council meeting (9 Feb.) The whigs were now triumphant; Godolphin obtained credit in the spring for his efforts to meet the danger of the threatened Jacobite invasion, and to support the credit of the Bank of England. He had now to overcome the queen's reluctance to the appointment of Somers, which was not finally granted till November 1708.

The demands of the whigs and the growing alienation of the queen combined to make Godolphin's life miserable. He declares (10 Jan. 1709) that the 'life of a slave in the galleys is a paradise in comparison of mine.' Another of the whig junto, Halifax, was beginning to insist upon a recognition of his claims to office. The negotiations for peace were perplexing, and Godolphin, according to Coxe, insisted more strongly than Marlborough upon the demands ultimately rejected by Louis. Although disgusted with the Dutch, Godolphin, in obedience to the whig leaders, insisted upon the barrier treaty, and finally, when Marlborough declined to sign, ordered Townshend to sign it alone.

Godolphin was next bullied by the whigs and the Duchess of Marlborough to extort the appointment of Lord Orford to the admiralty. The sermon of Sacheverell which led to the famous impeachment attacked Godolphin under the name of Volpone. Godolphin was greatly irritated, and insisted on the impeachment, in spite of the advice of Somers that the question should be left to the ordinary courts (December 1709). The general reaction against the war, combined with the church feeling, now gathered strength, and Harley took advantage of it to detach some of the whigs, and to encourage the queen to subject Godolphin and Marlborough to successive slights. Godolphin appears to have shown little spirit. He persuaded Marlborough to withdraw his threat of resignation upon the appointment of Colonel Hill. He remonstrated with the queen on the appointment of the Duke of Somerset as chamberlain, but had not resolution enough to carry out his threat of resignation. In June 1710 he joined with his colleagues in appealing to Marlborough to submit to the dismissal of Sunderland. He submitted to a neglect of his wishes in the case of other appointments, and long refused to believe that the queen would venture on a dissolution of parliament. On hearing in July that this measure was decided upon, he remonstrated with her, but still did not resign. A violent dispute took place in a cabinet council between Godolphin and Shrewsbury, who in April had been appointed chamberlain without his advice and was allied with Harley. On 7 Aug. 1710 he had two audiences from the queen, who ended by telling him that she wished him to remain in office. Next morning she sent him a note, ordering him to break his staff of office, but promising a pension of 4,000*l.* a year. Godolphin's fall was followed by the dismissal of his son from the office of cofferer of the household (June 1711). He had the credit of retiring in poverty, as it was said that he would require Marlborough's assistance to support himself. Godolphin was devoted to gambling, and especially interested in horse-racing, which may partly account for his poverty. By the death of his elder brother, Sir William Godolphin, on 17 Aug. 1710, his son inherited an estate of 4,000*l.* a year. After his fall there were rumours of dishonesty, but they seem to have been sufficiently answered by Walpole in a pamphlet called 'The thirty-five millions accounted for' (COXE, iii. 465). His health was already broken, and he died aged 67, according to his monument, on 15 Sept. 1712, at Marlborough House at St. Albans, after long sufferings from the stone.

Godolphin married Margaret Blagge [see

Godolphin, Margaret] on 16 May 1675. After her death, in 1678, he never married again. A reference in a letter from Lord Sydney to William (3 Feb. 1691) seems to imply a second marriage, of which there are no other traces (Dalrymple, App. pt. ii. bk. vii. p. 249). Their only child, Francis [q. v.], succeeded to his father's earldom. Francis's wife became Duchess of Marlborough in her own right, but by the death of their son William the title passed to Charles Spencer, fifth earl of Sunderland. Their daughter Henrietta married Thomas Pelham, duke of Newcastle, in 1715, and died in 1776 without issue; the other, Mary, married the fourth Duke of Leeds in 1740, and was ancestress of the present duke, who owns the Godolphin estates. Three fables in verse by Godolphin were printed by Archdeacon Coxe in 1817–18 from the Blenheim MSS.

[Collins's Peerage; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Maclean's Trigg Minor, ii. 522 (for genealogy); Evelyn's Diary, 1879, ii. 322, 467, iii. 119, 132, and elsewhere; Clarke's Life of James II; Macpherson's Hist. of Great Britain, i. 311, ii. 5, 63, 303, 337, 377, and elsewhere; Swift's Works, 1814, iii. 227, 233, iv. 425, v. 174, 194, 260, 264, and elsewhere; Treasury Papers, 1701–8; Sidney's Diary, 1843, i. 92, 209, 271, ii. 209; Clarendon Correspondence; Burnet's Own Time; Coxe's Life of Marlborough (letters from the Blenheim collection give full details of Godolphin's career) North's Lives of the Norths, 1826, ii. 58, &c.; J. P. Hore's Hist. of Newmarket, 1886, gives frequent notices of Godolphin as a patron of horse-racing. Some family letters are in Addit. MS. 28052, and in Mr. Morrison's collection, and political correspondence in Addit. MSS. 28055–7. Some letters from William III are in Addit. MS. 24905, and from Anne in Addit. MS. 28070; see also Nottingham MSS. &c. 29598–9. A life by the Hon. H. Elliot (1888) takes a more favourable view of Godolphin's conduct in some matters than is given above.] L. S.

GODOLPHIN, Sir WILLIAM (1634?–1696), ambassador, was second son of Sir William Godolphin, the eldest son (by Judith Meredith) of John Godolphin, the younger brother of Sir William Godolphin (*d.* 1613). His elder brother was Francis Godolphin of Coulston, Wiltshire, who seems to have appeared as a royalist at the time of the battle of Worcester (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 476). He was baptised 2 Feb. 1634 (Maclean, *Trigg Minor*, ii. 522); he was educated at Westminster, and elected in 1651 to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained until the Restoration, although not in sympathy with the dominant party. He graduated M.A. in January 1660–1. He afterwards became attached to Henry Bennet [q. v.], earl of Arlington, and on 28 Sept. 1663 the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him at Oxford, Bennet being created D.C.L. on the same day. Godolphin on 27 Oct. 1665 was elected M.P. for Camelford, Cornwall. In 1667 he was employed under Sandwich in the negotiations at Madrid which led to a commercial treaty with Spain. He then returned to England, and was knighted by Charles II 28 Aug. 1668. Pepys, who met him 5 and 8 Feb. 1668, calls him a 'very pretty and able person, a man of very fine parts,' and says that Sandwich had sent over the highest commendations of his abilities and trustworthiness (this has been erroneously applied to Sidney, lord Godolphin). In the spring of 1669 he returned to Spain as envoy extraordinary, Lord Sunderland being 'ambassador extraordinary,' and in 1671 he became ambassador. Immediately afterwards he applied, during a dangerous illness, for admission to the Roman catholic church. An order, dated 1671, by the officials of the Inquisition that he is to receive the sacrament publicly is in Egerton MSS. (1509, f. 281). He possibly changed his mind on recovering. He made his public entry into Madrid 18 Jan. 1672. He complains that he can hardly live upon his salary of 1,200*l.* a year. In 1674 he defends himself against the scandalous imputation that he had been converted to catholicism, in a letter which Arlington laid before Charles. In 1678 he again defends himself against the charge of employing too many papists in his household. In Titus Oates's 'Narrative' it was declared that Godolphin was in correspondence with the 'popish plot' conspirators, and intended to hold the privy seal in the ministry to be appointed by them (*State Trials*, vi. 1460, 1468). The House of Commons voted an address for his recall (12 Nov. 1678), and the king replied that letters of revocation had already been ordered. Godolphin preferred, however, to stay in Spain, and now openly professed catholicism. His secretary, Edward Meredith (Wood, *Athenæ* (Bliss), iv. 653), probably his relation, also became a catholic, and wrote some pamphlets in defence of James II. Godolphin died at Madrid 11 July 1696. On 30 March previous he had consented to a 'notarial act,' by which he made his soul his heir, and empowered certain persons, including the procurator-general of the jesuits, to make his will after his death. Just before his death, however, he made another declaration, leaving sums to his nephew, Francis Godolphin, son of Francis Godolphin of Coulston, and his niece Elizabeth, daughter of the same Francis, and wife of Charles Godolphin, younger brother of Sidney, first lord Godol-

phin. An act of parliament was passed in 1698, declaring null and void the power to make a posthumous will, and enabling his relations to carry out the later disposition. They were also to pay a sum of 3,000*l.*, which he had left for charitable purposes in Cornwall on becoming ambassador. A printed copy of the act, with many documents relating to the business, is in the British Museum. His fortune, valued at 80,000*l.*, was in Spain, Rome, Venice, and Amsterdam (*Addit. MS.* 28,942, ff. 250–4), and the heirs, with Lord Godolphin's help, appear to have recovered the money in the two latter places (Cunningham, *Great Britain*, i. 208).

Many of Godolphin's official letters (including those above mentioned) are published in 'Hispania Illustrata,' 1703. This is identical with the second volume of 'Original Letters of Sir R. Fanshawe . . . and Sir W. Godolphin,' 1724. The first volume is identical with a volume bearing the same title, 'Original Letters,' &c., published in 1702. A few letters are also in Temple's 'Memoirs.' He contributed a poem to the Oxford complimentary collection of verses on Cromwell in 1654, and an answer to Waller's 'Storm' upon Cromwell's death. The last is in Nichols's 'Select Collection,' 1780, i. 116–19, where it is erroneously ascribed to Lord Godolphin, the treasurer. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society 23 Nov. 1663. He must not be confounded with Sir William Godolphin (*d.* 1710), elder brother of Sidney, lord Godolphin.

[Wood's Fasti (Bliss), iv. 229, 275; Welch's Alumni Westmon. pp. 136–8; Pepys's Diary, 1877, v. 174, 179, 183, 226, 367, 447; Birch's Royal Society, ii. 297, 331; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 182, 183; Echard's Hist. of England, 1718, iii. 231, 478; Collins's Peerage, 1779, vii. 295.] L. S.

GODRIC (1065?–1170), the founder of Finchale, was born 'in villula Hanapol,' or, according to another account, at Walpole in Norfolk (*Reg.* c. 2; Capgrave, fol. 167, b 2). His father's name was Ailward, his mother's Ædwin; and Godric, their first-born son, was called after his godfather. After a boyhood spent at home, Godric began to peddle small wares in the neighbouring shires (*Reg.* c. 2). Later, as his gains increased, he took to frequenting castles and the town and city markets. A narrow escape from drowning while he was attempting to capture a stranded 'dolphin' or porpoise near the mouth of the Welland (*c.* 1082) seems to have given a serious turn to his thoughts (*ib.* c. 3; Galfrid, c. 1). Four years later, after a preliminary visit to St. Andrews and Rome, he took to the sea (*c.* 1086), and for several years sailed as a merchant or shipowner between England, Scotland, Denmark, and Flanders. He owned the half of one vessel, and was partner in the cargo of a second. So great was his nautical skill that his fellows made him their steersman, and his quickness in forecasting weather changes not unfrequently saved his ship from damage (*Reg.* c. 4; cf. Capgrave, fol. 168, a 1).

After sixteen years of seafaring life he determined to visit Jerusalem (*Reg.* c. 6), which had just been won by the first crusaders; and, when we consider the close relationship that in those days existed between piracy and commerce, there is no need to doubt his identity with the 'Gudericus, pirata de regno Angliæ,' with whom Baldwin I of Jerusalem, after his great defeat in the plains of Ramlah, sailed from Arsuf to Jaffa on 29 May 1102 (*ib.* c. 6; Galfrid, c. 1; cf. Albert of Aix, ix. c. 9; Ord. Vit. iv. 134; Fulcher of Chartres, ii. c. 20; for the exact date see *Chron. Malleac.* p. 217). On his return he visited St. James of Compostella, and then, after a stay in his native village, became 'dispensator' to a rich fellow-countryman. Shocked at having unwittingly partaken of stolen banquets with his fellow-servants, he threw up his post and went on a second pilgrimage to Rome and St. Gilles in Provence (*Reg.* c. 6; Galfrid, c. 1). On his return he stayed a while with his father and mother, after which the latter accompanied him to Rome. Near London the travellers were joined by an unknown woman 'of wondrous beauty.' Every evening, as Godric himself told Reginald, the stranger would wash the travellers' feet; nor did she leave them till they neared London on the way back (*Reg.* c. 8; Galfrid, c. 1).

While a sailor Godric had made offerings at St. Andrews, had constantly prayed at St. Cuthbert's Island of Farne (*Reg.* c. 5), and 'had worn a monkish heart beneath a layman's clothes' (*ib.*) He now settled at Carlisle (*c.* 1104), where he seems to have had some kinsmen, one of whom gave him a copy of Jerome's psalter, a book which he constantly read till the end of his life (*ib.* c. 9; cf. cc. 92, 100). To avoid his friends he withdrew to the neighbouring woods, having taken John the Baptist for the model of his wandering life. At Wolsingham (ten miles north-west of Bishop Auckland) an aged hermit, Ælrice, allowed him to share his dwelling. Some two years later, when Ælrice was dead, a vision bade Godric visit Jerusalem a second time (*c.* 1106): on his return St. Cuthbert would find him another hermitage, Finchale, in the woods round Durham (*ib.* cc. 11–13). Not till he had worshipped in the holy sepulchre and bathed

in the Jordan did Godric take his rotten shoes from his ulcerated feet. Then he spent a few months at Jerusalem, waiting upon other pilgrims in the hospital of St. John, before returning to wander over England with his wares in search of the Finchale of his dream. Tired of his life, he settled in Eskedale-Side, near Whitby, whence he passed to Durham. At Durham he became doorkeeper and bell-ringer to St. Giles, outside the city, and later transferred himself to the cathedral church of St. Mary. Here he would take his place, listening to the boys as they repeated their psalms and hymns. A chance conversation revealed the vicinity of Finchale on the Wear near Durham (*c.* 1110). The land belonged to Rannulf Flambard, whose son and nephew, both named Radulf or Rannulf, took the hermit under their protection (*ib.* cc. 13, 20; cf. c. 170). From this day Godric never left Finchale except three times: once when Bishop Rannulf sent for him, and twice for a Christmas service or Easter communion (*ib.* c.'213).

At Finchale Godric built a wooden chapel, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Later he erected a stone church 'in honour of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John the Baptist,' under whose special care he believed himself to be (*ib.* cc. 29, 67). In spiritual matters he submitted himself to the priors of Durham (*ib.* c. 58), and without their permission he would speak to no visitor. He invented a language of signs for his servants (*ib.* c. 58). At first he had but one attendant, his little nephew, who in later years gave Reginald much information as to his uncle's way of living (*ib.* c. 51). Afterwards he kept more servants, and before his death seems to have had a priest living with him (*ib.* cc. 58, 75). The stories of his austerities and his visions are told at length by his biographers, who, however, have preserved very few distinct details of his solitary life. When King David invaded England (1138?) his soldiers broke into Godric's church, slew the old man's heifer, and bound the saint himself, in the hope of finding out where he had hidden his treasure (*ib.* c. 49). The flooded Wear left his cell an island in surrounding waters (1133–*c.* Easter 1141) (*Reg.* c. 45; for date, cf. Roger Hoveden, i. 205, John of Hexham, ii. 309, and Preface, i. xliv). Even in extreme old age he took an interest in the outside world, and eagerly asked a visitor from Westminster about the newly elected (*c.* 1163) archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket, 'whom he had seen in dreams, and would be able to recognise in a crowd.' He begged for Becket's blessing, and Becket, who asked for Godric's prayers in return, confessed in later years (1170) that Godric's predictions had been fulfilled (*Reg.* c. 116). He had a special admiration for King Malcolm (*d.* 9 Dec. 1165), and was in friendly communication with Bishop Christian of Galloway, Abbot Æthelred of Rievaulx (*d.* 1166), William de Sta. Barbara, bishop of Durham, whose death he foretold, and other men of note (*ib.* cc. 69, 105, 116; cf. Galfrid, c. 3). For the last eight years of his life he was confined to bed, and in this condition seems to have become clairvoyant. He would interrupt his conversation to utter prayers for the storm-tossed vessels of his dreams, while to others he would describe the glories of the new Jerusalem as she now appeared under her Angevin kings (*Reg.* cc. 56, 163). Almost his last recorded words, in which he told his knightly visitor that he was soon 'to pass the borders of the Great Sea,' showed that his thoughts were wandering back to the pilgrimages of his early life (*ib.* c. 167). He died, according to the inscription on his tomb, the Thursday before Whitsuntide, 21 May 1170, after 'having led a hermit's life for sixty years' (*ib.* c. 170). In the first days of his retreat his relations came to join him. His brother was drowned in the Wear (between 1136 and 1147); Burchwene, after remaining with her brother for some time, was transferred to Durham, where she died and was buried; but his mother seems to have died at Finchale (*ib.* cc. 60, 64, 61, 63; Galfrid, c. 4).

Godric was of moderate stature (*Reg.* c. 100; Galfrid, proem), broad-shouldered, with well-set, sinewy frame, and flowing beard. In old age his black hair turned to an 'angelic whiteness.' He was almost illiterate; but must have been able to read the Latin psalter, and perhaps he understood something of conversational Latin or French, though his biographers turn these accomplishments into miracles (*Reg.* cc. 38, 94, 79; cf. *De Mirac.* c. 12; Capgrave, fol. 168, a 1). He composed an English hymn to the Virgin Mary, to which, though 'omnino ignarus musicæ,' he seems to have fitted an air (*Reg.* c. 50; cf. cc. 11, 47, 158, 161). The few rude English rhymes attributed to Godric are printed from British Museum manuscripts by Ritson (pp. 1–4). These poems are addressed to the Virgin. Another, addressed to St. Nicholas, is among the manuscripts of the Royal Library (5, F. vii.), and is accompanied by the music to which it was to be sung (Ritson, p. 4).

Godric had unique influence over animals. His heifer, the hare that was nibbling at his garden herbs, the frozen birds, the stag pursued by huntsmen, all found a friend in him; for, to use his words, when the fugitive stag, chased by Bishop Flambard's huntsmen, took refuge in his cottage, 'proditor hospitis noluit

esse' (*ib.* cc. 39, 40, 148; GALFRID, c. 2; *De Mirac.* c. 21; cf. GALFRID, c. 2).

Godric's life was written by three contemporaries: his confessor, Prior German of Durham (1163–88), by Reginald of Durham, and by Galfrid, who dedicated his life to Thomas, prior of Finchale. Galfrid's life, which is almost entirely composed of extracts from German and Reginald, is printed in the 'Acta Sanctorum.' Galfrid, however, had when a little boy seen the aged Godric, and has left us a detailed description of the saint's personal appearance. German's account of Godric, except for the above selections, seems lost. Reginald was commissioned by Prior Thomas of Durham (*c.* 1158–63) and Æthelred of Rievaulx (*d.* 1166) to visit the old man with a view to writing a life. At first Godric refused to countenance a biography, but he gradually yielded, and blessed the completed work when Reginald presented it to him a few weeks before his death (*Reg.* cc. 140, 166). Some incidents Reginald picked up from Godric's nephew and others of his attendants (cc. 48, 51). Raine recognises three recensions of Reginald's works: (1) Harleian MS. 322 (its short and earliest form); (2) Harleian MS. 153; (3) Bodley MS. Laud. E. 47.

The dates of Godric's active life are mainly conjectural, being based (1) upon the statement that he was sixty years at Finchale, and (2) upon his identity with Albert of Aix's 'Gudric the English Pirate.' This throws back the sixteen years of his seafaring life to 1086–1102; and, if he was from twenty to twenty-five when he gave up his pedlar's pack, he must have been born between 1060 and 1065. He was 'mediocris ætatis,' i.e. about thirty-five, when with Ælrice at Wolsingham (*ib.* c. 11; cf. DANTE, *Inf.* i. 1). The chronology, however, would be much simplified if, taking the sixty years as a round number, we could put his settlement at Finchale a few years later, *c.* 1115.

[Libellus de Vita S. Godrici, ed. Raine (Surtees Society), 1845; Acta Sanctorum (Bollandus), 21 May, pp. 68, 85, where Galfrid's Life is printed; Capgrave's Nova Legenda Angliæ, ed. 1516, foll. 157, b 2–166, b 2; Historia Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres, ed. Raine (Surtees Soc.), 1837; Albert of Aix, ed. Migne, vol. clxvi.; Fulcher of Chartres, ed. Migne, vol. clv.; Chron. Malleacense ap. Labbe's Bibliotheca Nova, vol. ii.; Simeon of Durham, vols. i. ii. (Rolls Ser.), ed. Arnold; Roger of Wendover, ii. 340–59, &c., iii. 10, ed. Coxe (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Walter Map, De Nug. Curial. ed. Wright (Camden Soc. 1850), William of Newburgh (Rolls Ser.), ed. Howlett, i. 49–50; Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, ed. 1847, v. 289–91; Baring-Gould's Lives of the Saints, ed. 1872, v. 322–31; Kingsley's Hermits, ed. 1875, pp. 308–28; Harpsfeld's Hist. Eccles. Anglic. ed. 1622, pp. 407–12; Orderic Vitalis, ed. Prevost (Soc. de l'Hist. de France); Casley's Manuscripts of the King's Library, pp. 89–98; Ritson's Bibliographica Poetica, pp. 1–4; Morley's English Writers, ed. 1864, pp. 469–70; Englische Studien, xi. (1887–8), 401–32.] T. A. A.

GODSALVE, EDWARD (*d.* 1568 ?), catholic divine, was nominated by Henry VIII one of the original fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, 19 Dec. 1546 (RYMER, *Fœdera*, xv. 107). He was a great friend of John Christopherson, bishop of Chichester, and in Mary's reign he was appointed to a stall in that cathedral. On 28 April 1554 he was admitted to the rectory of Fulbourn St. Vigors, Cambridgeshire, and in the same year he proceeded B.D. He signed the Roman catholic articles 26 July 1555, and during the visitation of the university by Cardinal Pole's delegates in February 1556–7 he, Dr. Sedgwick, Thomas Parker, and Richard Rudde were deputed to peruse books, and to determine which were heretical. He refused to comply with the changes in religion made after the accession of Elizabeth. In February 1559–60 William Barlow, bishop of Chichester, wrote to one of the queen's ministers, probably Cecil, announcing his intention to deprive Godsalve of his prebend (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 150). Soon after this Godsalve was deprived of all his preferments and obliged to retire to Antwerp. There he was elected professor of divinity in the monastery of St. Michael. He was living in 1568, but when he died is unknown.

His works are: 1. 'Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ pars prima, qua continetur Eusebii Pamphili lib. 10, &c.,' Louvain, 1569, 8vo. This Latin translation by John Christopherson, bishop of Exeter, was edited by Godsalve, who translated Pars tertia, 'Hist. Eccles. Scriptores Græci,' &c., Cologne, 1570, fol., with Godsalve's original dedication and two of his letters prefixed. Other editions appeared at Cologne in 1581 and 1612. 2. 'Elucidationes quorundam textuum Sacræ Scripturæ,' manuscript.

[Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 737; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 330; Dodd's Church Hist. i. 510; Addit. MS. 5870, f. 68; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 275; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Lamb's Documents illustrative of the Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge, pp. 175, 193, 216.] T. C.

GODSALVE, SIR JOHN (*d.* 1556), clerk of the signet, and comptroller of the mint, was the son and heir of Thomas Godsalve (*d.* 1542), registrar of the consistory court at Norwich and an owner of landed property in Norfolk, by his first wife Joan, who was

buried with her husband in St. Stephen's, Norwich. John Godsalve was clerk of the signet (appointed before January 1531) to Henry VIII. He was present at the operations at Boulogne in 1544. In November 1532 a grant in survivorship of the office of common meter of all cloths of gold and silver tissue, &c. in the city of London was given to him and William Blakenhall. In 1547 (Edward VI) he was created knight of the Carpet, and was appointed one of the crown visitors to inquire how far the bishops had obeyed the orders of Henry VIII. During the third year of Edward VI he was comptroller of the mint (Ruding, i. 37). In 1555 he is mentioned as belonging to the St. George's Company at Norwich. He died on 20 Nov. 1556, seised of the Norfolk manors of Loddon, Inglose (in Loddon), Hockingham, Minyet's in Sething, Cautley, Thurton, Langhale, Sething, Hasingham, and Bokenham Ferry. He married (before 1531) Elizabeth Widmerpole. They had two sons. The eldest son William died without issue; their second son Thomas (*d.* 1587) had a son and heir Roger.

A miniature representing Sir John Godsalve armed with spear and shield, and inscribed, 'Captum in castris ad Boloniam' [1544?], at one time belonged to Christopher Godsalve, clerk to the victualling office under Charles I, and is now in the Bodleian Library. Blomefield (*Norfolk*, vii. 214) mentions a portrait of John Godsalve as being 'in the closet' at Kensington Palace.

[Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 268, 426, vii. 213, 214, &c.; Froude's Hist. of Engl., iv. chap. xxiv.; Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, i. 37; Norfolk Tour, i. 3; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII (Brewer and Gairdner), vol. iv. pt. iii. p. 3048, vol. v. Nos. 302 (ii), 348, 514, 641, 743, 1118, 1245, g. 364(33), 1598(12), and p. 753; vol. vi. No. 299 (ii) and No. 576.] W. W.

GODWIN or **GODWINE** (*d.* 1053), earl of the West-Saxons, was the son of Wulfnoth, and may probably be identified with the Godwine, son of Wulfnoth, to whom the ætheling Æthelstan [*d.* 1016? see under Edmund Ironside] left certain land which his father Wulfnoth had held (*Codex Dipl.* iii. 363). Who this Wulfnoth was is uncertain. Florence (i. 160, an. 1007) makes Godwine the son of a Wulfnoth who was the son of Æthelmær, the brother of Eadric Streona [q. v.] This seems almost impossible for chronological reasons. Another account (*Canterbury Chronicle*, an. 1008) represents Godwine as the son of Wulfnoth, child of the South-Saxons, who plundered the south coast in 1009. It is possible that Compton, the estate which Æthelstan left to Godwine, Wulfnoth's son, may have been confiscated after this treason; it appears to have remained the property of Godwine the earl or of his son Harold (Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, i. 641). Some late but independent traditions make Godwine the son of a man of churlish condition, and the 'Kyntlinga Saga' (*Antiqq. Celto-Scandicæ*, p. 131) says that he was the son of a wealthy farmer living near Sherstone in Wiltshire, and that after the battle there earl Ulf met with him, stayed a night and a day at his father's house, and then took him to Cnut's fleet, gave him his sister in marriage, and obtained for him the rank of earl. The widespread story of his low birth is curious, but seems to be of no historical value; it is in flat contradiction to the words of William of Jumièges (vii. 9). On the whole the safest theory is that Godwine was the son of Wulfnoth, the South-Saxon child (*Norman Conquest*, i. note F, 636–46; Robertson, *Essays*, p. 188). He had a brother named Alwy (Ælfwine), who was made abbot of Newminster in 1063, and fell in the battle of Hastings (*Liber de Hyda*, Introd. xxxvii; *Monasticon*, ii. 428). Early in Cnut's reign he appears as a man of high position, for he is described as 'dux,' or earl, in 1018 (*Codex Dipl.* iv. 3, his name comes last of six earls). It has been supposed (Robertson, u. s.) that he is the Godwine who is said by a charter given before 1020 to have been married to a daughter of Byrhtric, identified apparently with the brother of Eadric Streona. The marriage took place before Cnut and Archbishop Lyfing (*Codex Dipl.* iv. 10). The Godwine of the charter was apparently a man of high position in Kent and Sussex, but does not seem to have been an earl. If, therefore, the charter refers to the son of Wulfnoth, the marriage must be referred to a date between 1016 and 1018. William of Malmesbury, though making an obvious blunder about Godwine's marriages, probably had some authority for his statement that he was twice married (*Gesta Regum*, i. 342). A marriage with a niece of Eadric might account for the statement of Florence that Godwine was connected with Eadric by blood; the nature of the connection might easily be confused. If the charter refers to Godwine, son of Wulfnoth, and to the niece of Eadric, the marriage may be considered a political one, Cnut thus placing 'the heiress of the house of Eadric and Byrhtric in the hands of his firmest supporter in the south of England' (Robertson). It cannot, however, be said to be at all certain that the charter in question refers to the future earl of the West-Saxons; the name Godwine was very common at this period. Early in Cnut's reign God-

wine stood high in the king's favour. He accompanied Cnut on his visit to Denmark in 1019, is said to have commanded a body of English during the king's expedition against the Wends, and to have distinguished himself in the war [see under CANUTE]. Cnut made him his chief adviser and admitted him to his confidence. He married him to Gytha, the sister of earl Ulf, who was the husband of his own sister, Estrith, and the most powerful of the Danish earls (FLORENCE, i. 202; ADAM OF BREMEN, ii. c. 52; SAXO, p. 196. Gytha is erroneously called the sister of Cnut, *Vita Eadwardi*, p. 392), and probably on his return to England appointed him earl of the West-Saxons (*Norman Conquest*, i. 469). Although Godwine was an earl already, there is nothing to show what jurisdiction he had hitherto held, for the title of Earl of Kent which is sometimes given him does not rest on any ancient authority (*ib.* p. 451). Wessex, the 'home of English royalty,' had never before been placed under the government of a subject, the king ruled there in person. This arrangement had been maintained by Cnut; while the rest of the kingdom was divided into great earldoms, he kept Wessex in his own hands (*ib.* p. 448). He may have found that his plans of northern conquest made it desirable that he should place a viceroy over the wealthiest and most important part of his new kingdom, and the new earl of the West-Saxons became his representative there, and in his absence from England seems, in some measure, to have acted as governor of the realm (*Vita*, p. 392). Godwine was thus the most powerful man in the kingdom after the king himself, and from about 1020 his name is almost always written in charters before the names of all other lay nobles, whether English or Danish. He gained vast wealth, and held lands in almost every shire of southern and central England (GREEN). Prudent in counsel and strenuous in war he had gained Cnut's favour, and the king took delight in his society. With an uncommon capacity for work he combined a cheerful temper and a general courtesy. He was not puffed up by his rapid rise; was always gentle in his manners, and unwearyingly obliging to his equals and his inferiors (*Vita*). He was an eloquent speaker, and his oratory seems to have been of considerable assistance to him. Norman writers describe him as fierce, cunning, and greedy (WILLIAM OF POITIERS, p. 179; WILLIAM OF JUMIÈGES, vii. c. ii.), and Henry of Huntingdon (p. 758) takes the same line; William of Malmesbury notes the different estimates formed by English and by Norman writers (*Gesta Regum*, i. 335). Godwine appears to have been a remarkably able man, ambitious, unscrupulous, and eager for the aggrandisement of his house. His marriage with Gytha, and the benefits which he received from Cnut, naturally gave him Danish sympathies, his two elder sons Swegen, or Swend, and Harold were called by Danish names, and though he lived to represent English national feeling, it is not unlikely that at this period 'he must have seemed to Englishmen more Dane than Englishman' (GREEN, *Conquest of England*, p. 479).

On the death of Cnut in 1035 Godwine supported the claim of Harthacnut, the son of Cnut by Emma. In this he was endeavouring to carry out the plan of Cnut, and to secure a continuance of the connection between England and Denmark. While he and the men of his earldom were in favour of Harthacnut, earls Siward and Leofric and the people north of the Thames and the Londoners declared for Harold. A meeting of the witan was held at Oxford; Godwine and the chief men of Wessex persisted as long as they could, and at last yielded to a proposal that the kingdom should be divided [see under HAROLD I]. In Harthacnut's absence Godwine acted as the chief minister of Emma, who ruled Wessex for her son, and he thus had the king's housecarls or guard under his command. The division of the kingdom must have materially lessened his power, which was now confined to Wessex. Harthacnut remained in Denmark, and his prolonged absence strengthened Harold. In 1036 the sons of Emma by her first husband, Æthelred the Unready [see under ÆLFRED the ætheling and EDWARD THE CONFESSOR], came over to England. The death of Ælfred and the cruelties practised on him and his men are attributed to Godwine by name in the Abingdon version of the Chronicle and by Florence of Worcester. In the Worcester version they are put down to Harold; in the 'Encomium Emmæ' Godwine decoys the ætheling, while the actual attack is made by partisans of Harold. The biographer of Eadward the Confessor, writing a panegyric on Godwine and his house for Godwine's daughter, asserts that the earl was innocent. William of Poitiers, of course, asserts his guilt. William of Malmesbury did not find the story of Ælfred's death in the versions of the Chronicle with which he was acquainted, and accordingly tells it merely as a matter of common report which ascribed the deed to the ætheling's fellow-countrymen and chiefly to Godwine. Henry of Huntingdon's account, which is more or less a romance, simply shows that in his time there was a strong tradition of Godwine's guilt. A large number of the earl's con-

temporaries believed, or at least declared, that he caused the ætheling to be put to death. The evidence against him appears conclusive [for the contrary view see FREEMAN, *Norman Conquest*, i. 543–59]. It is probable that Godwine, dissatisfied with his own position, and finding that Harold would before long become master of the whole kingdom, was anxious to make himself acceptable to the winning side; and that he set on the ætheling in order to gain Harold's favour, and very likely at his instigation. The next year he openly changed sides, for the West-Saxons forsook Harthacnut, and accepted Harold as their king. It is evident that Godwine was at once admitted to favour with Harold, for Bishop Lyfing, one of the chief men of his party, received ecclesiastical promotion (*ib.* p. 563).

When Harthacnut came to the throne in 1040 he sent Godwine with other great officers to disinter and dishonour the body of Harold (FLORENCE). The earl was regarded with suspicion by the king. His enemies accused him and Bishop Lyfing of the murder of Ælfred, who was the king's uterine brother. Lyfing lost his bishopric for a time, and Godwine was compelled to clear himself of the charge by oath. A large number of earls and thegns joined with him in swearing that it was by no counsel or wish of his that the ætheling was blinded, and that what he did was done by order of King Harold (*ib.*) If these words are a fair representation of the oath, they go far to prove that the earl was a principal agent in the attack on the ætheling. He purchased peace of the king by presenting him with a ship with a gilded beak, manned with eighty warriors splendidly equipped. In 1401 he was sent by the king, along with Earls Leofric and Siward and other nobles, to quell an insurrection in Worcestershire, and punish the rebels. The earls burnt Worcester on 12 Nov. and harried the neighbouring country, but evidently took care not to slay or make captive many of the people, for the insurrection was not unprovoked.

When Harthacnut died in 1042 Godwine appears to have at once proposed, at an assembly held in London, that Eadward should be chosen as king, and he probably with others crossed over to Normandy and persuaded him to accept the crown. He came back to England with Eadward, and urged his right at a meeting of the witan held at Gillingham. It is evident that he met with some opposition, and it is not unlikely that this proceeded from a party in favour of Swend Estrithson, his wife's nephew, and the nephew of his old master Cnut. Godwine, however, used all his influence and his power of eloquent speech on the side of the representative of the old English line. Men looked on him as a father as he thus pleaded the cause of the ætheling of their race (*Vita*, p. 394), and followed his counsel. It may be that he saw that the election of Swend would have been bitterly opposed, and would have entailed a war. This would have been grievous to him, for there is no reason to doubt that, selfish as he was, the lives of his countrymen were dear to him. It is also reasonable to suppose that he saw that the election of Eadward was likely to lead to a perpetuation of his own power; for it is said that he bargained with Eadward that he and his sons should be secured in their offices and possessions, and that the king should marry his daughter (*Gesta Regum*, i. 332). From this time forward he was the head of the national party in the kingdom. He had to contend with the prejudices of the king and with the foreigners whom Eadward promoted to offices in church and state, as well as with the jealousy of the Earls Leofric and Siward and the great men of middle and northern England. Yet he was not unequal to the conflict. His earldom was by far the wealthiest and most important part of the kingdom; it was also the part which was especially under the king's control, and for some years his influence with the king was supreme. Already immensely wealthy, he had now abundant opportunities of adding to his possessions. He appears to have been grasping, and is accused, not without some reason, of enriching himself at the expense of ecclesiastical bodies (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 543–8); he neither founded nor enriched monasteries or churches. During the early years of Eadward's reign, not only was Wessex under his government, but his eldest son, Swegen, was earl of the Mercian shires of Hereford, Gloucester, and Oxford; his second son, Harold, held the earldom of East Anglia; and his wife's nephew, Beorn, an earldom which included Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire. His daughter Eadgyth [see EDITH or EADGYTH, *d.* 1075] was married to the king in 1045. Godwine was also strong in the affection of the men of his own earldom, for he kept good order and enforced a respect for law. Indeed, as he became identified with the national cause of resistance to the government of foreigners he gained the love of the nation at large. At Eadward's coronation in 1048 he is said to have presented the king with a magnificent ship (*Vita*, p. 397; this, Mr. Luard suggests, is probably a confusion with the ship which he undoubtedly gave to Harthacnut). He was sent by Eadward along with Earls Si-

ward and Leofric to Winchester on 16 Nov. to confiscate the possessions of Emma, the king's mother. In 1044 he joined Eadward in a plan for securing Archbishop Eadsige [q. v.] in the see of Canterbury by allowing him to appoint a coadjutor bishop.

The appointment of Robert, abbot of Jumièges, to the see of London in this year was the first step towards the overthrow of the earl's power. Robert had unbounded influence over the king, and never ceased whispering accusations against Godwine and his sons, urging especially that the earl was guilty of the death of Ælfred. It may fairly be assumed that the appointment of certain Lotharingian clergy to English sees and abbeys was due to Godwine's desire to keep out the Frenchmen, whom the king would naturally have preferred (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 79–85). His position must have been weakened by the disgrace of his eldest son, Swegen, who after seducing the abbess of Leominster left England in 1046, and was outlawed. The next year a request for help from Swend Estrithson, the king of the Danes, the nephew of Gytha the earl's wife, was laid before the witan. He had lost nearly all his kingdom, and asked for an English fleet to act against his enemy, Magnus of Norway. Godwine proposed that fifty ships should be sent to his succour, but Leofric objected, and his arguments prevailed with the assembly (*Worcester Chronicle*, sub an. 1048; Florence, i. 200). In 1048 Swend, who had meanwhile got possession of his kingdom, again asked for help. Again, unless the story is a repetition of the events of the previous year, did Godwine plead his cause, and again he was unsuccessful (Florence). The earl's influence seems to have been on the wane, but it was still strong enough to prevent Swegen's earldom from passing from his family; it was divided between Harold and Beorn. Later in the year, while he was with the fleet which he and the king had gathered for the defence of the coast of Wessex against the attacks of some northern pirates, his son Swegen returned to England and slew his cousin Beorn [q. v.] The crime excited general indignation, and can scarcely have failed to injure Godwine's position. He soon, however, gained a conspicuous advantage. Swegen found shelter in Flanders. About this time some hostile measures were taken by Eadward in alliance with the emperor against Baldwin V. The amicable relations which followed were almost certainly brought about by Godwine. He probably desired to secure the friendship of the Count of Flanders as a counterpoise to the power and influence of William of Normandy, who was already seeking to marry the count's daughter, Matilda. Before long Godwine arranged a marriage between his third son Tostig and Judith the sister (*Vita*, p. 404) or daughter (Florence) of Baldwin. The alliance with Baldwin was connected with the return of Swegen, whose outlawry was reversed. His reinstatement was a triumph for his father, but it was an impolitic measure, for, as later events showed, it outraged public feeling (Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 524). On the death of Archbishop Eadsige in 1050 Godwine sustained a serious defeat from the French party, which was now becoming all-powerful at the court; the claim of his kinsman Ælfric [q. v.], for whom he had tried to obtain the see of Canterbury, was rejected by the king, who gave the archbishopric to the earl's enemy Robert of Jumièges. The new archbishop used every means in his power to destroy the earl's influence, and his hatred was increased by the fact that the lands of the earl and of the convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, lay side by side. Disputes arose about their respective rights, and Robert declared that Godwine had taken into his own possession lands which belonged to his church (*Vita*, p. 400). The earl is said by his panegyrist to have tried to keep the peace, and to have restrained his men from retaliating on the archbishop. Eadward listened willingly to the archbishop's complaints against Godwine, and above all to the accusation, which seems to have been renewed at this time, that he had slain the ætheling.

When, early in September 1051, Godwine was celebrating the marriage of his son Tostig, he received orders from the king to harry the town of Dover, which lay within his earldom [see under Edward the Confessor]. He refused to inflict misery on his own people for the sake of the king's foreign favourites. If they had just cause of complaint they should, he urged, proceed against the men of Dover in a legal court; if the Dover people could prove their innocence, they had a right to go free, and if not they should be punished in a lawful manner (*Gesta Regum*, i. 337). Then he went his way, taking little heed of the king's rage, which he believed would soon pass away. Robert, however, seized the opportunity of stirring up the king against him, and Eadward summoned the witan to meet at Gloucester, to receive and decide on all the charges which might be brought against him. Godwine and his party had a further grievance against the king's foreign favourites, for one of them had built a castle in Swegen's earldom, and was doing much mischief. Godwine and his sons gathered their forces together at Beverstone in Gloucestershire, though 'it

was hateful to them to fight against their lord the king' (*Peterborough Chron.* an. 1048), and Godwine sent to the king, who was then at Gloucester with the witan and the forces of Mercia and Northumberland, to demand a hearing, offering to clear himself by compurgation. When this was refused, he demanded that the Frenchmen who had caused the troubles at Dover and in Swegen's earldom should be given up. This was refused, and the earl and his sons marched on Gloucester. War was averted by mediation, and the witan was ordered to meet again in London at Michaelmas. When the witan met, Godwine was at his own house in Southwark (*Vita*, p. 402), and many men of his earldom were with him. Eadward had now a strong army at his back, and it was soon evident that the earl's case was prejudged. Swegen's outlawry was renewed, and had probably been reimposed at Gloucester, but the earl seems to have disregarded the sentence and kept his son with him. He was summoned to attend the assembly, and demanded hostages and a safe-conduct. The king bade him attend with not more than twelve companions, and appears to have ordered those of his thegns who were with the earl to come over and join his army. Godwine let them go, and his forces dwindled gradually. Stigand, bishop of Winchester, one of his friends, did what he could to delay the final decision in the hope that the king would be better advised, but he was at last forced to bring the earl a message that he was to expect no peace from the king until he gave him back his brother and his brother's men safe and sound. The bishop wept as he gave the message. When the earl heard it he pushed over the table which stood by him, mounted his horse, and rode hard seawards to Bosham. Next morning the king and his host declared him and his sons outlaws, and gave them five days to get out of the land. He and his wife, and his son Swegen, Tostig and his bride, and Gyrth and his younger children embarked with all the treasure which they had at hand, and sailed to Flanders. They were made welcome by Baldwin, and abode there that winter.

Godwine's fall 'seemed wonderful to every man that was in England,' his power had been so great, his sons were 'earls and the king's darlings,' and his daughter the king's wife. Before long men sent him messages, and some went over to him in person, assuring him that if he would come back they would fight for him, and people said that it would be better to be with him in exile than to be in England without him. He sent to the king asking that he might come before him and purge himself loyally of all charges. Moreover Henry, the French king, and the Count of Flanders urged his recall. But it was of no avail, for the king's evil counsellors kept him from hearkening. At last in June 1052 the earl determined to resort to force; he gathered his ships together in the Yser and set sail on the 22nd, intending to fall in with his sons Harold and Leofwine, who were making a descent on the west coast with ships from Ireland. When he was off Dungeness he found that the coast there was well defended, and so sailed to Pevensey, pursued by the king's ships from Sandwich. A storm arose which separated the pursuers and the pursued, and the earl returned again to Flanders. Then the king's fleet dispersed, and in the beginning of September Godwine sailed to the Isle of Wight, where he landed and harried the island until the people paid him what he demanded. Thence he went to Portland, and there did all the mischief he could. On returning to Wight he was joined by his son Harold with nine ships. All the men of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex rose in his behalf, and especially the seamen of Hastings and the other ports, declaring that they 'would live and die' with Earl Godwine. The earl sailed round the coast by Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, taking all the ships he needed, and receiving hostages and provisions. He sailed up the Thames with a large fleet, some of his ships passing inside Sheppey, where the crews did much harm, and burnt King's Middleton. He lay off Southwark on 14 Sept., and while he waited for the tide held communication with the Londoners, who were almost to a man in his favour. Then he sailed up the river, keeping by the southern shore, which was thickly lined with the local forces gathered to support him. Eadward's ships were on the northern side of the river and his land forces on the shore. While the king delayed to reply to the earl's demand for restoration, Godwine addressed his men, declaring that he would sooner die than do any wrong to the king, and urging them to restrain their wrath. It was agreed that matters should be deferred until the morrow, and Godwine and Harold and some of their men landed and stayed on shore. At the great assembly which was held outside London on the next day, Godwine declared his innocence of all that was laid to his charge. His enemies, the Frenchmen, had already fled, and the king restored to him, his wife, his sons, and his daughter all that had been taken from them. The earl returned with the king to the palace, and there Eadward gave him the kiss of peace (for other particulars see under Ed-

WARD THE CONFESSOR, and EDITH, QUEEN, and for an exhaustive examination of authorities FREEMAN, *Norman Conquest*, ii. 598–602). Soon after his restoration the earl fell sick. At Easter the next year (1053) he was with the king at Winchester, and on 11 April, while he and his sons Harold, Tostig, and Gyrth sat at meat with the king, he fell from his seat speechless and powerless. His sons bore him into the king's chamber, where he lay in the same state until he died on Thursday the 14th. He was buried in the Old Minster. This is the simple account given of his death by the chronicle writers and Florence of Worcester. An illness of some months evidently ended in a fit of apoplexy. Florence, indeed, adds that after his seizure he suffered miserably, which seems unlikely. His death became the subject of legends, the earliest of which relate how while Godwine sat at meat with the king they talked of the death of Ælfred (*Gesta Regum*, i. 335) or of past treason against the king (HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, p. 760); Godwine prayed that if he was guilty the next morsel he ate might choke him, and he was accordingly choked and fell dead. Of about the same date is the well-known embellishment of the cupbearer who slipped, and remarked as he recovered his footing 'So brother helps brother' (AILRED OF RIEVAULX, col. 395). The tale is repeated and developed by later writers (for an examination of the growth of the legend see *Norman Conquest*, ii. 608, and *Fortnightly Review*, May 1866).

Godwine seems to have had seven sons by Gytha: Swegen *d.* on pilgrimage 1052, Harold *d.* 1066, Tostig *d.* 1066, Gyrth *d.* 1066, Leofwine *d.* 1066, Wulfnoth living in 1087 (FLORENCE, ii. 20), and probably Ælfgar, a monk at Rheims (ORDERIC, p. 502), and three daughters, Eadgyth, the queen of the Confessor [see EDITH], Gunhild *d.* at Bruges in 1087, and perhaps Ælfgifu (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 552–5, iii. 221, 228, iv. 159, 705).

[Freeman's Norman Conquest, vols. i. and ii. contains a full account of Earl Godwine, to which all later accounts must necessarily be indebted; his view of the earl is perhaps too favourable. Green's Conquest of England, which contains some valuable remarks, especially on the earl's political aims, takes the opposite view. Kemble's Codex Dipl. iv. and v.; Anglo-Saxon Chron. and Vita Eadwardi, cited as Vita, in Lives of Eadward the Confessor (both Rolls Ser.); Florence of Worcester and William of Malmesbury, Gesta Regum (both Engl. Hist. Soc.); William of Jumièges, William of Poitiers, and Orderic, in Hist. Normann. Scriptt., Duchesne; Henry of Huntingdon, Mon. Hist. Brit.; Saxo, Hist. Danica, ed. 1644; Encomium Emmæ, in Pertz, Monumenta Hist. Germ.] W. H.

GODWIN, MRS. CATHERINE GRACE (1798–1845), poetess, younger daughter of Thomas Garnett, M.D. [q. v.], was born at Glasgow 25 Dec. 1798. Her mother died at her birth, and after the premature death of her father in 1802 she, with her sister, was brought up by her mother's intimate friend, Miss Worboys. They resided at Barbon, near Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmoreland, where Catherine continued to live after her marriage in 1824 to Thomas Godwin, formerly of the East India Company's service. She had already published 'The Night before the Bridal, and other poems,' to which 'The Wanderer's Legacy' succeeded in 1829. This volume attracted the favourable notice of Wordsworth, who honoured the authoress with exceptional attention and praise. His letter to her, printed by her biographer, conveys his opinion of the Spenserian stanza in Byron's hands, and of what he considered the corruption of the English language from the popularity of Scott's poems and novels. Mrs. Godwin's poems will hardly be thought to justify his high opinion. They indicate a highly refined and sensitive nature, but have more fluency than force, and in general merely reflect the style of Byron, of Wordsworth, or of Mrs. Hemans. After the death of her sister in 1832 Mrs. Godwin's health declined, and she wrote little more, except fugitive poems in albums and stories for the young. A volume of letters from the continent was published after her death, which took place in May 1845, after long suffering from spinal irritation. Her poetical works were collected and published in a handsome illustrated volume in 1854, with a memoir by A. Cleveland Wigan. She is described as persevering, discriminating, and endowed with a keen sense of the ludicrous. She had acquired considerable proficiency in painting; the portrait prefixed to her poems is from a miniature by herself.

[Memoir, by A. Cleveland Wigan, prefixed to the Poetical Works of Catherine Grace Godwin, 1854.] R. G.

GODWIN, EDWARD WILLIAM (1833–1886), architect, was born in Old Market Street, Bristol, on 26 May 1833. From his father, who was in business as a decorator, he inherited a taste for architectural and archæological studies, and before leaving school mastered Bloxam's 'Gothic Architecture.' He received his professional training in the office of Mr. W. Armstrong, architect, of Bristol, and afterwards practised for some years in that city, at first alone, and subsequently in partnership with Mr. Henry Crisp. The firm had an office in London, and

Godwin, after the death without family of his first wife, removed to London about 1862. His earlier works, among which may be mentioned the town halls of Northampton and Congleton in the Decorated style, and the restorations of Dromore Castle for the Earl of Limerick and Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire, and many churches, schools, and houses in and near Bristol, exhibited much promise. In London he enjoyed the esteem and friendship of Scott, Street, Burgess, and other great architects. He assisted Burgess in the preparation of his designs for the new law courts. He also assisted Mr. R. W. Edis, F.S.A., in his design for the houses of parliament in Berlin. But his removal to London proved a mistake from a professional point of view. His chief works there were the premises of the Fine Art Society in Bond Street and a studio for Princess Louise at Kensington Palace. But he has left no building there really worthy of his capabilities. As an architect he worked chiefly in the Gothic style; his works are characterised by taste in design and the accuracy of his knowledge of detail. But he failed to fulfil his early promise. A facile sketcher, a good draughtsman, with a quick eye for proportion and harmonious groupings, a clear writer, an antiquarian well versed in the architecture, furniture, and costume of all periods, a well-informed Shakespearean scholar, and an excellent lecturer, he found too wide a field for his many talents, and turned from the exercise of his profession to literature and the designing of art furniture. Latterly his time was almost exclusively occupied in the designing of theatrical costumes and scenery, among the plays which he assisted in setting being 'Hamlet,' 'Claudian,' 'Helena in Troas,' and 'Bachelors,' which last was brought out at the Opera Comique, London, only a couple of months before his death. In the last years of his life he suffered from a painful disease; the operation of lithotomy ultimately became necessary, and he died in his rooms, 6 Great College Street, Westminster, on 6 Oct. 1886. His second wife, a daughter of Phillips the sculptor, to whom he was married in 1876, survived him, and he also left one son.

Godwin contributed largely both articles and sketches to the professional journals. To the 'British Architect' he was for long a frequent contributor, and his book, entitled 'Temple Bar Illustrated,' London, 1877, was reprinted from its columns. He also published: 1. Designs for the work in 'Art Furniture' by William Watt, London, 1877. 2. 'Artistic Conservatories and other Horticultural Buildings designed to be constructed on the patent system of Messrs. Messenger & Co.,' London, 1880. 3. 'A few Notes on the Architecture and Costume of the Period of the Play of "Claudian," A.D. 360–460,' published in the form of a letter to Mr. Wilson Barrett, London, 1883. 4. The article on 'Dress and its Relation to Health and Climate,' London, 1884, in the 'Handbook' to the International Health Exhibition of 1884. 5. 'The "Faithfull Shepherdesse" by John Fletcher adapted and arranged in three acts for the open air,' London, 1885. 6. A subscription work for the Art Costume Society, of which only a few parts were published at the time of his death.

[Architect, 15 Oct. 1886, xxxvi. 217; Building News, 15 Oct. 1886, l. 589 (list of designs contributed to the paper); Builder, 16 Oct. 1886, l. 572; British Architect, 15 Oct. 1886 (list of articles, with portrait); American Architect and Building News, 30 Oct. 1886.] G. W. B.

GODWIN, FRANCIS, D.D. (1562–1633), bishop successively of Llandaff and Hereford, born in 1562 at Hannington in Orlingbury hundred, Northamptonshire, was son of the Rev. Thomas Godwin [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Purefoy of Shalstone, Buckinghamshire (Bridges, *Northamptonshire*, ii. 98). In his sixteenth year he was sent to the university of Oxford, and in 1578 he was elected junior student of Christ Church. He studied with great reputation, and was admitted B.A. 23 Jan. 1580–1, being of the same standing as the famous Henry Cuff [q. v.] He commenced M.A. in 1584, at which time he was 'accounted one of the most ingenious persons as well as assiduous students in the university.' In 1586 he held the prebend of St. Decumans in the cathedral church of Wells (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 196), and on 11 June 1587 he was collated to the subdeanery of Exeter. In 1590 he accompanied his old friend, the learned Camden, into Wales in search of antiquities. He was admitted to the degree of B.D. on 11 Feb. 1593–4 (Clark, *Register of Univ. of Oxford*, ii. 92). On 30 Jan. 1595–6 he took the degree of D.D., being then rector of Sampford Dorcas, Somersetshire, canon residentiary of Wells, rector of Bishops Lydiard, by the resignation of the vicarage of Weston-in-Zoyland, all in the same county, and subdean of Exeter.

In 1601 he published his 'Catalogue of the Bishops of England,' which was so generally approved that Queen Elizabeth immediately appointed him bishop of Llandaff in succession to Dr. William Morgan, who was translated to St. Asaph. He was nominated by

the queen on 5 Oct. 1601, elected on the 14th, confirmed on 20 Nov., and consecrated on the 22nd in Henry VII's chapel at Westminster (Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 88; Le Neve, ii. 252). Wood observes that the reward, though royal, consisted rather of title than substance, as the bishopric did not then produce more than 150*l.* a year. Therefore he had liberty to retain one of his former dignities, which seems to have been the subdeanery of Exeter, and also to take the rectory of Kingston Seymour, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. On 26 July 1603 he was presented by Lord-keeper Egerton to the rectory of Shere Newton, Monmouthshire. On 14 Oct. 1607 he wrote from Malvern to Sir Thomas Lake begging his interest to procure him the archdeaconry of Gloucester, vacant by the preferment of the Bishop of Gloucester to the see of London. He said the archdeaconry was worth 80*l.* a year, and he offered Sir Thomas 80*l.* for his interest (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–10, p. 354).

During his sixteen years' tenure of the see of Llandaff he employed his leisure in improving his 'Catalogue of Bishops,' and in collecting materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of England. In 1615 he published an improved edition of his 'Catalogue,' with a dedication to James I, and annals of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary, in elegant Latin. As a reward for these labours he was by the king's desire translated to the see of Hereford, in succession to Dr. Robert Bennet, on 10 Nov. 1617. He was elected on the 13th, and received the royal assent on the 24th, and the archbishop's confirmation on the 28th of the same month, the temporalities being restored to him on 20 Dec. (Le Neve, i. 470). Dr. Thomas Ryves, king's advocate, an unsuccessful candidate for the chancellorship of Hereford diocese, complained in a petition, 22 Nov. 1625, to Charles I that the bishop had conferred the chancellorship of his diocese upon one of his sons, a divine inexperienced in the civil law (*Cal. of State Papers*, Dom. 1625–6, p. 155). On 9 April 1627 Godwin wrote to inform Lord-keeper Coventry that the privy council's letter of 9 Aug., for apprehending George Berington and one Hanmer, two Romish priests, was delivered to one of the bishop's people 'upon the way, and that opened,' seven weeks after date. The bishop added that he presently took his horse, and used all the means he could, but without effect (*ib.* 1627–8, p. 133). In the latter part of his life he 'fell into a low and languishing disease.' He died in April 1633, and was buried on the 29th of that month in the chancel of his church at Whitbourne, which, with the manor, belongs to the bishops of Hereford.

He married, when a young man, the daughter of Dr. John Wolton, bishop of Exeter, by whom he had many children, including (1) Thomas Godwin, D.D., vicar of Newland, Gloucestershire, and chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, who died in 1644; (2) Morgan Godwin, D.C.L., archdeacon of Salop, who died in 1645; (3) Charles Godwin, who was beneficed at Monmouth; and (4) a daughter, who was married to Dr. John Hughes, archdeacon of Hereford.

Wood describes him as 'a good man, a grave divine, skilful mathematician, excellent philosopher, pure Latinist, and incomparable historian, being no less critical in histories than the learned Selden' (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 555); but Browne Willis remarks that 'notwithstanding the freedom he takes with other bishops' reputations, he was certainly a very great Symoniack, [and] omitted no opportunity in disposing of his preferments, in order to provide for his children' (*Survey of Cathedrals*, 'Hereford,' p. 525).

His works are: 1. 'Catalogus Episcoporum Bathoniensium et Wellensium,' manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge, dated 15 Dec. 1594; cf. Baker's MS. 33, ff. 391–5. It is larger, more elegant, and in some things more accurate, than the article on the bishops of Bath and Wells, even in the last edition of his elaborate printed work. It was published in part by Hearne in his edition of John de Whethamstede's 'Chronicon,' 1732, p. 635. Hearne had previously printed a portion of it in John de Trokelowe's 'Annales Edwardi II,' p. 381. 2. 'Concio Lat. in Luc. 5, 3,' 1601, 4to. 3. 'A Catalogue of the Bishops of England since the first planting of Christian Religion in this Island; together with a brief History of their Lives and Memorable Actions, so near as can be gathered out of Antiquity,' London, 1601, 4to, in black letter, dedicated to Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, lord high treasurer, to whom he was chaplain. A second edition appeared in 1615 with many additions, and (*a*) 'Discourse concerning the first Conversion of our Britain unto Christian Religion,' and (*b*) 'Discourse concerning such Englishmen as have either been, or in our Histories reputed, Cardinals of the Church of Rome.' He translated the whole work into Latin under the title of 'De Præsvlibvs Angliæ Commentarius: Omnivm Episcoporvm, necnon et Cardinalivm eivsdem gentis, nomina, tempora, seriem, atqve Actiones maximè memorabiles ab vltima antiquitate repetita complexus,' London, 1616, 4to. A splendid edition of this work, with annotations and a continuation by William

Richardson, master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was printed in 2 vols., Cambridge, 1743, fol. Of the early editions there are several copies, with manuscript notes, among the collections of Rawlinson and Gough in the Bodleian Library. Wood says that Godwin endeavoured 'out of a puritanical pique' to bring a scandal on the catholic bishops, and to advance the credit of those prelates who, like himself, were married after the Reformation period. After the appearance of the first edition of the 'Catalogue' Sir John Harington [q. v.] of Kelston wrote for Prince Henry's private use a continuation of the 'Catalogue' under the title 'A brief View of the State of the Church of England as it stood in Queen Elizabeth's and King James's reign, to the year 1608' (published 1653). 4. 'Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII, Edwardo VI, et Maria regnantibus, Annales,' London, 1616–28, 4to, 1630, fol. An English translation by his son Morgan Godwin, dedicated to Lord Scudamore, has been several times printed. In 1675 it was printed with Bacon's 'History of Henry VII.' The work was translated into French by Le sieur De Loigny, Paris, 1647, 4to. The 'Life of Queen Mary,' newly translated into English by J. Hughes from the bishop's Latin, is printed in vol. ii. of 'A Complete History of England,' 1706, fol. 5. 'Statement of a Project for Conveying Intelligence into Besieged Towns and Fortresses, and receiving Answers therefrom under conditions specified,' dated 7 March 1620–1, and signed by the bishop and his son Thomas; manuscript in State Paper Office, Dom. James I, vol. cxx. art. 11. 6. 'Appendix ad Commentarium de Præsulibus Angliæ,' London, 1621–2, 4to. 7. 'Nuncius inanimatus,' 'Utopiæ,' 1629, and 1657, 8vo. Translated into English by Dr. Thomas Smith of Magdalen College, Oxford, who entitled it 'The Mysterious Messenger, unlocking the Secrets of Men's Hearts,' printed with 'The Man in the Moone,' London, 1657, 8vo. This and the following work were written when Godwin was a student at Oxford. 8. 'The Man in the Moone, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither by Domingo Gonsales, the Speedy Messenger,' London, 1638, 1657, and 1768, 8vo. It was published after the author's death by 'E. M.' of Christ Church. The work shows that Godwin had some imagination and was well acquainted with the Copernican system. It was translated into French by J. Baudoin, Paris, 1648, 8vo; La Haye, 1651, 12mo, and 1671. It is generally supposed that from this work Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester, derived several hints for his 'Discovery of a New World in the Moon,' and that Cyrano de Bergerac also borrowed from it in the 'Voyage to the Moon.' Swift is usually credited with having derived from De Bergerac some ideas for 'Gulliver's Travels,' particularly in the voyage to Laputa, but there is no reason why he should not have taken them directly from Godwin.

Vertue engraved a portrait of Godwin in 1742 for Richardson's edition of 'De Præsulibus.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 555, 882; Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson), pp. 496, 613; Dr. Campbell in Biog. Brit.; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), i. 196, 390, 470, ii. 252; Wood's Hist. et Antiquitates Oxon. p. 262; Rymer's Fœdera, xvii. 28, 451; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit. ii. 54; Hallam's Lit. of Europe (1854), iii. 168; Willis's Survey of the Cathedral of Llandaff (1719), p. 67; Rawlinson's Hereford, p. 212; Kennett MS. 50, f. 134; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. ii. 209; Calendars of State Papers, Dom. (1611–18) pp. 368, 497, 499, (1619–1623), pp. 232, 233, 398, 401, 480, (1623–5) pp. 128, 152, 379, (1625–6) pp. 155, 176, 540, 562, (1629–31) p. 486, (1631–3) p. 445, (1633–4) pp. 40, 323, 471.] T. C.

GODWIN, GEORGE (1815–1888), architect, son of an architect at Brompton, was born there 28 Jan. 1815. At the age of thirteen he entered his father's office. He quickly developed a taste for literature and the scientific aspects of art. For some time he acted as joint-editor of a magazine called the 'Literary Union.' In 1835 Godwin obtained the first medal awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects for his essay on 'Concrete.' This treatise was almost immediately translated into several languages, and it still remains a standard work on the subject. In 1836–7 Godwin took an active part in originating the Art Union of London, and for a long period was its hon. secretary. It was one of the great objects of his life to educate the public taste in matters of art. The Art Union obtained a charter, and its annual income soon reached many thousands of pounds. During the early days of railway enterprise Godwin issued 'An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of Railways,' 1837, in answer to conservative objections to their multiplication. In 1838 he published 'The Churches of London,' in two volumes, with illustrations from drawings by Mackenzie and Billings. Godwin now contributed papers to the meetings of the Institute of British Architects and other societies, and was one of the principal writers on the 'Art Journal,' the 'Architectural Magazine,' and the 'Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.' The Society of Antiquaries printed his essay on 'Masons' Marks' in its 'Archæologia,' 1843. Among his more important writings may be

cited 'The Means employed for Raising Obelisks' (having special reference to the elevation of the Luxor obelisk at Paris), 'The Institution of Freemasonry,' 'The State of Architecture in the Provinces,' 'Present State of Cologne Cathedral,' 'Ancient Architectural Remains in Lower Normandy,' and 'Present State of the Art of Glass-painting in England and France.' Godwin wrote a farce called 'The Last Day,' which was played at the Olympic Theatre in October 1840, and he subsequently wrote a number of dramas, which have not been published. With Lewis Pocock he edited the 'Pilgrim's Progress' in 1844, also supplying a memoir of Bunyan; and the same year he issued a volume entitled 'Facts and Fancies.'

In 1844 Godwin became editor of the 'Builder,' a journal founded two years before by Joseph Aloysius Hansom [q. v.], and gave to the paper its recognised position. Godwin published in 1848 his 'Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval,' and in 1853 appeared his 'History in Ruins,' a series of letters intended as a popular outline of architectural history.

Godwin laboured zealously to improve the sanitary conditions of the dwellings of the poor in town and country. He thoroughly examined many of the dilapidated London houses. Prince Albert afterwards took an interest in the question, and in 1851 erected a model dwelling in Hyde Park. Under the title of 'London Shadows' Godwin published in 1854 a work embodying the results of an inquiry into the condition of the poor, undertaken in the preceding year. This was succeeded by 'Town Swamps and Social Bridges.' In 'Another Blow for Life,' a volume issued in 1864, he again called attention to sanitary and social defects.

Godwin took an active part in the work of the Royal Literary Fund, of which he was a treasurer, and in the Newspaper Press Fund. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1881 he received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he had been a vice-president. Godwin founded a scholarship in connection with the institute, known as the 'Godwin Bursary,' the holder of which was to study and report upon the architectural work and professional practice of other countries. He also supported the Hellenic Society, and assisted in the foundation of the new school at Athens to promote the study of Greek antiquities. He further took a keen interest in the contemporary stage, and his drawings were consulted by Charles Kean. He published a book on 'The Desirability of obtaining a National Theatre,' in which he advocated one national theatre for the metropolis, to be supported either by government subsidies or by private subscriptions.

Godwin was a successful architect. He was awarded a premium in 1847 for his selected design for the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum. The chief works carried out under his sole responsibility were the following: the Brompton parochial national schools; Fulham Church tower (restored); St. Mary's Church, Ware (restored); St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol (restored); St. Mary's Church, West Brompton; Redcliffe infant school and residence, Bristol; residence at Wall's Court, near Bristol; and buildings at Stanley Farm, near Bristol. In conjunction with his brother Henry he carried out the following works: Standon Church, near Ware (restored); 'Rockhurst,' West Hoathley, Sussex; 'Elmdale,' Clifton Downs, Bristol; Little Munden Church, Hertfordshire (restored); St. Jude's Church, Earl's Court; drinking fountain, Clifton Downs; and the Redcliffe Mansions, South Kensington.

In 1884 Godwin was appointed a member of the royal commission on the housing of the working classes, and laboured actively in this his latest public work. He died at his residence in Cromwell Place, South Kensington, 27 Jan. 1888. Godwin had been a noted collector of ancient chairs and relics formerly belonging to celebrated persons, which were sold after his death. A chair supposed to have been Shakespeare's was sold for 120 guineas. Other chairs had belonged to Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Browning, the poet Gay, Anne Boleyn, Alexander Pope, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Byron, Landor, Napoleon Bonaparte, Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, George Cruikshank, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

As an editor Godwin was careful and exacting. He was an effective and fluent public speaker and an entertaining companion in private. He was a good narrator of stories, good-humouredly cynical.

[Builder, 4 Feb. 1888; Times, 30 Jan. 1888; Daily News, 19 April 1888; Godwin's cited works.] G. B. S.

GODWIN, Sir HENRY THOMAS (1784–1853), major-general, commanding the troops in the second Burmese war, entered the army in December 1799 as ensign 9th foot, in which he became lieutenant in 1803, and captain in 1808. He served with the regiment at Ferrol in 1800, in the expedition to Hanover in 1805, when he was adjutant of his battalion, and in Portugal in 1808. In 1809 he was present in the operations on the Douro and the advance to Oporto, and afterwards accompanied

his battalion to Gibraltar. He marched with the light company, as part of a provisional light battalion, from Gibraltar to Tarifa, and took part in the first defence. He was a volunteer under Lord Blayney in the attempt on Fuengarola, near Malaga. He commanded a detachment of two flank companies of his battalion at Cadiz, at the second defence of Tarifa, and at the battle of Barossa, where he was severely wounded. For his Peninsular services he was made brevet-major and C.B. In May 1814 he was appointed major in the old 5th West India regiment, and in November 1815 lieutenant-colonel of the 41st foot. Godwin took that regiment out to India in 1822, accompanied it to Burmah in 1824, and was present in every action in the first Burmese war, from the capture of Rangoon until peace was signed in sight of Ummeerapoora in February 1826, except during the latter part of 1824, when he was employed with a detached force in reducing the Burmese province of Martaban. Godwin twice received the thanks of the governor-general in council for his services. He exchanged to half-pay in 1827, became colonel in 1837, and major-general in 1846. In 1850 he was appointed to a divisional command in Bengal, and in 1852 was selected for the command of the Bengal division of the Burmese expeditionary force, of which he took the command in chief. The second Burmese war began with the bombardment of Martaban on 5 April 1852. In November Godwin recaptured Pegu, and in December the annexation of the province of Pegu to India was proclaimed by Lord Dalhousie. Further operations followed at Prome and in the Rangoon river, and on 1 July 1853 the expeditionary force, known officially as the 'army of Ava,' was broken up, and Godwin returned to India. His personal activity, in spite of his years, had been remarked throughout, and he was a great favourite with the troops; but the protracted character of the later operations had drawn upon him much undeserved abuse from certain portions of the English and Indian press. He appears to have acted throughout in accordance with the instructions of Lord Dalhousie, by whom his conduct was fully approved. On Godwin's return to India, he was appointed to command the Sirhind division of the Bengal army. He died at Simla, at the residence of the commander-in-chief, Sir William Gomm, who had been his brother subaltern in the 9th foot, on 26 Oct. 1853, at the age of sixty-nine, from the results of exposure and over-exertion in Burmah. Notification of his appointments as K.C.B. and colonel 20th foot was received in India after his death. His only daughter married Robert A. C. Godwin-Austen [q. v.]

[Hart's Army Lists; London Gazettes; Gent. Mag. new ser. xli. 529. A useful epitome of the history of the first and second Burmese wars will be found in Low's Hist. Indian Navy.]

H. M. C.

GODWIN, Mrs. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (1759–1797), miscellaneous writer, born 27 April 1759, was granddaughter of a rich Spitalfields manufacturer of Irish extraction. Her father, Edward John Wollstonecraft, spent the fortune which he had inherited, tried farming, took to drinking, bullied his wife, and rambled to various places, sinking lower at each move. By his wife, Elizabeth Dixon, an Irishwoman (*d.* 1780), he had six children. Edward, the eldest, was an attorney in the city of London. There were three daughters, Mary, Everina, and Eliza; and two other sons. Mary and Eliza had much talent, though little education. Mary in 1778 became companion to a Mrs. Dawson. In 1780 her mother died, and the sisters, finding their father's house intolerable, resolved to become teachers. Mary went to live with a friend, Fanny Blood, whose father was as great a scamp as Wollstonecraft, and who helped to support her family by painting. Her mother, Mrs. Blood, took in needlework, in which Mary Wollstonecraft helped her. Everina Wollstonecraft kept house for her brother Edward; and Eliza, although still very young, accepted a Mr. Bishop, in order to escape misery at home. Bishop's brutality made her wretched. Her life is described in her sister's 'Wrongs of Women.' Mrs. Bishop went into hiding till a legal separation was arranged, when about 1783 she set up a school at Newington Green with Mary Wollstonecraft. It lingered for two years. During this period she acquired some friends, and was kindly received, shortly before his death, by Dr. Johnson. Fanny Blood, who lived with the sisters for a time, married Hugh Skeys, a merchant, and settled in Lisbon. She died in childbed soon afterwards (29 Nov. 1785). Mary went out to nurse her, but arrived too late. After her return she wrote a pamphlet called 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,' for which Johnson, the publisher in St. Paul's Churchyard, gave her 10*l.* 10*s.* She then became governess (October 1787) in the family of Lord Kingsborough, afterwards Earl of Kingston. She thought him a coarse squire and his wife a mere fine lady. Lady Kingsborough was jealous of the children's affection for their governess, and dismissed her after a year. She then settled in London, showed a story called 'Mary' to Johnson, and was employed by him as reader and in

translating from the French. She worked for five years, liberally helped her sisters and brothers, sending Everina to France, and saw some literary society. Here, in November 1791, she met William Godwin [q. v.] for the first time, when he disliked her because her fluent talk silenced the taciturn Thomas Paine, who was of the company. She published her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women' in 1792. It had some success, was translated into French, and scandalised her sisters. She proposed to visit France in company with Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Fuseli. Knowles (in his 'Life of Fuseli') says that Mary Wollstonecraft had fallen in love with Fuseli, who was already married; that she got rid of her previously slovenly habits of dress in order to please him, and that she proposed to stay in his house in order to be near him. Mrs. Fuseli hereupon, he adds, forbade her the house, and she went to Paris to break off the attachment. Mr. Paul (*Mary Wollstonecraft*, p. xxxi) denies the story, chiefly on the ground that she remained a 'close friend' of Mrs. Fuseli. Knowles quotes some phrases from her letters to Fuseli, which are certainly significant, but he does not give them in full. She went to Paris alone in December 1792. Here she met Gilbert Imlay, who had been a captain in the American army during the war of independence, had written letters descriptive of the north-west territory (published in 1792, 2nd edit. 1797), and was now engaged in commercial speculations. She agreed to live with him as his wife—a legal marriage for an Englishwoman being probably difficult at the time, and not a matter of importance according to her views (*Letters to Imlay*, p. xxxix). She joined him at Havre at the end of 1793, and on 14 May 1794 gave birth to a child, called Fanny. She published an 'Historical View of the French Revolution' soon afterwards. Imlay's speculations separated him from her for long periods, and her letters soon show doubts of his affection and suspicions of his fidelity. She followed him to England in 1795, and in June sailed to Norway to make arrangements for some of his commercial speculations. Passages of her letters to him, descriptive of the country, were published in 1796. Returning to England in the autumn she found that he desired a separation, and was carrying on an intrigue with another woman. She tried to drown herself by leaping from Putney Bridge, but was taken out insensible by a passing boat. According to Godwin, she still listened to some proposals from Imlay, and was even willing to return to him upon degrading terms. She finally broke with him in March 1796. She refused to take money from him, but accepted a bond for the benefit of her daughter. Neither principal nor interest was ever paid. She returned to writing, resumed her friendship with Johnson, and went into literary society. She soon became intimate with Godwin, who had been favourably impressed by the 'Letters from Sweden.' Though both of them disapproved of marriage, they formed a connection about September 1796. The expectation of a child made a legal union desirable; and they were married 29 March 1797 [see Godwin, William]. Their relation, in spite of some trifling disagreements due to Godwin's peculiarities, was happy. The birth of her child Mary was fatal to her, and she died 10 Sept. 1797. She was buried at Old St. Pancras churchyard, and her remains were moved in 1791 to Bournemouth. She is described as Marguerite in her husband's 'St. Leon.'

Mrs. Godwin was an impulsive and enthusiastic woman, with great charms of person and manner. A portrait, painted by Opie during her marriage and engraved by Heath in 1798, was in the possession of the late Sir Percy Shelley. Another, also by Opie, was engraved by Ridley for the 'Monthly Mirror' in 1796, and is now in the possession of Mr. William Russell. Engravings of both are in Mr. Paul's 'Mary Wollstonecraft.' Her books show some genuine eloquence, though occasionally injured by the stilted sentimentalism of the time. The letters are pathetic from the melancholy story which they reveal. Her faults were such as might be expected from a follower of Rousseau, and were consistent with much unselfishness and nobility of sentiment, though one could wish that her love-affairs had been more delicate.

Her works are: 1. 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,' 1787. 2. 'Original Stories from Real Life, with considerations calculated to regulate the affections,' 1788, 1791, and edition illustrated by Blake, 1796. 3. 'Vindication of the Rights of Men,' a letter to Edmund Burke, 1790. 4. 'Vindication of the Rights of Women,' 1792, vol. i. (all published). 5. 'Historical and Moral View of . . . the French Revolution,' vol. i. 1794 (all published). 6. 'Letters written in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,' 1796. 7. 'Posthumous Works,' 1798 (vols. i. and ii. 'The Wrongs of Women, or Maria' (fragment of a novel); iii. and iv. 'Letters and Miscellaneous Pieces'). 8. 'Letters to Imlay,' with prefatory memoir by C. K. Paul, 1879. She also translated Salzmann's 'Moralisches Elementarbuch' ('Elements of Morality') in 1790, illustrated by Blake, who adapted forty-

nine out of the fifty-one German illustrations (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. i. 493).

[Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Women, by William Godwin, 1798; A Defence of the Character and Conduct of the late Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin . . . in a series of letters to a lady (author unknown), 1803; William Godwin, his Friends and Contemporaries, by C. Kegan Paul, 1876, i. 163–291; Mary Wollstonecraft, with prefatory memoir by C. Kegan Paul, 1879; Knowles's Life of Fuseli, i. 159–69.] L. S.

GODWIN, MORGAN (*fl.* 1685), minister in Virginia, baptised at Bicknor, Gloucestershire, on 2 Dec. 1640, was the second son of Morgan Godwin, LL.D., rector of that place and canon of Hereford (*d.* 1645), by his wife Elizabeth, and the grandson of Francis Godwin, D.D., bishop of Hereford [q. v.] He became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, in Midsummer term 1661, but proceeded B.A. on 16 March 1664 as a student of Christ Church (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 277). Then, taking orders, he became a minister in Virginia, under the government of Sir William Berkeley [q. v.], and continued there 'in good liking' for several years. On his return home he became beneficed, says Wood, 'near London, where he finished his course' (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 180–1). He is author of: 1. 'The Negro's and Indian's Advocate suing for their Admission into the Church; or a Persuasive to the instructing and baptising of the Negros and Indians in our Plantations; shewing that as the Compliance therewith can prejudice no Mans just Interest, so the wilful neglecting and opposing of it is no less than a manifest Apostacy from the Christian Faith. To which is added, A brief Account of Religion in Virginia,' 4to, London, 1680. 2. 'A Supplement to the Negro's and Indian's Advocate; or Some further Considerations and Proposals for the effectual and speedy carrying on of the Negro's Christianity in our Plantations . . . without any prejudice to their owners. By M. G., a Presbyter of the Church of England,' 4to, London, 1681. 3. 'Trade preferr'd before Religion, and Christ made to give place to Mammon; represented in a Sermon relating to the Plantations,' 4to, London, 1685. It was first preached, according to Wood, at Westminster Abbey, and afterwards 'in divers churches in London.'

[Authorities as above.] G. G.

GODWIN, THOMAS (1517–1590), bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in 1517 at Oakingham, Berkshire, of poor parents, and sent to the free school. Dr. Layton [q. v.], archdeacon of Buckinghamshire, adopted Godwin, gave him a classical education, and about 1538 sent him at his own cost to Oxford. Godwin seems to have found other friends on his patron's death (1545), by whose help he was enabled to remain at the university. In 1544 he graduated as B.A., and was elected a probationer of Magdalen College, becoming a full fellow in 1545, and proceeding M.A. in 1547–8 (Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 827; *Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 205). Godwin shared the principles of his early patron, a 'zealous reformer,' and, according to Wood, was obliged to leave Oxford and resign his fellowship between July 1549 and July 1550, on account of disputes between himself and 'certain papists' at his college (see *Admission Register*, quoted by Mr. Wodhams in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, vol. iii. pt. xix. pp. 65, 66). He was, however, appointed head-master of Brackley school, just founded by Magdalen. He probably went thither in 1549, and was the first master (*ib.*) He remained at Brackley till the end of the reign of Edward VI, but under Mary was forced, on account of his religious principles, to leave the school, and, having married in the meantime Isabel, daughter of Nicholas Purefoy of Shalstone, Buckinghamshire, studied physic to support his wife and family. He was licensed to practise medicine 17 June 1555 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*) He turned to divinity after Elizabeth's accession, and was ordained (about 1560) by Nicholas Bullingham [q. v.], bishop of Lincoln. He was Bullingham's chaplain, and a member of the lower house of convocation, subscribing to the articles of 1562, and also signing the petition for discipline (Strype, *Annals*, vol. i. pt. i. pp. 489, 504, 512). Godwin rapidly became a popular preacher. Elizabeth was so pleased with his 'good parts' and 'goodly person,' that in 1565 she appointed him one of her Lent preachers, a post which he held for eighteen years. In June 1565 he was made dean of Christ Church, and proceeded B.D. and D.D. on 17 Dec. at Oxford. In the same month he was installed prebendary of Milton in Lincoln Cathedral (*Lansdowne MS.* v. 982, f. 152), whence in 1574–5 he was transferred to the prebend of Leighton Buzzard, which he resigned in 1584 (Willis, *Cath. Survey*, iii. 205, 221). When Elizabeth visited Oxford in August 1566, Godwin was one of the four divines appointed to hold theological disputations before her; lodgings were prepared for her at Christ Church, and the dean went out to Wolvercote to receive her (*Elizabethan Oxford*, Oxf. Hist. Soc. pp. 198–203). Among the Parker MSS. (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge) is a ser-

mon preached by him before the queen at Greenwich during this year (1566). The winter after her visit to Oxford, Elizabeth promoted Godwin to the deanery of Canterbury. He was sent on a commission to visit the diocese of Norwich, and preached the first of a series of sermons, endowed by Archbishop Parker, in the 'Greenyard' at Norwich (June 1567). At Canterbury Godwin had to deal with a turbulent set of canons. Constant complaints were made by them against him to the archbishop, while the dean was at one time obliged to appeal to the justices of the peace, one canon having threatened 'to nail him to the wall with his sword' (Strype, *Parker*, i. 493, 545, 564). He practically rebuilt the deanery after a fire in 1568 (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xvi. 186). In 1573 Parker accused Godwin of breaking the statutes and consuming the cathedral's goods. The dean strenuously denied the charge, and in October 1573 he received the living of Ruckinge in the Canterbury diocese, probably as a proof of the archbishop's forgiveness (Strype, *Parker*, i. 564). In 1576 he became one of the ecclesiastical commissioners. In September 1584 he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, a see which had been void for three years; Godwin was the second protestant bishop consecrated (*Lansdowne MSS.* vol. 982, ff. 125, 126). He had been a widower for several years, but was misguided enough to marry a second time, when 'aged, diseased, and lame of the gout.' Raleigh had been scheming to get the manor of Banwell from the bishopric on a hundred years' lease. He now told the queen that Godwin had married a girl of twenty for her money. The Earl of Bedford warmly defended Godwin by stating that the bishop's wife was a widow and had a son over forty. Cole gives her name as Margaret, daughter of William Brennan of Wells, first married to the bishop, then to William Martin of Totnes, but Cassan believes him to have purposely transposed the marriages, and Harrington (*State of the Church of England*, London, 1653, p. 110) calls her a widow, and says the bishop was entrapped into the marriage. The queen, however, took Raleigh's part, and, after sundry sharp messages from her, Godwin, to save Banwell, had to part with another manor; 'he neither gave Wilscombe for love nor solely for money, but left it for fear' (*ib.*) Disgraced, and broken in health, suffering from a quartan ague, the bishop retired to his native air of Oakingham, where he died, aged 73, on 19 Nov. 1590. He was buried in the chancel of Oakingham Church, with an inscription to his memory by his son Francis [q. v.], sub-dean of Exeter, the historian. In person he was 'tall and comely;' though he published nothing, he was an eminent scholar; and he was hospitable, mild, and judicious.

[Cassan's Hist. of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, pt. ii. p. 4; Welch's Alumni Westm. p. 8; Godwin's Cat. p. 385, and De Præs. Angl. p. 389, Ep. Bath and Wells, p. 144; Gutch's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 156, 157, iii. 438; Hasted's Kent. iv. 590; Lysons's Berkshire, p. 442; Fuller's Worthies, i. 128–9; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 145.] E. T. B.

GODWIN, THOMAS, D.D. (*d.* 1642), schoolmaster, was the second son of Anthony Godwin of Wookey in Somersetshire. After a grammar school education he entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1602, at the early age of fifteen. He proceeded to his degree of B.A. in 1606, and to that of M.A. in 1609. On leaving the university he was appointed chief master of Abingdon school in Berkshire, where he remained for several years. In 1616 he took his degree of B.D., and at this time, as well as some years previously, he is mentioned as chaplain to James Montague [q. v.], bishop of Bath and Wells. He then resigned his scholastic work, with which he was exhausted, and obtained from Dr. Montague the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire. While at Brightwell he further proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1606. Godwin died on 20 March 1642, and was buried within the chancel of his church, where a monument was erected to his memory by his wife, Philippa Teesdale. His published works consist of: 1. 'Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia. An English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities, wherein many Roman and English Offices are parallelled, and diverse obscure Phrases explained,' Oxford, 1614, 4to. This work was published for the use of his school at Abingdon. The second edition appeared in 1623 with considerable additions. The sixteenth and last edition was printed at London in 1696. 2. 'Florilegium Phrasicon, or a Survey of the Latin Tongue.' The date of this work is unknown. 3. 'Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum ad explicationem utriusque Testamenti valde necessaria,' Oxford, 1616, 4to. Dedicated to James Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, and dean of his majesty's chapel. 4. 'Moses and Aaron. Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites used by the ancient Hebrews observed, and at large opened for the clearing of many obscure Texts throughout the whole Scripture,' London, 1625, 4to. The twelfth edition of this work was published in 1685. It attracted the attention of several distinguished commentators, among whom may be mentioned Dr. David Jennings and the learned Hottinger. 5. 'Three Arguments to prove Election upon

Foresight of Faith.' This work while in manuscript fell into the hands of Dr. William Twiss of Newbury in Berkshire, who promptly challenged the writings of Godwin. A warm dispute ensued between the two, in which, according to Samuel Clarke, 'Dr. Twiss promptly whipped the old schoolmaster.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 51; Wood's Fasti, i. 316, 334, 366, 398, 489, ii. 18, 57; Dodd's Church Hist.; Dr. Samuel Clarke's Lives of Eminent Persons; Jennings's Jewish Antiquities, &c.] W. F. W. S.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, the younger (1803–1832), reporter, only son of William Godwin the elder, by his second wife, was born 28 March 1803. He was sent as a day boy to the Charterhouse at the age of eight; then (1814) to the school of the younger Dr. Burney at Greenwich; in 1818 to a commercial school at Woodford, Essex; and in 1819 to a mathematical school under Peter Nicholson. In 1820 his father tried to introduce him into Maudslay's engineering establishment at Lambeth, and afterwards to apprentice him to Nash the architect. The boy was wayward and restless, but in 1823 surprised his father by producing some literary essays, which were printed in the 'Weekly Examiner;' and in the same year became reporter to the 'Morning Chronicle,' a position which he retained till his death. He wrote occasional articles, one of which, 'The Executioner,' was published in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and he founded a weekly Shakespeare club called 'The Mulberries.' He died of cholera 8 Sept. 1832, leaving a widow but no children. He left a novel, 'Transfusion,' somewhat in the vein of his father's 'Caleb Williams.' It was published in 3 vols. in 1835, with a memoir prefixed by his father.

[Memoir as above; C. K. Paul's William Godwin, ii. 90, 257, 276, 295, 321.] L. S.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, the elder (1756–1836), author of 'Political Justice,' son of John Godwin, was born 3 March 1756 at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, where his father, born 1723, was a dissenting minister. His mother's maiden name was Hull. He was the seventh of thirteen children (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. i. 503, gives a few particulars about the family). He was physically puny, but intellectually precocious, and was brought up upon strict puritanical principles. His father moved in 1758 to Debenham, Suffolk. An Arian minority in his congregation opposed him, and about 1760 he settled finally at Guestwick in Norfolk; he never received above 60*l.* a year. William was sent to a dame school at Guestwick, and in 1764 to a school kept by Robert Akers at Hindolveston, in the neighbourhood. He used to steal secretly into the meeting-house to preach to a fellow-pupil, and became a promising student. In 1767 he was sent as a pupil to Samuel Newton, an independent minister at Norwich, of whose severity he afterwards complained. He had an attack of smallpox in 1768, having refused, from religious scruples, to be inoculated. He read Rollin's 'Ancient History,' and was influenced by his tutor's Wilkite politics and Sandemanian theology. In 1771 he became usher in his old school under Akers. His father died 12 Nov. 1772. In April 1773 he went to London with his mother, and, after being refused admission to Homerton Academy on suspicion of Sandemanian tendencies, entered the Hoxton Academy in 1773. Here he was under Kippis, who became a useful friend. He was 'famous for calm and dispassionate discussion;' he rose at five and went to bed at twelve, in order to have time for metaphysical inquiries, and, though a Calvinist in theology, formed the philosophical opinions as to materialism and necessity to which he adhered through life. He had arguments with Dr. Rees of the 'Cyclopædia,' then the head of the college. In 1777 he preached at Yarmouth and Lowestoft in the summer season, and in 1778, after an unsuccessful application at Christchurch, Hampshire, became minister at Ware in Hertfordshire. Here he came under the influence of Joseph Fawcet, a follower of Jonathan Edwards and a strong republican. In August 1779 Godwin moved to London, and in 1780 became minister at Stowmarket, Suffolk, where his faith in Christianity was shaken by a study of French philosophers, though he was for a time reconverted by Priestley's 'Institutes.' He fell out with his congregation in 1782, went to London, and began to try his hand at authorship. For the first half of 1783 he was again on trial as a minister at Beaconsfield, but finally settled to the profession of literature in the autumn. His 'Life of Chatham' was published in the spring of 1783, and he afterwards wrote pamphlets, articles, and novels. Murray employed him on the 'English Review,' and in translating Simon, lord Lovat's memoirs; but he had often to pawn his watch or books to procure a dinner. In 1785 he was appointed, through Kippis's introduction, to write the historical article in the 'New Annual Register.' He now dropped the title of 'reverend,' and henceforth saw little of his family, though to the end of her life his mother, a shrewd old lady, wrote occasional letters of bad spelling and grammar, full of religious advice and maternal affection.

She lived near her eldest son, a farmer at Wood Dalling, Norfolk, and died 13 Aug. 1809. Godwin did his best to help his brothers in later life (PAUL, *Godwin*, ii. 58, 122). Godwin's politics brought him into contact with Sheridan and other whig politicians, but he was 'not venal enough' to accept offers of support as a party writer. He was known to the more extreme party, and became especially intimate with Thomas Holcroft [q. v.] He took a pupil or two at intervals, to one of whom, Thomas Cooper, a distant relation, and afterwards an unsuccessful actor, he showed much kindness through life. Godwin was among the ardent sympathisers with the French revolution, and frequented the house of Helen Maria Williams. He read Paine's 'Rights of Man' in manuscript, having made the author's acquaintance at the house of Brand Hollis [q. v.] In 1792 he became acquainted with Horne Tooke. He now settled at a small house in Chalton Street, Somers Town, where he lived with great economy and seclusion. He had no regular servant, an old woman coming in to clean his rooms and cook his mutton-chop. He went a good deal into society and formed friendships with distinguished men, such as Thomas Wedgwood, Porson, and Ritson. He also became intimate with Mrs. Inchbald and with Mrs. Reveley, afterwards Maria Gisborne [q. v.] Godwin's 'Political Justice' appeared in February 1793. He received seven hundred guineas for the copyright, and three hundred guineas more after a sale of three thousand copies. It was profitable to the publisher, and made Godwin known as the philosophical representative of English radicalism. It is a curious instance of extreme principles advocated dispassionately with the calmness of one-sided logic. It was modified in later editions, and in the preface to St. Leon (1799) he announces that he can find a place in his system for the domestic virtues previously omitted. It escaped prosecution, it is said, because the government supposed that little harm could be done by a three-guinea publication. The impression made by it upon young men is curiously illustrated in Crabb Robinson's 'Diary' (i. 32–52), where there is a correspondence between Robinson and Robert Hall. 'Political Justice' was followed in May 1794 by the remarkable novel 'Caleb Williams,' suggested partly by some of his views as to the falseness of the common code of morality, but preserved by the striking situation and considerable merits of style. It was dramatised by Colman the younger [q. v.], who showed little regard for the author's feelings (ROGERS, *Table Talk*, pp. 252, 253), as 'The Iron Chest.'

In 1794 Godwin was profoundly interested by the trials of Joseph Gerrald [q. v.] in Scotland, and afterwards of Horne Tooke, Holcroft, and others in London. He wrote a pamphlet in answer to the charge of Chief-justice Eyre in the latter case, and he became acquainted with many of the leading whigs, whom he met at the house of Lord Lauderdale.

Godwin had talked about marriage in a philosophic calmness soon after coming to London; but a match proposed by his sister came to nothing. He had some tenderness for Amelia Alderson, afterwards Mrs. Opie, and for Mrs. Inchbald. In 1796 he formed an attachment to Mary Wollstonecraft [see GODWIN, MARY], who was now living as Mrs. Imlay in the literary circle frequented by Godwin. Although he objected to marriage on principle, he admitted that it had advantages when he expected to become a father, and he appears to have been as sincerely in love as his nature admitted. The marriage took place at Old St. Pancras Church 29 March 1797. It was kept private for a short time, and Godwin took a separate apartment in the Polygon, Somers Town, twenty doors from his own house, in conformity with his theory that too close an intimacy was provocative of mutual weariness. Mrs. Inchbald was deeply aggrieved by the marriage (PAUL, *Mary Wollstonecraft*, p. lx). Mrs. Reveley wept, but was reconciled. Mrs. Godwin gave birth to a daughter, Mary, afterwards Mrs. Shelley, 30 Aug. 1797, caught a fever, and died 10 Sept. following. Godwin was sincerely affected, though the story is told that when his wife exclaimed that she was 'in heaven,' he replied, 'You mean, my dear, that your physical sensations are somewhat easier.' A painful correspondence with Mrs. Inchbald, whom he accused of using her ill, immediately followed. They were never quite reconciled, though at intervals they had a correspondence, and it was mutually irritating. He saw a few friends and set about compiling a memoir of his wife, which appeared in the following year.

Godwin returned to his studies and to society in 1798. He was left in charge of his infant daughter and of Fanny Godwin (as she was called), Mary Wollstonecraft's daughter by Imlay. A Miss Jones who took care of the children had apparently some wish to be their stepmother. Godwin thought that a second wife might be desirable, but had no fancy for Miss Jones. He visited Bath in March 1798, and made acquaintance with Sophia and Harriet Lee [q. v.], writers of the 'Canterbury Tales.' He made an offer to Harriet soon afterwards and reasoned at great

length against her religious scruples, saying that she acted in the style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. His philosophy, however, was thrown away. When Mrs. Reveley became a widow in 1799, Godwin endeavoured to persuade her to marry him, with the same want of success. In December 1801 he was at last married by Mrs. Clairmont, a widow with a son, Charles, and a daughter, Clara Mary Jane Clairmont [q. v.] Mrs. Clairmont had come to live in the next house to him in the Polygon, and introduced herself by 'Is it possible that I behold the immortal Godwin?' She was 'a querulous' wife and a harsh stepmother, and the marriage was far from happy. She ruled her husband severely and was not favourable to his friendships. Godwin was meanwhile becoming embarrassed. In 1799 he wrote 'St. Leon,' a novel which succeeded, though not so well as 'Caleb Williams,' and a tragedy which has vanished. He had some literary quarrels, especially with Mackintosh, who had attacked the moral theories of the 'Political Justice' in his lectures at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards admitted that he had been too harsh (*Life*, i. 134), and with Dr. Parr, who had been his political ally, but had criticised the 'Political Justice' in a 'Spital Sermon' (15 April 1800). The friendship was extinguished by an exchange of bitter reproaches. A pamphlet called 'Thoughts on Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon' replies with much vigour to Parr, Mackintosh, and Malthus, and shows that at this time Godwin considered Napoleon to be a saviour of society. A copy in the British Museum has some admiring annotations by Coleridge.

He was now becoming known to Wordsworth, Lamb, and Coleridge. To Coleridge's influence he attributes a return to a sufficiently vague theism, having been, he says, converted to unbelief by his conversations with Holcroft about 1787, and having become an atheist about 1792, that is during the composition of the 'Political Justice.' He now too expanded his course of reading and took to history and the English dramatists. A result of this was his 'Tragedy of Antonio,' which was carefully criticised by Lamb, refused by Colman for the Haymarket, but produced by Kemble at Drury Lane 13 Dec. 1800 and hopelessly damned. Lamb described the catastrophe with his usual humour in 'The Old Actors' (*London Magazine*, April 1822, reprinted in *Essays of Elia* as 'Artificial Comedy of the Last Century). In September 1801 Godwin finished another tragedy called 'Abbas, King of Persia,' but could not persuade Kemble to make a fresh experiment. The failures were serious for Godwin, whose difficulties were not diminished by his marriage, and who still helped his brother.

Two volumes of his first antiquarian work, the 'Life of Chaucer,' upon which he had been employed for two or three years, appeared in October 1803, bringing him 300*l.*, and he received the same sum for the two concluding volumes. He then completed 'Fleetwood,' a novel, published in 1805, which was a falling off from its predecessors, and 'Faulkener,' a play, which after some disappointments was acted at Drury Lane in December 1807 and ran for some nights. Godwin's want of success had forced him to become a borrower. Thomas Wedgwood, a previous benefactor, lent him 100*l.* in 1804. He had now five children to support (the two Clairmonts, Mary Wollstonecraft's two children, and his son William by his second wife, born 1804), and though his wife had worked at translations, their position was precarious. He now (1805) took a small house in Hanway Street, in which Mrs. Godwin carried on a publishing business. He wrote for it some fables and histories for children, under the name of Baldwin, his own having an odour of heterodoxy. They had much success. Mrs. Godwin translated some children's books from the French, and the Lambs gave them some books, especially the 'Tales from Shakespeare.' The business struggled on with many difficulties. Godwin had also undertaken a history of England. In 1807 the business had improved, and a larger shop was taken in Skinner Street, Holborn, with a dwelling-house, to which the family moved. A subscription was started, to which Godwin's political friends contributed handsomely in order to improve his chances. Godwin's health was suffering from frequent fainting fits, though not so as to diminish his industry. In 1809 he produced the lives of Edward and John Philips. Embarrassments still increased, and he had difficulties with his wife. In January 1811 he was addressed by Shelley. From his early life Godwin had many disciples among young men of promise attracted by his philosophical reputation. His correspondence with them is creditable to his good feeling, and shows that he could administer judicious advice with real kindness (see notices of Arnot, Cooke, Patrickson, and Rosser in Paul's *Godwin*). Shelley's is the only case still memorable. Godwin endeavoured to calm his impetuosity during the Irish tour of 1812, and in the autumn went to visit his disciple at Lynmouth, only to find that the Shelleys had gone to Wales. In October they met him in London. In the following July Shelley eloped with Mary God

win. Godwin's character appears in its worst aspect in the letters published by Mr. Dowden in his life of Shelley. He tried to maintain his philosophic dignity while treating Shelley as a seducer for acting on the principles of the 'Political Justice.' He refused to communicate with Shelley except through his solicitors, and forbade Fanny Godwin to speak to her sister. At the same time, he was not above taking 1,000*l.* from Shelley, and begging for more. He returns a cheque with an affectation of dignity, but asks that it may be made payable in another name. Upon Shelley's marriage, December 1816, he was reconciled, and the poet's veneration for the philosopher disappeared on the discovery that Godwin was fully sensible of the advantages of a connection with the heir to a good estate. Godwin, constantly sinking into deeper embarrassment, tried to extort money from his son-in-law until Shelley's death, and Shelley did his best to supply the venerable horseleech. Mrs. Godwin's antipathy to her stepdaughter, Mrs. Shelley, her bad temper, and general spitefulness made things worse, and Godwin had much difficulty in keeping up any pretence of self-respect (Dowden, *Shelley*, i. 417, 463, 488, 521, 538, ii. 72, 114, 321, &c.) H. C. Robinson says that he once introduced Godwin to a certain Rough. Next morning he received separate calls from the pair. Each expressed his admiration for the other, and then asked whether his new friend would be likely to advance 50*l.* (*Diary*, i. 372).

In October 1816 Fanny Godwin, who appears to have been an attractive girl, went to Wales to visit her mother's sisters. She poisoned herself, 11 Oct., at Swansea, for no assignable cause.

Godwin continued to work in spite of distractions. His novel 'Mandeville' was published in 1817, and an answer to Malthus was begun in 1818. At the end of that year he had a slight stroke of paralysis. The answer to Malthus, on which he spent much labour, appeared in 1820. It had little success. It is ably criticised in Bonar's 'Malthus,' 1885, pp. 360–70. Towards the end of 1819 the publishing business showed ominous symptoms. They deepened in the following years, and Godwin's title to his house in Skinner Street was successfully disputed in 1822. Godwin became bankrupt in that year. His friends again came forward to raise the arrears of rent now claimed, and to enable him to make a fresh start. His old opponent Mackintosh and his new friend Lady Caroline Lamb joined with others to help him, but they failed to set him on his legs again. He lived in the Strand, working industriously, and between 1824 and 1828 produced his 'History of the Commonwealth.' He was the first writer to make a thorough use of the pamphlets in the Museum and other original documents. His thoroughness and accuracy made his book superior to its predecessors, and it is useful, though in some directions superseded by later information. His 'Thoughts on Man' in 1830 consisted chiefly of old essays. In that year he made the acquaintance of Bulwer, to whom he gave some collections upon Eugene Aram [see Aram, Eugene]. In 1832 he lost his son, William Godwin [q. v.] In 1833 Lord Grey, to whom Mackintosh and others had applied, made him yeoman usher of the exchequer. He had a residence in New Palace Yard, and no duties. The office was soon abolished as a sinecure, but Godwin was allowed to retain it during his life. His career as a writer ceased with the 'Lives of the Necromancers,' but he afterwards finished some essays, published in 1873. He gradually failed, and died 7 April 1836. He was buried in Old St. Pancras churchyard. The churchyard was destroyed by a railway, and in 1851 his remains and those of his first wife were removed to Bournemouth, where they are buried in the same grave as their daughter, Mrs. Shelley. His second wife died 17 June 1841 (*Gent. Mag.* 1841, pt. ii. p. 216).

The best account of Godwin's appearance is in Talfourd's 'Final Memorials of Charles Lamb' (Lamb, *Works*, 1855, ii. 347–55), and there is a good account of his philosophical reputation in Hazlitt's 'Spirit of the Age' (pp. 1–58). Godwin's philosophy was taken seriously by his friends till the end of his life, and produced some effect at the time as an exposition of the revolutionary creed. His first novels are curious examples of impressive fiction constructed rather from logic than poetic imagination; and in his later years he did some good work as an antiquary. Affecting the virtues of calmness and impartiality, he was yet irritable under criticism, and his friendships were interrupted by a series of quarrels. His self-respect was destroyed in later life under the pressure of debt and an unfortunate marriage; but, though his character wanted in strength and elevation, and incapable of the loftier passions, he seems to have been mildly affectionate, and, in many cases, a judicious friend to more impulsive people.

His portrait, by Northcote, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Percy Shelley, is printed by Hazlitt. An engraving is prefixed to Mr. Paul's 'Life.'

His works are: 1. 'Life of Chatham,' 1783 (anon.) 2. 'Sketches of History, in Six Sermons,' 1784. 3. 'Enquiry concerning Political Justice and its Influence on Morals and

Happiness,' 1793, 1796, 1798. 4. 'Things as they are; or the Adventures of Caleb Williams,' 1794 (often republished). 5. 'Cursory Strictures on the Charge of Chief-Justice Eyre,' 1794. 6. 'The Enquirer . . . a series of Essays,' 1797 (new edition, 1823). 7. 'Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Women,' 1798. 8. 'St. Leon, a Tale of the 16th Century,' 1799. 9. 'Antonio, a Tragedy in five acts in verse,' 1800. 10. 'Thoughts occasioned by . . . Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon,' 1801. 11. 'Life of Geoffrey Chaucer . . . with Sketches of the Manners . . . of England,' 2 vols. 4to, 1803; 4 vols. 8vo, 1804; a German translation, 1812. 12. 'Faulkener, a Tragedy in prose,' 1807. 13. 'Essay on Sepulchres,' 1809. 14. 'Lives of Edward and John Philips, Nephews and Pupils of Milton' (with appendices), 1815. 15. 'Mandeville, a Tale of the 17th Century,' 1817. 16. 'Of Population . . . in answer to Mr. Malthus,' 1820. 17. 'History of the Commonwealth of England . . . to the Restoration of Charles II,' 4 vols. 8vo, 1824–8. 18. 'Cloudesley, a Tale,' 1830. 19. 'Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries,' 1831. 20. 'Deloraine,' 1833. 21. 'Lives of the Necromancers,' 1834. 22. 'Essays' never before published, 1873. Godwin published some children's books, 'Fables' (1805 and eleven later editions), a 'Pantheon,' and histories of Greece, Rome, and England, under the pseudonym Edward Baldwin. 'The Looking-glass, a true History of the Early Years of an Artist . . . by Theophilus Marcliffe' (1805), is also attributed to him by Mr. F. G. Stephens, who edited a facsimile edition in 1885. Mr. Stephens shows that it was probably an account of the life of William Mulready (1786–1863) [q. v.]

[C. Kegan Paul's William Godwin, his Friends and Contemporaries, 2 vols. 8vo, 1876; Dowden's Life of Shelley; Talfourd's Final Memorials of Charles Lamb; Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age; Gent. Mag. 1836, i. 666–70; H. Crabb Robinson's Diary, 1869; Mrs. Julian Marshall's Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 1890.] L. S.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, ROBERT ALFRED CLOYNE (1808–1884), geologist, eldest son of Sir Henry Edmund Austen of Shalford House, Guildford, Surrey, who died 1 Dec. 1871, by Anne Amelia, only daughter of Robert Spearman Bate of the H.E.I. Co.'s service, was born at Shalford House on 17 March 1808, and sent to a school at Midhurst in Sussex, whence he was removed to a semi-military college in France. He matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, 8 June 1826; in 1830 graduated B.A. and was elected fellow of Oriel. At Oxford he was, like Lyell, a pupil of Buckland, and from him imbibed a passion for geological study. In 1830 he became a student of Lincoln's Inn.

At this time he met Lyell, Leonard Horner, and Murchison, and, introduced by these three friends, was admitted a fellow of the Geological Society 19 March 1830. On 23 July 1833 he married Maria Elizabeth, only child, and afterwards heiress, of Major-general Sir Henry Thomas Godwin, [q. v.] On the death of this gentleman, in October 1854, Austen, by royal license, took the additional surname of Godwin. In the year after his marriage he went to reside at Ogwell House, near Newton Abbot, Devonshire, where he made a study of the fossiliferous Devonian limestones, the outliers of cretaceous strata, and the tertiary deposits of Bovey Tracey. De la Beche entrusted to him the construction of portions of the Devonshire map, and Phillips found in the collection at Ogwell House many of the specimens figured in his 'Palæozoic Fossils.' Between 1834 and 1840 Austen read before the Geological Society a number of papers dealing with the district in which he resided. Returning to his native county in 1838, after a brief residence at Shalford House, he went to live at Gosden House, and subsequently at Merrow House, both situated near Guildford. At a later date, 1846, he removed to Chilworth Manor in the same county. Between 1841 and 1876 he was frequently a member of the council of the Geological Society, in 1843–4 and again in 1853–4 he was secretary, and between 1865 and 1867 he acted as foreign secretary of the society. On 7 June 1849 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He next commenced a series of researches on the geology of the south-east of England, the results of which were laid before the Geological Society, 1843–53, and did much to extend the knowledge of the wealden, the neocomian, and the cretaceous systems. During this decade he spent much time in yachting, and made observations on the valley of the English Channel and the drifts of its shores, on the geology of the Channel Islands, the Bourbonnais, and other parts of France. On the death of his friend Edward Forbes [q. v.], on 18 Nov. 1854, Godwin-Austen, acting as his literary executor, completed his two unfinished works, 'The Tertiary-Fluvio-Marine formation of the Isle of Wight,' 1856, and 'Outlines of the Natural History of Europe, the Natural History of the European Seas,' 1859. He also completed Forbes's 'Essay on the Distribution of Marine Forms of Life.' In 1840 he read a paper on the zoological position of the extinct forms of cephalopoda, and also threw out the suggestion that the old red sandstone and the poikilitic strata are of

lacustrine origin. His essays on the occurrence of blocks of granite and coal embedded in the midst of the chalk exhibit the same prevailing tendency of his speculations. By his famous essay in 1854 'On the Possible Extension of the Coal-measures beneath the South-Eastern part of England,' it was manifest that geology was now entitled to take its place in the family of sciences. In the following year a deep boring at Kentish Town demonstrated the accuracy of his reasonings and established the truth of his conclusions. During his later years, although in ill-health, his devotion to science was unabated. Almost every season he accompanied geological friends on some continental tour, and several of these excursions gave rise to thoughtful essays. In 1862 he received from the Geological Society the Wollaston medal. He completed the revision of the south-eastern portion of the 'Greenough Geological Map of England and Wales' for the second edition, which was published in 1865. In 1868 at Norwich he filled the chair at the geological section of the British Association, dealing in a characteristic address with the geological history of the basin of the North Sea. At the Brighton meeting in 1872 he occupied a similar position, and discoursed upon the history and relations of the wealden deposits. In 1872, after the death of his father, he went to reside at Shalford House. In spite of his infirmity he took part in the preparation of the report of the coal commission, and in the movement which resulted in the experimental sub-wealden boring at Battle. An extensive collection of palæozoic fossils which he had made in Cornwall he presented to the Jermyn Street museum, London. He was the writer of very numerous papers in the scientific journals. A list of upwards of forty of them will be found in the 'Geological Magazine' for January 1885, pp. 1–10, with a biographical notice written by Horace B. Woodward. Godwin-Austen died at Shalford House on 25 Nov. 1884. His eldest son, Lieut.-col. Henry Haversham Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., is well known by his writings on the geology and zoology of India.

[Proceedings Royal Soc. of London (1885), xxxviii. pp. ix–xiii; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. of London (1885), xli. 37–9; Cat. of Scientific Papers (1867), i. 122–3.] G. C. B.

GOETZ, JOHN DANIEL (1592–1672), divine. [See GETSIUS.]

GOFFE. [See also GOUGH.]

GOFFE or GOUGH, JOHN, D.D. (1610?–1661), divine, was the son of Stephen Goffe or Gough, rector of Stanmer in Sussex, 'a severe puritan.' In 1624 he matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, and in 1627–8 was made a demy of St. Mary Magdalen College, when, Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 524) says, he was 'aged 17 or more.' In 1628 he obtained the degree of B.A., and in 1629 was made a probationary and in 1630 a perpetual fellow. In 1631 he proceeded M.A., and taking orders preached in the neighbourhood of the university. On 26 Aug. 1634 he was accused before Sir Unton Crooke, deputy-steward of the university, of having killed Joseph Boyse, a member of Magdalen College, but was acquitted (WHARTON, *Laud*, p. 71). In 1642 he was presented to the living of Hackington or St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, from which he was ejected in the following year for refusing to take the covenant, and was thrown into the county prison at Canterbury. In 1652, by the influence of his brother, William Gough [q. v.], a regicide and one of Cromwell's House of Lords, he was inducted into the living of Norton, near Sittingbourne, Kent, which he held till 1660, when he was again legally preferred to this, and restored to the vicarage of Hackington, and in the same year took the degree of D.D. His name appears among the clergy who attended convocation in 1661, and on 20 Nov. of this year he died, and six days later was buried in the chancel of St. Alphege's Church, Canterbury. Wood describes him as having been a 'zealous son of the church of England;' he was certainly an able scholar and a thoughtful writer. His only known works are: 1. The Latin preface to Simson's 'Chronicum Catholicum,' 1652. 2. 'Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ΘΡΗΝΩΔΙΑ, in qua perturbatissimus Regni & Ecclesiæ Status sub Anabaptistica Tyrannide lugetur,' London, 1661.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 524; Hasted's Kent, ed. 1790, ii. 745, iii. 601; Horsfield's Lewes, ii. 219; Walker's Sufferings, pt. ii. p. 252; Bloxam's Reg. Magd. Coll. ii. cxxiii, iii. 163; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. C. B.

GOFFE or GOUGH, STEPHEN, D.D. (1605–1681), royalist agent and catholic divine, born at Stanmer, Sussex, in 1605, was son of Stephen Goffe, the puritanical minister of that parish. He received his education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1623, and M.A. in 1627. Afterwards he migrated to St. Alban Hall. He then became chaplain to the regiment of Colonel Horace Vere in the Low Countries. On his return he was, by the interest of Henry Jermyn (afterwards Earl of St. Albans), appointed one of Charles I's chaplains, by which title he was created D.D. in 1636. Subsequently he was employed by the court party as an agent in France, Flanders, Holland, and other countries. A letter written in

1648 from the Hague mentions that he had 1,000*l.* a year for being supervisor to Sir William Boswell. Goffe was one of those who attempted to free the king from his confinement at Hampton Court. He was seized upon suspicion and committed to prison, but found means to escape. The king when at Carisbrooke Castle employed him to persuade the Scottish commissioners to recede from their demand that he should confirm the covenant.

Wood says that when Goffe saw the church of England ruined and the monarchy declining he changed his religion for that of Rome, and entered the congregation of the French Oratory in a seminary at Notre-Dame des Vertus, not far from Paris. Clarendon alleges that out of the money sent from Moscow for Charles II Goffe received 800*l.* for services he had performed, and within a few days after the receipt of it changed his religion and became one of the fathers of the Oratory (*Hist. of the Rebellion*, ed. 1849, v. 255). It is stated by Le Quien that he was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory on 14 Jan. 1651–2, and afterwards received at Paris all the orders of the catholic church according to the Roman pontifical. On the testimony of Obadiah Walker, 'an eminent papist,' Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, dean of Norwich, asserted that after joining the Roman communion Goffe celebrated mass at Paris by virtue of his having been ordained priest in the church of England, and that the doctors of the Sorbonne, after fully discussing the matter, declared their opinion that the Anglican orders were good, but the pope determined otherwise, and ordered the Archbishop of Paris to re-ordain him (*Validity of the Orders of the Church of England*, edit. 1716, p. 78). Dodd, the ecclesiastical historian, and other catholic writers, strenuously deny, however, that the doctors of the Sorbonne ever made such a declaration (Gillow, *Dict. of the English Catholics*, ii. 508).

Goffe rose to be superior of the community, an office which he held in 1655. At that time he provided plentifully for fourteen English clergymen in the house under his direction, and was a common father to the English exiles, both catholic and protestant, during the Commonwealth. He gave freely from his private resources, and his interest with Queen Henrietta Maria, whose chaplain he was, enabled him to assist innumerable gentlemen in distress. It was on his recommendation that Henry, lord Jermyn (afterwards Earl of St. Albans), took Cowley under his protection. By the queen-mother's orders Gough was appointed tutor to Charles II's natural son, James Crofts (afterwards Duke of Monmouth), and took charge of him till he was ten years of age, when he committed him to the care of Thomas Ross, librarian to Charles II. He died in the house of the fathers of the Oratory in the Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, on Christmas day (O.S.) 1681.

He was, says Wood, 'esteemed by some a learned man and well read in the Fathers, and therefore respected by Gerard John Vossius and others.' He was the brother of John Goffe, D.D. [q. v.], and of Colonel William Goffe [q. v.], the regicide.

Nine of his Latin epistles to Vossius are printed in 'G. J. Vossii et clarorum Virorum ad eum Epistolæ, collectore P. Colomesio,' London, 1690, fol.; and two others are in 'Præstantium ac Eruditorum Virorum Epistolæ Ecclesiasticæ et Theologicæ,' Amsterdam, 1704, fol. His letters (1632–7) to Sir William Boswell, [q. v.], English resident at the Hague, on the subject of the reading of the Anglican liturgy in the English regiments in the Dutch service, are preserved in the Addit. MS. 6394. Some parliamentary scribblers published a scandalous work entitled 'The Lord George Digby's Cabinet and Dr. Goff's Negotiations; together with his Majesties, the Queen's, and the Lord Jermin's, and other Letters taken at the Battle of Sherborn, about the 15th Oct. last,' London, 1646, 4to.

[Addit. MS. 6394, f. 173*; Baker's MS. xxxv. 106; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, 1849, iv. 371, 373; Clarendon State Papers, 1786, iii. 418; Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers, i. 549, ii. 489; Cosin's Works, iv. 464; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 305; Estcourt's Question of Anglican Orders discussed, p. 142; Evelyn's Memoirs, i. 12, 360, ii. 134–7; Gardiner's Hist. of England, vii. 316; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Laud's Works, vi. 347, 529; Lee's Validity of Anglican Orders, p. 293; Legenda Lignea, 1653, pp. 144–154; Le Quien, Nullité des Ordinations Anglicanes, ii. 316; Lingard's Hist. of England, 1849, viii. 191; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ix. 246, 4th ser. xii. 408, 5th ser. vi. 296; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 525, 905, 1103, iv. 131, Fasti, i. 414, 431, 494, ii. 136, 210.] T. C.

GOFFE or GOUGH, THOMAS (1591–1629), divine and poet, son of a clergyman, was born in Essex in 1591. He went as a queen's scholar to Westminster School, whence he was elected at the age of eighteen to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, 3 Nov. 1609. He proceeded B.A. 17 June 1613; M.A. 20 June 1616; and B.D. 3 July 1623; being also incorporated M.A. at Cambridge in 1617. He afterwards entered the church, and in 1620 received the living of East Clandon, Surrey (Manning, *Surrey*, iii. 50). Meantime Goffe had won reputation as an

orator, and publicly delivered two Latin orations of his own composition, one at the funeral of William Goodwin [q. v.], dean of Christ Church, in the cathedral in 1620, and another, in the Theological School at Oxford, on the death in 1622 of Sir Henry Savile. Both were published (Oxford, 1620 and 1622, 4to). Besides these Goffe published some verses on the death of Queen Anne of Denmark in 1619. He wrote plays, not published till after his death, but his three principal tragedies were acted after 1616, while he was still at the university, by the students of Christ Church. Besides his tragedies, which are absurdly bombastic, he wrote a tragi-comedy, 'The Careless Shepherdess.' It was acted with great applause before the king and queen at Salisbury, but not published under the above title till 1656 (London, 4to). At the end it contains an alphabetical catalogue, which is, however, very incorrect, of 'all such plays as ever were printed.' At the end of his life Goffe, who was 'a quaint preacher and a person of excellent language and expression,' took to sermon writing, but only one, entitled 'Deliverance from the Grave,' which he preached at St. Mary Spittle, London, 28 March 1627, seems to have been published (London, 1627, 4to). He was a woman-hater and a bachelor, until finally inveigled into marrying a lady at East Clandon, who pretended to have fallen in love with his preaching. She was the widow of his predecessor, and she and her children by her first husband so persecuted poor Goffe that he died shortly after his marriage, and was buried, 27 July 1629, in the middle of the chancel of East Clandon Church. According to Aubrey, one of his Oxford friends, Thomas Thimble, had predicted the result of his marriage, and when he died the last words he uttered were: 'Oracle, oracle, Tom Thimble!' (Aubrey, *Hist. of Surrey*, iii. 259).

Goffe left various plays in manuscript. Three were afterwards published, viz. 'The Raging Turk, or Bajazet the Second,' London, 1631, 4to; 'The Couragious Turk, or Amureth the First, a Tragedie,' in five acts and in verse, London, 1632, 4to; 'The Tragedie of Orestes,' in five acts and in verse, London, 1633, 4to. In 1656 one Richard Meighen, a friend of the deceased poet, collected these plays in one volume, under the title of 'Three excellent Tragedies,' 2nd edit., London, 1656, 8vo. 'The Bastard,' another tragedy published under Goffe's name in 1652, seems to have been by Cosmo Manuche. Two other plays have been wrongly ascribed to Goffe: 'Cupid's Whirligig,' a comedy by E. S., and 'The Emperor Selimus,' a tragedy published in 1594, when Goffe was a child of two. On the title-page of one of the copies of his only extant sermon, in the Bodleian Library, a manuscript note states that Goffe became a Roman catholic before his death, but the source quoted for this statement, the 'Legenda Lignea' (in the Bodleian Library), refers to Stephen Goffe [q. v.]

[Authorities above cited; Gent. Mag. xlviii. 558; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Langbaine's Dramatick Poets, p. 233; Brayley's Hist. of Surrey, ii. 51, &c.; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Welch's Alumni Westmonast. 79; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), ii. 463; Wood's Fasti, i.] E. T. B.

GOFFE or GOUGH, WILLIAM (*d.* 1679?), regicide, was the son of Stephen Goffe, rector of Stanmer in Sussex. He was apprenticed to a London salter named Vaughan, and in 1642 was imprisoned by the royalist lord mayor for promoting a petition in support of the parliament's claim to the militia (*Old Parliamentary History*, xi. 330; *Harleian Miscellany*, ed. Park, iii. 483; Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, vol. iii.) In 1645 Goffe's name appears in the list of the new model as a captain in Colonel Harley's regiment (Peacock, *Army Lists*, p. 103). It is also attached to the vindication of the officers of the army (27 April 1647), and he was one of the deputation which presented the charge against the eleven members (6 July 1647) (Rushworth, vi. 471, 607). Goffe was a prominent figure in the prayer meeting of the officers at Windsor in 1648, when it was decided to bring the king to a trial (Allen, *A Faithful Memorial of that Remarkable Meeting at Windsor*, Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, vi. 501). He was named in the following December one of the king's judges, sat frequently during the trial, and signed the death-warrant (Nalson, *Trial of Charles I*, p. 93). Goffe commanded Cromwell's own regiment at the battle of Dunbar, 'and at the push of pike did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there' (Carlyle, *Cromwell*, Letter cxl.) He also commanded a regiment at Worcester (*Cromwelliana*, p. 114). After the expulsion of the Long parliament he continued to be a staunch supporter of Cromwell, and in December 1653 aided Colonel White to turn out the recalcitrant remnant of the Barebones parliament (Thurloe, i. 637). In July 1654 he represented Yarmouth, in the following March was active in attempting to suppress Penruddock's rising, and was in December 1655 appointed major-general for Berkshire, Sussex, and Hampshire (*ib.* iii. 237, 701, iv. 117; *Official Return of Members of Parliament*, i. 501). A large amount of his correspondence as major-general is printed in the fourth and fifth volumes of the Thurloe Papers, and proves that while active on behalf of the government, he was less arbitrary

than many of his colleagues. In the parliament of 1656 he sat for Hampshire, supported the proposal to offer the crown to Cromwell, and was appointed one of the Protector's House of Lords (THURLOE, vi. 341–668). Sir Gilbert Pickering describes a speech made by Goffe on the thanksgiving for Blake's victory at Santa Cruz as 'a long preachment seriously inviting the house to a firm and a kind of corporal union with his Highness. Something was expressed as to hanging about his neck like pearls from a text out of Canticles' (BURTON, *Diary*, i. 362). The 'Second Narrative of the late Parliament,' 1658, describes Goffe as being 'in so great esteem and favour at court that he is judged the only fit man to have Major-general Lambert's place and command, as major-general of the army; and having so far advanced, is in a fair way to the Protectorship hereafter if he be not served as Lambert was' (*Harleian Miscellany*, ed. Park, iii. 483). He is officially described in April 1658 as major-general of the foot, but does not seem ever to have become a member of the Protector's privy council (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1657-8, p. 373). Nevertheless he was one of the members of the important committee of nine persons appointed in June 1658 to consider what should be done in the next parliament (THURLOE, vii. 192). As being a member of that body Goffe was one of the persons summoned by Cromwell during his last illness to receive his declaration appointing his son Richard as his successor, attested Cromwell's appointment on oath before the council, and subscribed the proclamation declaring Richard Cromwell protector (BAKER, *Chronicle*, ed. Phillips, pp. 653–4). On 15 Nov. 1658 the new Protector granted Goffe Irish lands to the value of 500*l.* a year, in fulfilment of his father's intentions (THURLOE, vii. 504). Ludlow describes Goffe as a creature of Richard Cromwell, and he is said to have urged the Protector to resort to arms to maintain himself (LUDLOW, *Memoirs*, ed. 1751, p. 241; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658–9, p. 335). The fall of the Cromwell dynasty greatly diminished Goffe's importance. In November 1659 Goffe and three other persons were sent by the council of the army to Scotland to give an account to Monck of the reasons for the late interruption of parliament, and mediate with him for the prevention of a new civil war (*Mercurius Politicus*, 27 Oct.–3 Nov. 1659; BAKER, *Chronicle*, p. 693). Before the Restoration actually took place (16 April 1660) a warrant was issued for Goffe's arrest, probably on suspicion that he was concerned in Lambert's intended rising. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and was excepted from the Act of Indemnity, and a proclamation issued on 22 Sept. 1660 offered a reward of 100*l.* for his arrest (KENNETT, *Register*, p. 264). In company with his father-in-law, Lieutenant-general Whalley, Goffe landed at Boston, Mass., in July 1660 under the name of Stephenson, but making no other attempt to conceal his identity. It was deposed by a certain John Crowne that the governor, John Endicott, embraced them and bade them welcome to New England, and wished more such good men would come over. They stayed for a time at Cambridge, 'where they were held in exceedingly great esteem for their piety and parts,' and 'held meetings where they preached and prayed, and were looked upon as men dropped down from heaven' (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. 1661–8, p. 54). In February following Goffe and Whalley moved to Newhaven, which they reached 7 March 1661. Meanwhile orders had arrived from England for their apprehension, and Endicott issued warrants for their arrest, and simulated great zeal (*ib.* pp. 15, 27). Nevertheless Kirke and Kellond, the persons who undertook the task of catching them, found, in spite of large promises, much disinclination to assist them (*ib.* p. 33; *Hutchinson Papers*, ii. 52, 63, Prince Soc. 1865). John Davenport, the minister of Newhaven, who had sheltered them in his own house, wrote protesting that they only stayed two days in the colony, and went away before they could be apprehended, 'no man knowing when or whither' (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. 1661–8, p. 53). They hid themselves for a time in a cave in the woods near Newhaven, at a place which they called Providence Hill, and for about three years lived in strict concealment till the heat of the pursuit had abated. In October 1664 they removed to Hadley in Massachusetts, and took up their abode in the house of the Rev. John Russell. In 1675 Hadley was attacked by Indians, and tradition describes Goffe as suddenly appearing from his hiding-place rallying the panic-stricken settlers, and by his leadership saving them from destruction. The tradition was first printed by Hutchinson in his 'History of Massachusetts,' 1764, and was, according to him, 'handed down in Governor Leveret's family' (*History of Massachusetts*, ed. 1795, i. 201). Scott makes Major Bridgnorth tell the story in 'Peveril of the Peak,' and Fenimore Cooper makes use of it in 'The Borderers.' Goffe seems to have died in 1679; his last letter is dated 2 April in that year. He was buried with Whalley, who had predeceased him, at Hadley, and no stone was erected to mark their grave. According to Savage his remains were discovered 'in our

own day' near the foundations of Mr. Russell's house (SAVAGE, *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, ii. 268). Stiles mistakes the grave of Deputy-governor Matthew Gilbert at Newhaven for that of Goffe (*ib.*)

Goffe left behind him in England his wife, Frances, daughter of Major-general Whalley, and his three daughters—Anne, Elizabeth, and Frances. His correspondence with his wife, conducted generally under the pseudonyms of Frances and Walter Goldsmith, shows him to have been a man of deep and enthusiastic religious feeling, and explains his political action. Letters are printed in Hutchinson's 'History of Massachusetts,' ed. 1795, i. 532; 'Hutchinson Papers,' ed. Prince Society, 1865, ii. 161, 184; 'Massachusetts Historical Society Collections,' 3rd ser. i. 60; 4th ser. viii. 122–225.

[Noble's House of Cromwell, i. 424; Noble's Lives of the Regicides, i. 255; Stiles's Hist. of Three of the Judges of King Charles I, 1794; Polyanthea, 1804, vol. ii.; Palfrey's Hist. of New England, ii. 495–508, ed. 1861; and the authorities above cited.] C. H. F.

GOLDAR, JOHN (1729–1795), engraver, born at Oxford in 1729, is best known by his engravings of the pictures painted by John Collet [q. v.], in imitation of Hogarth. Four of these, published by Boydell in 1782, represent a series entitled 'Modern Love,' and among others were 'The Recruiting Sergeant,' 'The Female Bruisers,' 'The Sacrifice,' 'The Country Choristers,' 'The Refusal,' &c. Goldar also engraved some portraits, including those of the Rev. William Jay, James Lackington, the bookseller, Peter Clare, surgeon, and others. Goldar resided in Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, and on 16 Aug. 1795 he died suddenly of apoplexy while walking with his daughter through Hyde Park. In 1771 he exhibited an unfinished proof of an engraving after Mortimer at the exhibition of the Incorporated Society of Artists.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's MS. Hist. of Engl. Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33401); Gent. Mag. lxv. (1795), 709.] L. C.

GOLDESBURG, GOLDESBOROUGH, or GOULDSBOROUGH, JOHN (1568–1618), legal reporter, descended from a family living at Goldsborough, West Riding of Yorkshire, was born 18 Oct. 1568. He studied at Oxford (1584), entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar by that society. He enjoyed a good reputation as a lawyer, and was made one of the prothonotaries of the common pleas. He died 9 Oct. 1618, and was buried near the high altar in the Temple Church. After his death there were published: 1. 'Reports of Divers Choice Cases in Law taken by those late and most Judicious Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, Richard Brownlow and John Goldesborough, Esquires, with directions how to proceed in many intricate actions,' &c., 1651; 3rd edit., 2 parts, 1675. 2. 'Reports of that Learned and Judicious Clerk, J. Gouldsborough, Esq., sometimes one of the Protonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, or his collection of choice cases and matters agitated in all the Courts at Westminster in the latter yeares of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, with learned arguments at the Bar and on the Bench, and the grave Resolutions and Judgments thereupon of the Chief Justices, Anderson and Popham, and the rest of the Judges of those times. Never before published, and now printed by his original copy . . . by M. S. (M. A. Shepperd) of the Inner Temple, Esq.,' 1653 (a copy in the British Museum has manuscript notes by Francis Hargrave). The prefaces to these works describe the attainments of Goldesburg in high terms; on the other hand, North says (*Discourse on the Study of the Laws*): 'Godbolt, Gouldsborough, and March, mean reporters, but not to be neglected.'

[Addit. MS. 25232, ff. 59, 97; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 234; Wallace's The Reporters Arranged and Characterised (Boston, 1882); Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. W–T.

GOLDICUTT, JOHN (1793–1842), architect, born in 1793, was the son of Hugh Goldicutt (*d.* 1823). On 25 Jan. 1803 he entered the bank of Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, & Co., where his father was chief cashier and confidential clerk, but left on 30 June of the following year and was placed with J. Hakewill the architect. He also studied at the Royal Academy and displayed some skill in drawing, and a happy disposition for colour. Early in life he joined the Architectural Students' Society, where he gained practice in making sketches from given subjects. He competed twice for the Royal Academy silver medal, in 1813 sending in drawings and measurements of the façade of the India House, and in 1814 of the Mansion House. The latter was successful. He then went to Paris and entered the school of A. Leclère. Afterwards he travelled in Italy and Sicily for three or four years. While in Rome in 1817–18 he made a careful coloured drawing from actual measurements of the transverse section of St. Peter's. For this he received a large gold medallion from the pope. The drawing now hangs on the staircase of the Royal Institute of British Architects in Conduit Street. On his return to England

in 1818 Goldicutt obtained a considerable private practice, and also occupied himself with public competitions. In 1820 he obtained third premium in the competition for the Post Office, and in 1829 a premium for the design for the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum. Between 1810 and 1842 he exhibited thirty-five architectural drawings in the Royal Academy exhibitions, among them being the following executed abroad:—in 1818, 'View of the Ruins of the Temple of Peace, Rome' (1817), afterwards engraved; in 1820, 'Ruins of the Great Hypæthral Temple, Salinuntum, Sicily,' etched by Pinelli for Goldicutt's 'Antiquities of Sicily'; in 1834, 'Ruins of the Ancient Theatre, Taormina' (1818), etched by Pinelli; and in 1837, 'View of the Temple of Concord, Ancient Agrigentum,' etched by himself. Of designs for works on which he was professionally engaged, he exhibited:—in 1828, 'Marine Villa,' for S. Halliday, esq., at West Cowes; in 1830, 'The Dell Villa, Windsor,' for the Hon. H. R. Westenra, M.P.; in 1842, 'St. James's Church, Paddington,' which was unfinished at Goldicutt's death, and was completed under the direction of G. Gutch. In the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects are:—'Plan of the Observatory at Capo del Monte,' drawn by him to illustrate a sessional paper in 1840, and a lithograph by him of the Regent's Bridge, Edinburgh. In the print room of the British Museum is a 'Veduta del Tempio d'Ercole a Cora,' drawn and etched by him in 1818. Three of his drawings and two plans, by Goldicutt and Hakewill, were engraved in T. L. Donaldson's work on Pompeii in 1827. Goldicutt was one of the first honorary secretaries of the Royal Institute (1834–6); he originated and helped to carry out the presentation of a testimonial to Sir John Soane in 1835. He was a member of the Academy of St. Luke in Rome, and of the Academy of the Fine Arts in Naples. He was surveyor for the district of St. Clement Danes with St. Mary-le-Strand, and one of the justices and commissioners of sewers for Westminster and Middlesex. He made various alterations at White's Club House, St. James's Street. He died at his house, 39 Clarges Street (where his mother had died before him in 1813), on 3 Oct. 1842, aged 49, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. He left a widow and five sons.

He published: 1. 'Antiquities of Sicily,' with plates etched by Pinelli of Rome, 1819. 2. 'Specimens of Ancient Decorations from Pompeii,' 1825. 3. 'Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh,' the greater number of the illustrations lithographed by himself, 1826. 4. 'Ancient Wells and Reservoirs, with Observations upon their Decorative Character,' in 'Institute Sessional Paper,' 1836. 5. 'The Competition for the Erection of the Nelson Monument critically examined,' 1841. He read several communications at meetings of the institute, and in its library are preserved manuscripts of: (1) 'Address read at the General Meeting, 3 Feb.,' 1835; (2) 'Testimonial to Sir John Soane,' 1835; (3) Extract from a paper 'On the Art of Fresco-Painting,' 11 June 1838.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Civil Engineer, 1842, pp. 372–3; Dict. of Architecture; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Nagler's Künstler-Lexikon; Gent. Mag. 1813 p. 286, 1835 p. 76; T. L. Donaldson's Pompeii, 1827, i. 2, 48, plate 84, ii. 12, 30; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues; Cat. of the Drawings, &c., in the Royal Institute of British Architects; Univ. Cat. of Books on Art; Cat. of Library of Royal Institute of Brit. Architects; information from Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, & Co.] B. P.

GOLDIE or GOUDIE, JOHN (1717–1809), essayist, was born in 1717 at Craigmill, in the parish of Galston, Ayr, on the premises where his forefathers had been millers for nearly four hundred years. He had little or no schooling, but after his mother had taught him to read he soon learnt writing, and early displayed much taste for mechanics. Before he was fifteen he constructed a miniature mill, which would grind a boll of peas in the day. Then he began business as a cabinet maker at Kilmarnock, and made a beautifully engraved clock case of mahogany, which was purchased by the Duke of Hamilton, and was placed in Hamilton Palace. He soon made enough money to buy a large wine and spirit shop in the same town, where he carried on a thriving trade. He eagerly studied Euclid and astronomy at the same time, and learnt to calculate mentally in a surprisingly short time the most difficult arithmetical problems.

Goldie had been brought up in the strictest Calvinistic principles, but his views grew moderate and he became almost a deist. He took part in the theological dispute between the adherents of 'the new and auld licht.' Burns wrote an 'epistle' to him which begins—

> O Goudie, terror of the Whigs,
> Dread of black coats and reverend wigs,

and tells that enthusiasm and orthodoxy are now at their last gasp, adding—

> 'Tis you and Taylor are the chief,
> Wha are to blame for this mischief.

While condemned by the orthodox, Goldie made many friends in consequence of his sterling honesty and good sense. He was on in-

timate terms with most of the clergy of the district, and would often argue with them. When Burns was about to emigrate to the West Indies, Goldie, to whom he read some poems in manuscript, encouraged him to stay, and introduced him to several friends, who, with Goldie, became sureties to Wilson for the printing of Burns's first volume (1786). Burns was now almost a daily visitor at Goldie's house, where he corrected the proof-sheets and wrote many letters. After this Goldie engaged largely in coal speculations, by which he lost heavily, and was cheated by his partner. He patriotically set on foot a scheme for connecting Kilmarnock with Troon by a canal, and even made a survey of the line; but the expense proved insuperable. Late in life he was abstracted in manner, and known as 'the philosopher.' In 1809 he caught cold by sleeping in a damp bed at Glasgow, and died three weeks afterwards at the age of ninety-two, upholding his own opinions and retaining his faculties to the last. He left many manuscripts and letters from Burns, Lord Kames, and other celebrated men; but they were unfortunately destroyed during his son's absence at sea. Sillar and Turnbull followed the example of Burns in writing poems on him. Goldie was a small but well-made man. His portrait, with a globe behind him, was painted by Whitehead. It is said to have been an admirable likeness, and may be seen engraved in the 'Contemporaries of Burns.'

Goldie became famous by his 'Essay on Various Important Subjects, Moral and Divine. Being an attempt to distinguish True from False Religion,' 1779. This was announced as being in three volumes, but apparently one only was published. The style of all Goldie's works is prolix and laboured, but the essay achieved great popularity as a reaction from the stern Calvinism then reigning in Scotch pulpits. It was known as 'Goudie's Bible,' and is now extremely scarce. His criticism is destructive and leads to pure theism; he denounces priestcraft, and is not always free from profanity. On the appearance of the second edition in 1785 Burns wrote his congratulatory epistle. He next wrote 'The Gospel recovered from its Captive State and restored to its Original Purity,' 6 vols., London, 1784. These essays treat of prophecy, the resurrection, dialogues between a jesuit and a gentile Christian on the gospel, and the like. His last work was 'A Treatise upon the Evidences of a Deity' (1809). For the last forty years of his life he devoted himself to astronomy, and prepared a work which was almost ready for the press at his death, in which he is said to have corrected prevailing misapprehensions.

[Goldie's Works; Gent. Mag. vol. lxxix. pt. i. 1809; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iii. 208, 336; Paterson's Contemporaries of Burns, 1840, Appendix, p. 3; A. M'Kay's History of Kilmarnock, 3rd ed. 1864, pp. 161, 165–8.] M. G. W.

GOLDING, ARTHUR (1536?–1605?), translator, born probably in London about 1536, was younger son of John Golding, esq., of Belchamp St. Paul and Halsted, Essex, by his second wife, Ursula, daughter of William Merston of Horton, Surrey. His father was one of the auditors of the exchequer, and died 28 Nov. 1547. Margaret, his half-sister, married John de Vere, sixteenth earl of Oxford. Golding is said to have been educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, but his name is not to be found in the college register. He took no degree, and on his title-pages describes himself as 'gentleman.' In 1549 he was in the service of Protector Somerset, who wrote, 5 Oct., requesting him to solicit the aid of the Earl of Oxford's servants in repressing rebellion (Nichols, *Edward VI*, ii. 236). In 1563 he was receiver for his nephew, Edward de Vere, seventeenth earl of Oxford, with whom he seems to have resided for a time in Sir William Cecil's house in the Strand. On 12 Oct. 1565 he dedicated his translation of Cæsar's 'Commentaries' to Cecil from Belchamp St. Paul, and completed at the same place his translation of Beza's 'Tragedie of Abraham's Sacrifice' in 1575. He spent some time in 1567 at Berwick, and there finished his chief work, his translation of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' on 20 April 1567. In a later year (1576) he was living at Clare, Suffolk. He dates the dedication to Sir Christopher Hatton of his translation of Seneca's 'De Beneficiis' ('the work of . . . Seneca concerning Benefyting') from his house in the parish of All-Hallows-on-the-Wall, London (17 March 1577–8). In London he moved in good society, although he showed strong puritan predilections, and occupied himself largely with translations from Calvin and Theodore Beza. His patrons included, besides Cecil, Hatton, and Leicester, the Earl of Essex, Sir William Mildmay, Lord Cobham, and the Earl of Huntingdon. When dedicating a translation from the French to Cobham in 1595 (No. 21 below), he acknowledges the help he received from him in his troubles. He was a member, like the chief literary men of the age, of the Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries, founded by Archbishop Parker in 1572 (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. i. 366). Sir Philip Sidney was one of his friends, and when Sidney left for the Low Countries on his fatal expedition, he entrusted Golding with the fragment of his translation of De Mornay's French trea-

tise on the truth of Christianity, and bade him complete and publish it with a dedication to Leicester. This Golding did in 1587 after Sidney's death, entitling the book 'A woorke concerning the trewnesse of the Christian Religion begunne to be translated . . . by Sir Philip Sidney, knight, and at his request finished by Arthur Golding,' London, 1589. Other editions are dated 1592, 1604 (revised and corrected by Thomas Wilcocks), and 1617 (with further corrections) (cf. Fox Bourne, *Sir Philip Sidney*, pp. 407–11). Golding also knew Dr. Dee, who seems to have arranged to cure him of fistula on 30 Sept. 1597 (*Diary*, Camd. Soc. p. 60). On 25 July 1605 an order was issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the attorney-general to draw up a grant giving Golding the sole right of printing such of his works as they held to be beneficial to the church and commonwealth. Golding married the widow of George Forster. Nashe, writing in 1589, speaks of him as 'aged Arthur Golding,' and of his 'industrious toyle in Englishing Ovid's "Metamorphosis," besides many other exquisite editions of divinitie turned by him out of the French tongue into our owne' (preface to Greene's *Menaphon*, 1589). The date of his death is not known.

Golding came into much landed property. On 6 Dec. 1576 the death of his brother Henry made him lord of the manor of Easthorp, Essex, besides giving him other property, all of which he alienated (by license) 20 Nov. 1577. On 7 March 1579–80 another brother, George, with his wife, Mary, gave Golding the estate of Netherhall, Gestingthorpe, Essex, and this he sold in 1585. George Golding died 20 Nov. 1584, and his brother then secured other lands in Essex, but he sold nearly all his property in 1595.

With the exception of some English verses prefixed to Baret's 'Alvearie,' 1580, Golding's sole original publication was a prose 'Discourse upon the Earthquake that hapned throughe this realme of England and other places of Christendom, the first of April 1580 . . . ,' London (by Henry Binneman). Here Golding seeks to show that the earthquake was a judgment of God to punish the wickedness of the age. He denounces with puritan warmth the desecration of the Sabbath by the public performance of stage plays on Sundays. Shakespeare refers to the same earthquake in 'Romeo and Juliet,' i. 3. It is as the translator of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' that Golding deserves to be best known. He published 'the fyrst fower bookes,' with a dedication to Leicester (London, by Wyllyam Seres), in 1565; and the reception this work met with was so favourable that in 1567 he issued 'the xv. bookes' (London, by Wyllyam Seres). Later editions are dated 1575, 1576, 1584, 1587, 1593, 1603, 1612, and 1675. The dedication, in verse, describes in succession the subject of each of the fifteen books (reprinted in Brydges's 'Restituta,' ii. 376–411). The translation is in ballad metre, each line having usually fourteen syllables. It is full of life throughout, and at times reaches a high poetic level. After his first volume was issued in 1565, Thomas Peend published the fable of 'Salmacis and Hermaphroditus,' likewise from the 'Metamorphoses.' In the preface Peend says that he had translated nearly the whole work, but abandoned his design because another, meaning Golding, was engaged upon it. 'T. B.,' in lines prefixed to John Studley's translation of Seneca's 'Agamemnon,' 1566, speaks of the renown of Golding, 'which Ovid did translate,' and of 'the thondryng of his verse.' Puttenham, in his 'Arte of Poesie,' associates Golding more than once with Phaer, the celebrated translator of Virgil, whose work is far inferior to Golding's in literary merit. Webbe and Meres also enumerate Golding's 'Metamorphoses' among the best translations of their age. Until Sandys's 'Ovid' appeared in 1632, Golding's version held the field unchallenged. It is quite certain that Shakespeare was well acquainted with his work. Golding's translation of Cæsar's 'Commentaries,' dedicated in 1565 to Cecil, is also an interesting venture. Another edition appeared in 1590. Golding was the second translator of Cæsar, the first having been Tiptoft, earl of Worcester.

The bibliography of Golding's other translations presents many difficulties. Several religious books bearing his initials have been assigned to him, but are undoubtedly by Anthony Gilby [q. v.] This is certainly the case with the translation of Calvin's 'Commentary on Daniel,' London, 1570, and 'The Testamentes of the Twelue Patriarches' from the Latin of Robert Grosseteste, London, 1581. The following, besides those already mentioned, may be assigned to Golding: 1. 'A Briefe Treatise concerning the Burninge of Bucer and Phagius,' from the Latin, London, 1562. 2. 'The Historie of Leonard Aretine (i.e. L. Bruni Aretino) concerning the Warres betweene the Imperialls & the Gothes for the possession of Italy,' 1563; dedicated to Cecil. 3. 'Thabridgemente of the Histories of Trogus Pompeius, collected and wrytten in the Latin Tongue . . . by the famous Historyographer Justine' (May 1564), by Thomas Marsh, dedicated to Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford; 'newlie corrected' 1570, 1578. 4. 'John Calvin, his Treatise concerning Offences,' Lon-

don, 1567. 5. 'A Postill or Expositions of the Gospels read in the Churches of God on Sundayes and Feast Days of Saincts, written by Nicholas Heminge,' London, 1569, 1574, 1577, 1579; dedicated to Sir Walter Mildmay. 6. 'A Postil or Orderly Disposing of certeine Epistles usually red in the Church of God uppon the Sundayes and Holy dayes . . . by David Chytraeus,' London, 1570, 1577, dedicated to Sir Walter Mildmay. 7. 'The Psalmes of David and others, with M. John Calvin's Commentaries,' London, 1571, 1576; dedicated to the Earl of Oxford. 8. 'A Booke of Christian Questions and Answers' (by Theodore Beza), London, 1572, 1577, 1578; dedicated to the Earl of Huntingdon. 9. 'A Confutation of the Popes Bull . . . against Elizabeth, from the Latin of Henry Bullinger the elder,' London, 1572. 10. 'Sermons of M. John Caluine vpon the Epistle of Saincte Paule to the Galatians,' London, 1574, and n.d.; dedicated to Cecil, lord Burghley. 11. 'Sermons of M. John Caluin vpon the Booke of Job,' London, fol. 1574, 1580, 1584; dedicated to Robert, earl of Essex. 12. 'A Catholike Exposition vpon the Reuelation of Sainct John, collected by M. Augustine Marlorat out of divers notable writers,' London, 1574; dedicated to Sir Walter Mildmay. 13. 'A Justification or Clearing of the Prince of Orange,' London, 1575. 14. 'The Warfare of Christians,' London, 1576; dedicated to Sir William Drewrie. 15. 'The Lyfe of . . . Jasper Colignie . . . sometyme greate Admirall of Fraunce,' from the Latin, London, 1576. 16. 'An Edict or Proclamation set forthe by the French Kinge upon the Pacifying of the Troubles in Fraunce, with the Articles of the same Pacification read and published . . . . 13 May 1576,' London, 1576. 17. 'The Sermons of M. Iohn Caluine vpon the Epistle of S. Paule to the Ephesians,' London, 1577; dedicated to Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury. 18. 'The Sermons of M. Iohn Caluin vpon . . . Deuteronomie,' London, 1583; dedicated to Sir Thomas Bromley. 19. 'The Worke of Pomponius Mela the Cosmographer concerning the Situation of the World,' London, 1585. In the dedication to Burghley (6 Feb. 1584–5), Golding says he has sent to press the 'Polyhistor' of Julius Solinus and the 'Travels of Andrew Theuet.' 20. 'The Excellent and Pleasant Worke of Iulius Solinus Polyhistor,' London, 1587; reissued with 'Pomponius Mela' in 1590. 21. 'Politicke, Moral, and Martial Discourses,' from the French of Jacques Hurault, London, 1595; dedicated to William, lord Cobham. 22. 'A Godly and Fruteful Prayer, with an Epistle to . . . John [Aylmer] bishop of London,' from the Latin of Abraham Fleming [q. v.], London, n.d. 'The Benefit that Christians receyue by Iesus Christ Crucified,' London, 1573, from a French version of the Italian book of Aonio Paleario [see under COURTENAY, EDWARD], is doubtfully ascribed to Golding.

In Harl. MS. 425, ff. 73–4, is a verse translation by Golding of Haddon's 'Exhortation to England to repent made . . . in the great sweate, 1551.' It was first printed in Dr. Furnivall's 'Ballads from Manuscripts' (Ballad Soc. 1871), pt. ii. pp. 325–30. In the Harl. MS. 357, art. 5, is a translation (attributed to Golding) of Sleidan's Latin 'Abridgment of the Chronicle of Sir John Frossard.' It was printed in 1608, but the translator's name is given on the title-page both as P. and as Per. (i.e. Percival) Golding. A Percival Golding is author of a pedigree of the family of the Veres, earls of Oxford, among the Harleian MSS.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 431–4, 555; Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum, ed. Brydges, p. 110; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum, in MS. Addit. 24488, ff. 435 et seq.; Collier's Reg. of Stationers' Company (Shakespeare Soc.), ii. 118, 220; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert; Morant's Essex; Warton's English Poetry; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 522, 692, ii. 323; Collier's Bibliog. Cat.; Corser's Collectanea.] S. L. L.

GOLDING, BENJAMIN, M.D. (1793–1863), physician, born in 1793 in Essex, was entered as a student of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, in 1813. He was a doctor of medicine of St. Andrews in 1823, and a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1825. He was elected physician at the West London Infirmary, which, mainly by his energy and influence, was extended into the Charing Cross Hospital. The new building was erected in 1831, and he is justly regarded as its founder. In the medical school and the internal arrangements of the hospital Golding took an active interest, and he remained a director of the hospital till 1862, when failing health compelled him to resign. He died on 21 June 1863. Golding was the author of: 1. 'An historical account of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark,' London, 1819, 12mo. 2. 'The origin, plan, and operations of the Charing Cross Hospital, London,' edited by G. B. Golding, London, 1867, 8vo.

[Lancet, 25 July 1863; Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 309.] W. F. W. S.

GOLDING, RICHARD (1785–1865), line-engraver, was born in London of humble parentage on 15 Aug. 1785. He was apprenticed in 1799 to an engraver named Pass, but at the end of five years his indentures were transferred to James Parker, who died in 1805, leaving some unfinished plates, which

were completed by his pupil. Golding was afterwards introduced to Benjamin West, who employed him to engrave his 'Death of Nelson.' He then executed a number of admirable book-plates, the best known of which are those after the designs of Robert Smirke for editions of 'Don Quixote' and 'Gil Blas,' and he also assisted William Sharp. In 1818 he completed a fine plate of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, after the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, who is said to have touched the engraver's proofs no less than thirty times. The reputation which he gained by this plate led to the offer of numerous commissions, and among the portraits which he subsequently engraved were those of Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, a full-length after Lawrence, General Sir Harry Calvert, bart., after Phillips, and Thomas Hammersley the banker, after Hugh Douglas Hamilton, as well as a portrait of Queen Victoria when princess, in her ninth year, after Richard Westall, and another in 1830, after William Fowler. He likewise engraved a large plate of 'St. Ambrose refusing the Emperor Theodosius Admission into the Church,' after the picture by Rubens in the Vienna gallery. In 1842, after having been without work for several years, he undertook to engrave for the Art Union of Dublin a plate after Maclise's picture of 'A Peep into Futurity;' but he had fallen into a state of desponding indolence, and at the end of ten years it was still unfinished. His powers and eyesight gradually failed, and he withdrew from all social intercourse, finding recreation only in angling. Although unmarried, and not without means, he died from bronchitis in neglected and dirty lodgings in Stebbington Street, St. Pancras, London, on 28 Dec. 1865. He was buried in Highgate cemetery; but owing to allegations that he had been poisoned by his medical attendant, who became possessed of the bulk of his property, his body was exhumed in the following September and an inquest held, which, however, terminated in a verdict of 'Death from natural causes.'

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886, i. 581; Times, 14 and 21 Sept. 1866.] R. E. G.

GOLDMAN, Rev. FRANCIS (*d.* 1689). [See Gouldman.]

GOLDNEY, PHILIP (1802–1857), soldier, second son of Thomas Goldney, esq., of Goldney House, Clifton, was born in London 21 Nov. 1802. He was educated at a private school, and in 1821 went out to Bengal as a cadet of the East India Company's army. He received a commission as ensign or second lieutenant in the 14th native infantry 11 June of that year; was promoted lieutenant 30 Jan. 1824, and brevet captain 11 June 1836. For some years he was engaged in subduing predatory tribes, and in learning the native languages and Persian. He translated various parts of the Bible into the vernaculars; and, when the office of interpreter and quartermaster in his regiment fell vacant, he was elected to the post.

In 1844 Goldney, then captain of the 4th native infantry, was ordered to Sind, which had recently been annexed. His regiment was one of four which mutinied in consequence of the withdrawal of the extra allowance previously given to sepoys when on foreign duty. Goldney personally attacked one of the ringleaders, and order was eventually restored. He was soon afterwards appointed to the civil office of collector and magistrate in Sind. At his own request, he was allowed by Sir Charles Napier to take part in the expedition to the Truckee Hills. His mastery of the Persian language led to his being ordered to accompany the force under the Ameer Ali Morad, whose fidelity was doubted by Napier. The expedition was successful, and he returned to Sind, where a wild district of Beloochistan formed part of the district in his charge. His influence over the ferocious inhabitants of this district was remarkable; he organised a system of police in which he enrolled many desperate characters, and gave employment to the population by cutting canals. In this way he greatly increased the area of cultivation in Sind, which is entirely dependent on the waters of the Indus.

On attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel he was appointed to the command of the 25th native infantry stationed at Delhi. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the command of a brigade sent to annex and subjugate the kingdom of Oudh. He was made one of the five commissioners appointed to govern the country, and placed in charge of Fyzabad, the eastern division. When the great mutiny broke out in 1857, Goldney 'appreciated more than anyone else the significance of the outbreak at Meerut' on 10 May (Kaye, *Hist. of the Sepoy War*). He saw that the extension of the mutiny to Oudh was only a matter of time, and applied to Sir Henry Lawrence for a small number of European troops. The request was not granted, and Goldney removed from his residence at Sultanpoor to Fyzabad, (in his own words) 'the most important and most dangerous position.' Here he began to store provisions and to fortify a walled place, and to organise, as far as possible, the pensioned

sepoys and the friendly zemindars of the district. Goldney's personal influence with his native troops delayed open mutiny; but when, on 8 June, the mutineers from Azimgarh approached within a march of Fyzabad, the sepoys rose and seized the public treasure. On the following morning they allowed their officers to leave in four boats. At the same time one of the chief zemindars of the district, Rajah Maun Singh, sent a strong force to protect Goldney and convey him to a place of safety; but, as the officer in charge of the escort was forbidden to rescue anyone else, Goldney declined the offer, and proceeded with the other officers down the river Gograh. The two foremost boats proceeded as far as Begumjee, a distance of thirty miles, when they were fired on by another body of mutineers. Goldney ordered the boats to be pulled to an island in the river, and directed his officers to cross to the other side and escape across the country. He himself declined to leave the island, and either remained under fire till he fell, or was seized by the mutineers and shot.

Goldney married, in 1833, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Colonel Holbrow. His wife and three of his children left Fyzabad before the outbreak. Two sons and three daughters in all survived him.

[Information from the Rev. A. Goldney; Gubbins's Account of the Mutinies in Oudh; Kaye's Sepoy War; Malleson's Indian Mutiny; Dodwell and Miles's Indian Army List.]

E. J. R.

GOLDSBOROUGH, GODFREY, D.D. (1548–1604), bishop of Gloucester, was born in 1548 in the town of Cambridge. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which, in December 1560, he became a scholar. In 1565–6 he proceeded B.A. Strype's statement that John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was his tutor, is no doubt erroneous. On 8 Sept. 1567 he was admitted a minor fellow, and on 27 March 1569 a major fellow, of his college (*Addit. MS.* 5870, f. 85). In the latter year he commenced M.A. He was one of the subscribers against the new statutes of the university in May 1572 (Heywood and Wright, *Cambridge University Transactions*, i. 62). He proceeded to the degree of B.D. in 1577. On 14 July 1579 he was incorporated in that degree at Oxford, and on the following day he was collated to the archdeaconry of Worcester. On 23 Feb. 1579–80 he was collated to the prebend of Gorwall in the church of Hereford. On 1 Sept. 1581 he was installed a canon of Worcester, and on 13 Dec. following prebendary of Caddington Minor in the church of St. Paul, London. He was created D.D. at Cambridge in 1583. On 30 Dec. 1585 he was installed in the prebend called Episcopi sive Pœnitentiarii, or the golden prebend in the church of Hereford, for which he exchanged the prebend of Gorwall. In or before 1589 he became archdeacon of Salop in the diocese of Lichfield. He also held the rectory of Stockton—probably the benefice of that name in Shropshire.

On 28 Aug. 1598 he was elected bishop of Gloucester, and he was consecrated at Lambeth on 12 Nov. (Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 88). The queen licensed him to hold his canonry at Worcester *in commendam*. During his episcopate he rarely resided in his diocese, and it is said that his palace was much dilapidated. He died on 26 May 1604, and was buried in a small chapel within the lady chapel of the cathedral at Gloucester, where there is a handsome altar-tomb, with his recumbent effigy attired in a scarlet rochet, and a Latin inscription. Helen, his widow, who appears to have had two husbands before she married him, died in 1622, aged 79. He left behind him two sons, John and Godfrey, and perhaps other children. He had a brother named John.

[Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy, p. 48; Chambers's Biog. Illustrations of Worcestershire, p. 82; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, iii. 4; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 388; Fosbrooke's City of Gloucester, 1819, pp. 94, 127, 133; Fuller's Worthies (Cambridgeshire); Godwin's Cat. of Bishops, 1615, p. 496; Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson); Hackett's Select and Remarkable Epitaphs, i. 51; Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, p. 37; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy); Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 131; Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 157; Rymer's Fœdera, xvi. 351; Cal. of State Papers (Dom. 1598–1601), pp. 100, 132; Strype's Whitgift, pp. 77, 496, 525; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, i. 571, 573, 664, 671, 707, 722; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 843, 850, Fasti, i. 155, 214, 255.]

T. C.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1693), sea-captain in the East India Company's service, was probably a native of Suffolk, in which county he possessed an estate. He was in command of the Antelope when that ship was taken by a Dutch fleet, between Masulipatam and Madras, on 22 Aug. 1673. His account of the engagement is in the Bodleian Library (*Pepys Papers*, vol. xvi. f. 386). He commanded the ship Falcon in 1673–4, and in 1676–7, 1683, and 1686 the Bengal Merchant. After the death of Sir John Child on 4 Feb. 1689–90, no officer of the company succeeded to his position of supreme control; but after prolonged dissensions at Fort St. George between the governor, Elihu Yale, and his

council, the court re-established this control, which they gave to Goldsborough on 2 Oct. 1691. In his first commission, dated 10 Feb. 1691–2, he is named their 'supervisor-commissary-general and chief governor,' and a year later their 'captain-general and commander-in-chief.' Just before the date of his first commission he was knighted, 8 Feb. 1691–2. He sailed in March, and arrived at Fort St. George on 23 Nov. 1692, where he investigated the quarrel between the late governor, Elihu Yale, and his council. In June he went to Fort St. David, and after some stay there returned by land to Madras on 11 July 1693. On the 29th he embarked for the Bay of Bengal, leaving his wife at the fort. He reached Chatánatí (now Calcutta) on 12 Aug., and reported very unfavourably of the late agent in Bengal, Job Charnock [q. v.], and the company's servants. On his recommendation Francis Ellis, who had succeeded Charnock as agent, was afterwards remanded to Fort St. George, and Charles (later Sir Charles) Eyre or Eyres appointed to the post. While staying at Chatánatí Goldsborough was struck down by fever and died 'within some few days after' 28 Nov. 1693. Before leaving London he made a will, dated 7 March 1691, wherein he described himself as 'of Bethnall Green, in the county of Middlesex, knight, being bound on a voyage to the East India beyond the seas in the shipp Berkly Castle' (registered in P. C. C. 12, Bond). Not long after his death his widow Mary married Roger Braddyll, the troublesome member of Governor Pitt's council at Fort St. George. She died in India some time previously to 4 Nov. 1702, on which day her husband administered to her estate at London (*Administration Act Book*, P. C. C., 1702, f. 211 *b*). Goldsborough's papers give the impression that he was an honest, sensible man.

[Diary of William Hedges, esq., ed. Colonel Yule (Hakluyt Soc.), ii. xc, xci–xciv, clv–clx, ccxcix; Coxe's Cat. Codicum MSS. Bibl. Bodl., pars v. fasc. i.] G. G.

GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD (1821–1886), colonial wool trader, was born at Shipley, near Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1821. He was apprenticed as a boy to a Bradford woolstapling firm, and at twenty-one years of age started as a merchant in a small way in the same town, purchasing the clips of graziers in the neighbourhood, and sorting the wool for the manufacturers. He became interested in Australia, from its capacity of producing wool, and at length determined to emigrate. He first went to Adelaide, and finally settled in Melbourne in 1847. In 1848 he commenced business in a small weather-board building. He succeeded rapidly, and ultimately erected the large stores by the Market Square in Melbourne. While building his operations were much disturbed by the excitement which followed the gold discoveries. In 1853 he went into partnership with Edward Row and George Kirk, and the new firm transacted a large and lucrative business in buying and selling stations and stock, as well as immensely expanding Goldsborough's wool operations. From 1857, however, he concentrated all his energies upon wool. In 1862 he erected buildings at the corner of Bourke and William Streets, Melbourne, having a floor space of over five acres. Under the joint management of Goldsborough and Hugh Parker, his brother-in-law, the business continued to develope rapidly, and in 1881 the house was amalgamated with the Australian Agency and Banking Corporation, when the consolidated concern became a limited liability company, with Goldsborough as chairman of directors. The company began with a capital of three millions, and prospered exceedingly. The Sydney business of Goldsborough & Co. became scarcely less extensive than that of the Melbourne house.

Goldsborough found the entire wool export of Melbourne in 1848 some thirty thousand bales, and in the last twelve months of his life his own firm sold more than twice that amount in Melbourne alone. His company had also worked up a great connection in the grain trade, and carried on immense operations in skins, hides, tallow, and other station produce. Their periodical property sales became an important Australasian feature.

Goldsborough always refused to have any hand in political matters, but subscribed liberally to institutions and charities. It was said that he would have been as little likely to make a bad bargain as attempt a platform speech; but he was held in high esteem throughout the colonies as well as in Yorkshire, which he several times revisited. He was a great encourager of horse-racing in Australia, being a steward of the racing club from its foundation. He died in Melbourne on 8 April 1886.

[Memoirs in Australian papers; article on the Australian Wool Trade in Bradford Observer, May 1884; Heaton's Australian Dict. of Dates.] J. B–y.

GOLDSCHMIDT, JENNY LIND (1821–1887), vocalist. [See LIND.]

GOLDSMID, ABRAHAM (1756?–1810), Jewish financier, was born in Holland about 1756. His father, Aaron Goldsmid, a merchant by profession, married Catherine, daughter of Abraham de Vries, M.D., of Amsterdam,

6 March 1740, settled in England about 1763, and died 3 June 1782. Goldsmid and his elder brother, Benjamin (1753?–1808), started in business as bill brokers about 1777. Their financial connections were gradually extended, and after 1792 their wealth rapidly increased through their dealings with the British government. It was regarded as an important event upon the Stock Exchange that men, till then nearly unknown, managed to wrest the floating of government loans from the hands of the banking clique. The brothers Goldsmid during the last fifteen years of their lives were somewhat prominent figures in English social life. Benjamin had a fine country-house at Roehampton. They not only came to exercise a kind of monopoly of influence upon the Stock Exchange, but their wide and genial benevolence secured them general respect. Benjamin Goldsmid was, according to his biographer, the real founder of the Royal Naval Asylum some years before the institution was taken over by government and established at Paddington Green, London. He married Jessie Solomons, the daughter of a wealthy East India merchant, and had many children. Four sons, John Louis, Henry, Albert, and Lionel Prager, survived. His grandson (son of Lionel Prager) is the well-known orientalist and traveller, Sir Frederic John Goldsmid, K.C.S.I. Benjamin Goldsmid was subject in the latter years of his life to fits of melancholia, and committed suicide on 11 April 1808.

Abraham Goldsmid was a joint contractor, together with the firm of Baring, for the ministerial loan of fourteen millions in 1810. The death of Sir Francis Baring on 11 Sept. added greatly to the heavy burden upon his shoulders. Goldsmid's commanding and exceptional position upon the Stock Exchange had secured him many enemies and rivals. The scrip of the new loan kept gradually falling, and Goldsmid's difficulties were still further increased owing to the failure of certain transactions relating to exchequer bills which he had to negotiate for the East India Company. When it became clear that he could not meet his liabilities, Goldsmid's courage failed him and he committed suicide. This was on 28 Sept. 1810. The news of his death caused consols to fall the same day from 65⅛ to 63¼, and they left off at 64⅛. Scrip or 'omnium,' which began on 29 Sept. at 7 discount, fell to 10 and closed at 9. 'We question,' said the 'Courier' and the 'Morning Post' of that date, 'whether peace or war suddenly made ever created such a bustle as the death of Mr. Goldsmid.' The newspapers contained many panegyrics of Goldsmid's benevolence, of which a large number of curious stories have been preserved. It is said that I O U's to the amount of 100,000*l.* were found in his drawers after his death and torn up as waste paper; they had doubtless been given and received as a mere form to veil the fact that the loans were really gifts. The somewhat effusive praises of the newspapers provoked the anger of Cobbett, who devoted a number of his 'Weekly Political Register' to an attack upon Goldsmid. Goldsmid's firm made great efforts to discharge their liabilities. By 1816 they had paid a full 15*s.* in the pound, and in 1820 parliament, on the petition of the creditors (another 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound having been paid), annulled the remaining portion of the debts, whether due to government or to private individuals. Goldsmid married Ann Eliason, of Amsterdam. His daughter Isabel married her cousin, Isaac Lyon Goldsmid [q. v.]

[Gent. Mag. 1808, i. 373, 457, 1810, ii. 381; European Mag. 1810, lviii. 244 (with portrait of Abraham Goldsmid); Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, 3 Oct. 1810. vol. xviii. No. 16, p. 313; Times, 12 and 13 April 1808; Independent Whig (a hostile notice of Benjamin Goldsmid), 17 April 1808; Morning Post, 29 Sept., 1, 2, 3, 10, and 18 Oct. 1810; Courier, 28 and 29 Sept., 3 and 4 Oct. 1810; Morning Chronicle, 29 Sept. and 1, 2, and 3 Oct. 1810; Times, 29 Sept. 1810; House of Commons' Journals, 1820; Memoirs of the Life of the late Benjamin Goldsmid of Roehampton, by Levy Alexander (a curious specimen of gossiping and eulogistic biography); Francis' Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange, 1855, new ed. pp. 180–6; Thornbury's Old and New London, i. 485; James Picciotto's Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History.]

C. G. M.

GOLDSMID, Sir FRANCIS HENRY (1808–1878), lawyer and politician, of Jewish race and religion, was born in London on 1 May 1808. His father was Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid [q. v.] Goldsmid received a very careful private education, and became a proficient classical scholar. While still quite a young man he was associated with his father in his labours for the removal of Jewish disabilities, and he wrote a number of pamphlets upon this question. They are written in clear and weighty English, and attracted considerable attention. He chose the bar for his profession, 'for the purpose principally,' as he afterwards said, 'of opening a new career to his coreligionists.' In January 1833 he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, being thus the first Jewish barrister, as he was also the first Jewish queen's counsel (1858). He married in 1839 Louisa, daughter of Moses Goldsmid, his father's brother. After the Jewish Disabilities Bill

was passed in 1859, Goldsmid (who upon the death of his father in the same year had succeeded to the baronetcy) was at length enabled to begin a parliamentary career, and he was elected in 1860 member for Reading, which borough he continued to represent till his death. In politics Goldsmid was a temperate liberal. He was the recognised spokesman of the Jewish community in parliament, and in many telling speeches called attention to the persecutions of the Jews in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. On general subjects Goldsmid was not a frequent speaker, but his opinion was respected upon both sides of the house, and he was well known as a patient and impartial chairman of committees. Like his father, Goldsmid took a deep interest in University College and the University College Hospital. He was treasurer of the hospital from 1857 till 1868, and a ward was named after him in 1870 in recognition of his services to the institution. Among his own religious community Goldsmid was very prominent. He took the leading part in the foundation of the Reform Synagogue in 1841 (now situated in Upper Berkeley Street), and he was the practical founder of the Anglo-Jewish Association in 1871. In 1841 he established the Jews' Infant School, one of the earliest schools of its kind, and now the largest infant school in England. He died through an accident at Waterloo station on 2 May 1878. His nephew Julian, son of his brother Frederick David (1812–1866), succeeded as third baronet.

Goldsmid's writings include: 1. 'Remarks on the Civil Disabilities of British Jews,' 1830. 2. 'Two Letters in Answer to the Objections urged against Mr. Grant's Bill for the Relief of the Jews,' 1830. 3. 'The Arguments advanced against the Enfranchisement of the Jews considered in a Series of Letters,' 1831; 2nd edition, 1833. 4. 'A Few Words respecting the Enfranchisement of British Jews addressed to the New Parliament,' 1833. 5. 'A Scheme of Peerage Reform, with Reasons for the Scheme, by the youngest of the Tomkinses,' 1835. 6. 'Reply to the Arguments advanced against the Removal of the remaining Disabilities of the Jews,' 1848.

[Memoir of Sir F. H. Goldsmid, by the Rev. Professor Marks and the Rev. Albert Löwy, 2nd enlarged ed. 1882; Times, 4 May 1878.]

C. G. M.

GOLDSMID, HENRY EDWARD (1812–1855), Indian civil servant, born on 9 May 1812, was son of Edward Goldsmid of Upper Harley Street, London. He was educated privately, and in 1829, on nomination to a writership by Robert Campbell, one of the directors of the East India Company, went to Haileybury College, where he twice obtained the Persian prize, and also distinguished himself in Hindustani and law. Proceeding to the Bombay presidency in 1832, he served in the districts of Ahmednagar and Tanna till he became, in 1835, assistant to the revenue commissioner, Mr. Williamson. While in this post he devised the revenue survey and assessment system. He was employed in its organisation in the Poona, Ahmednagar, and Nasik districts, and the Southern Mahratta country, from 1835 till 1845, when he visited England on furlough. He there married Jessy Sarah Goldsmid, daughter of Lionel Prager Goldsmid, and sister of Major-general Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., by whom he had four sons and a daughter. Returning to India in 1847 as private secretary to Sir George Clerk, the governor of Bombay, he became in the following year secretary to the Bombay government in the revenue and financial departments, and chief secretary in 1854. His health broke down under his unsparing labours in the public service, and he died at Cairo on 3 Jan. 1855.

The tenure of Western India generally is ryotwari, that is, the state is universal landlord, and the peasantry hold under it direct. But, owing to the obsoleteness of the assessments and system of former native governments, and a general fall of prices, the rents had become exorbitant, even in favourable seasons. Annual remissions, determined on annual crop inspections made by ill-paid native officials, had thus become the rule. Arrears nevertheless accumulated, corruption, extortion, and even torture, were fostered, the rates fixed on the better soils were gradually lowered, while those on the poorer became enhanced, and these rates were chargeable on areas which, through corruption or loss of record, were generally incorrect. Agricultural stock and capital were thus depleted, thousands emigrated, the residue were poverty-stricken and despairing, while the revenue barely covered the cost of collection. Goldsmid's insight and energy introduced a system the details of which were perfected by the able young men whom he drew round him, including Lieutenant (afterwards Sir George) Wingate, Bartle Frere [q. v.], Lieutenants (now Generals) Davidson, Francis, and Anderson. The 'survey' comprised all the lands in every village, which were divided into separate 'fields' of a size to be tilled by one pair of bullocks, defined by boundary marks, which it was made penal to remove, and clearly indicated upon readily obtainable maps. Each field was then classified accord-

ing to the intrinsic capabilities of its various portions, and placed in one of nine or more classes, the whole work being carried out by a trained native staff under strict European test and supervision. The final 'assessment' was the personal work of Goldsmid, Wingate, or some other of the 'superintendents' whom they instituted. Individual villages were not separately dealt with, but, after careful appraisement of climate, agricultural skill, distance of markets, means of communication, and past range of prices, a maximum rate was fixed for groups of villages, from which the rent for each field could be deduced by means of the classification. The assessment was then guaranteed against enhancement for thirty years, and all improvements effected during the term were secured to the holder. He could relinquish or increase his holding, and had a right to continue his tenure at the end of the term upon accepting the revised assessment to be then imposed.

This system, formulated in 'Joint Reports' by Goldsmid and Wingate in 1840, and by them and Davidson in 1847, was firmly established by acts of the Bombay legislature in 1865–8 and incorporated in the Bombay revenue code of 1879. It has long since been applied to the whole of the lands in the Bombay presidency which pay assessment to government, and has been extended to innumerable 'exempted' landholders and chiefs at their own request. The Berars and the native state of Mysore have also adopted it. Everywhere the rents have been made less burdensome, cultivation has extended, the revenue has improved, and content has been diffused among the people.

In 1865 Sir Bartle Frere inaugurated a memorial rest-house, erected by subscription, at Decksal, near where Goldsmid's survey had been begun. He spoke emphatically of Goldsmid's nobility of character, 'playful fancy,' and 'inexhaustible wit,' and asserted that neither Sir James Outram nor General John Jacob had a more absolute control over the affections of the natives. With reference to the survey and asssessment, he said 'the name of Mr. Goldsmid will live, in connection with that great work, in the grateful recollections of the simple cultivators of these districts long after the most costly monument we could erect to his memory would have perished.'

[Official correspondence on the Revenue Service and Assessment of the Bombay Presidency, 1850; Survey and Settlement Manual, compiled by order of the Government, Bombay, 1882; Land Assessments of India, Bombay Quarterly Review, July 1855; The Deccan Ryots, by H. Green, 1852; Bombay Times, 20 Feb. 1855; Speech by Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, 4 Oct. 1864; personal knowledge.] T. C. H.

GOLDSMID, Sir ISAAC LYON (1778–1859), financier and philanthropist, of Jewish race and religion, was born in London on 13 Jan. 1778. His father, Asher Goldsmid, a bullion broker, was brother of Abraham Goldsmid [q. v.] Isaac Goldsmid, after a careful education, entered the firm of Mocatta & Goldsmid, bullion brokers to the Bank of England and to the East India Company. As bullion broker he was then, *ipso facto*, a member of the Stock Exchange, where up till 1828 only twelve Jewish brokers were admitted. He married, on 29 April 1804, Isabel, daughter of Abraham Goldsmid, his father's brother. As a financier Goldsmid gradually rose to considerable eminence and ultimately amassed a large fortune. His most extensive financial operations were connected with Portugal, Brazil, and Turkey, and for his services in settling an intricate monetary dispute between Portugal and Brazil he was created by the Portuguese government Baron da Palmeira in 1846. Goldsmid was, however, much more than a mere financier. The main effort of his life was spent in the cause of Jewish emancipation; he was also a prominent worker for unsectarian education and social reforms. 'He was closely allied,' says Mr. Hyde Clarke, 'with the utilitarian and, at that time, radical school.' He took a prominent part in the foundation, in 1825, of University College, then called the University of London. While success was still doubtful, Goldsmid gave the necessary impetus by a prompt acquisition of the desired site in Gower Street 'at his own risk and that of two colleagues, Mr. John Smith and Mr. Benjamin Shaw, whom he persuaded to join in the responsibility' (*University College Report* for 1859). In 1834 he gave energetic help in the establishment of the University College or North London Hospital, and served as its treasurer from 1839 till 1857. With Mrs. Elizabeth Fry and Peter Bedford, Goldsmid was a zealous fellow-worker for the reform of the penal code and the improvement of prisons. Robert Owen, the socialist, in his autobiography, speaks of his long intimacy with Goldsmid and the interest he displayed in the system of New Lanark (*Life of Robert Owen*, 1857, i. 150).

The cause of Jewish emancipation had Goldsmid's entire devotion. Through his unflagging energy the Jewish Disabilities Bill was introduced by Sir (then Mr.) Robert Grant [q. v.] in 1830. The bill was thrown out in the House of Commons on its second reading, but was reintroduced in the reformed parliament in 1833, when it was passed by large ma-

jorities. For many subsequent years the bill was rejected in the upper house. Nevertheless it was Goldsmid's exertions in the early years of the struggle, whereby many prominent liberal members of both houses and a few conservatives were induced to take a warm interest in the question, that ultimately secured its success. In 1833 the bill was so closely connected with his name that Sir Robert Inglis declared that 'the title of the bill ought to be "a bill to enable an hon. gentleman to come from the lobby into the body of the house"' (HANSARD, *Parl. Debates*, July 1833, p. 1079). Goldsmid's public services and his labours for the Jews Disabilities Bill brought him into relations with several liberal statesmen. Besides the original mover of the bill, Sir R. Grant, there was no more zealous friend of Goldsmid and his cause than the third Lord Holland. When, in 1841, Goldsmid's name was included among the baronets created by Lord Melbourne's outgoing ministry, the distinction, then for the first time conferred upon a Jew, was greatly due to the well-known wish of Lord Holland, who had died in the previous year. Goldsmid died on 27 April 1859. His son Francis Henry [q. v.] succeeded to the baronetcy. His eldest daughter, ANNA MARIA GOLDSMID (1805–1889), philanthropist, was educated under Thomas Campbell, the poet; was the friend of Lord Brougham, Robert Owen, Mendelssohn, and Sir Moses Montefiore; gave large sums to charity, and was deeply interested in educational questions. She died 8 Feb. 1889, aged 84, leaving some of Campbell's manuscripts to the British Museum. She published the following translations: 1. 'Twelve Sermons,' by Salomon Gotthold (1839). 2. 'Developments of the Religious Idea in Judaism,' by Philippsohn (1855). 3. 'The Deicides. Analysis of the Life of Jesus by J. Cohen of Marseilles' (1872). 4. 'Educational Code of Prussia,' 1872 (*Times*, 19 Feb. 1889; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[Memoir of Sir Isaac Goldsmid, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, in Banker's Mag. June 1859, pp. 375–82, July 1859, pp. 449–57, April 1860, pp. 220–4; Jewish Chronicle, 6 May and 17 June 1859; private information.] C. G. M.

GOLDSMITH, FRANCIS (1613–1655), translator of Grotius, son and heir of Francis Goldsmith of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, and grandson of Sir Francis Goldsmith of Crayford, Kent, was born on 25 March 1613, and entered the Merchant Taylors' school in September 1627, during the mastership of Dr. Nicholas Gray. He became a gentleman-commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1629, but migrated to St. John's College, where he took his degree. On leaving Oxford he entered at Gray's Inn and studied law for some years, but finally retreated to his estate at Ashton in Northamptonshire. He married Mary, the daughter of Richard Scott of Little Lees, Essex, and by her had two sons and one daughter, Catherine. He died on 29 Aug. 1655, and is buried with his wife and daughter in Ashton Church. G. Baker (*Hist. of Northamptonshire*, ii. 127) gives the inscriptions on their graves. Goldsmith occupied his leisure by translating portions of the works of Hugo Grotius. In 1647 there appeared in London 'Hugonis Grotii Baptizatorum Puerorum Institutio, Alternis Interrogationibus et Responsionibus,' with a Greek translation by Christopher Wase of King's College, Cambridge, and an English translation by Goldsmith. The book, which was to be used at Eton, has a Latin dedication by Nicholas Gray to John Hales, and an epistle in English, also by Gray, 'to his loving and beloved scholars,' Goldsmith and Wase. The fourth edition in 1655 contained portraits of Grotius and Goldsmith. There were editions in 1662 and 1668. In 1652 Goldsmith published 'Hugo Grotius his Sophompaneas, or Joseph. A Tragedy, with Annotations. By Francis Goldsmith, Esq.,' 8vo, n. d. At the end of the tragedy, which takes up forty-two pages, come more than fifty pages of annotations, 'gleaned out of the rich crops of Grotius and Vossius themselves,' added 'for the satisfaction of the Printer . . . to increase the bulk.' The notes close with a translation of the poem, 'Somnium Dramaticum Synesii Junioris, Cognomento Chirosophi.' Then follows a new title, 'Hugo Grotius, his Consolatory Oration to his Father. Translated out of the Latine Verse and Prose. With Epitaphs, &c. By F. G.' The epitaphs indicate that the author lost two sons. An elaborate description of the whole volume, with a specimen of the verse of the translation, is given in Corser's 'Collectanea Anglo-Poetica,' vii. 17.

[Besides the authorities cited see C. J. Robinson's Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 122; Hasted's Kent, i. 208 (where the date of birth is given as 1612); Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 400, 505.] R. B.

GOLDSMITH, HUGH COLVILL (1789–1841), lieutenant in the navy, son of Henry, son of the eldest brother of Oliver Goldsmith the author [q. v.] A brother, Charles Goldsmith, was a commander in the navy (1795–1854). Hugh was born at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on 2 April 1789, and having served his time as a midshipman in the navy was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 27 Jan. 1809. After the peace he seems to

have been employed chiefly in the preventive service, and in 1824 commanded the Nimble revenue cutter on the coast of Cornwall. On 8 April, landing near the headland called Trereen Castle in search of some smuggled goods, he went up to look at the Logan Rock, a rocking stone which weighs about eighty tons; and being told that 'it was not in the power of man to remove it,' he took it into his head to try. Accordingly, when his boat had finished dragging for the suspected goods, he called his men up and tried to move the stone with three handspikes. These were of no avail; they were therefore laid aside, and the nine men, taking hold of the rock by the edge, without great difficulty set it in a rocking motion, which became so great that to try to stop it seemed dangerous, lest it should fall back on the men. So it presently rocked itself off its pivot, falling away about thirty-nine inches, and lying inclined on the adjacent rocks. According to Goldsmith's positive statement, in a letter to his mother written a few days afterwards (*Household Words*, 1852, vi. 234), he had no intention or thought of doing mischief. He did not know of the value placed on the rock by the neighbourhood, and was thunderstruck when he found the uproar that his deed occasioned. As soon, however, as he realised the way in which his exploit was regarded, he determined to do what he could to replace the stone. The admiralty lent him tackles, sheers, capstans, and men. The work began on 29 Oct., and on Tuesday, 2 Nov., the stone was again in its place, rocking as before, though whether better or worse is disputed. Lithographed views of the process of replacing the stone were published at Penzance in 1824. Many common statements about the matter are authoritatively denied. Goldsmith was never promoted, and as lieutenant commanding the Megæra died at sea off St. Thomas in the West Indies on 8 Oct. 1841.

[Gent. Mag. 1824, vol. xciv. pt. i. pp. 363, 430; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 184; Household Words, vi. 234; Stockdale's Excursion (small edition), p. 184; The Golden Chersonese, or the Logan Rock Restored, by an Officer of the Royal Navy (Penzance, 1824, 12mo), is a detailed and somewhat technical account of the restoration.] J. K. L.

GOLDSMITH, LEWIS (1763?–1846), political writer and journalist, was of Portuguese-Jewish extraction, and was probably born at Richmond, Surrey. He is said to have been educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Though trained for the legal profession in a solicitor's office in London, he never practised in England. An ardent sympathiser with the French revolution, and a freemason initiated into the mysteries of the Illuminati, he was in Germany in 1792, witnessed the recapture of Frankfort by the Hessians, and was denounced, as he says, by the British ambassador for arrest, but, having received timely warning, repaired to Hamburg, and thence to Poland. He was a spectator of the struggle of 1793, was commissioned by Kosciusko to write to Lord Stanhope and to a Mr. S. (Sheridan?) soliciting British intervention, and on the suppression of the Polish rising went to Holland. He is said to have been connected with the 'Albion,' a newspaper friendly to France, started in 1799, but his name does not appear in it. In 1801 he published 'The Crimes of Cabinets, or a Review of the Plans and Aggressions for Annihilating the Liberties of France, and the Dismemberment of her Territories.' Apprehensive of a prosecution for this attack upon the war with France, he went to Paris in the summer of 1802, intending to start an English magazine, and returned to London to confer with booksellers, but was asked by Otto, with whom he was on intimate terms, to go back to Paris and dissuade the government from demanding the muzzling of the English press. Talleyrand there introduced him to Napoleon, by arrangement with whom he established 'The Argus, or London reviewed in Paris.' The title was evidently borrowed from his friend Sampson Perry's 'Argus,' which Perry, on retiring to France in 1792, contemplated continuing at Paris. It appeared three times a week, and aimed at circulation in England. Goldsmith states that in February 1803, on refusing to insert articles vilifying the English royal family and government, he was arrested, was incarcerated for forty-eight hours in a loathsome cell, was then taken to Dieppe in the hope that Peltier would be given up in exchange for him, and had just cleared the harbour when counter orders arrived, whereupon he was taken back to Paris, and was invited to resume the editorship. This he declined, but he accepted a mission to bribe German statesmen, and to obtain from the future Louis XVIII a renunciation of claims on France in return for the throne of Poland. On Louis's refusal, Goldsmith says he received fresh instructions to kidnap him, and to kill him if he resisted, which instructions he disobeyed, but remained some months at Warsaw, and conveyed a warning to Louis that his life was not safe, whereupon the prince quitted the town. Goldsmith, though reproached by Napoleon for not executing this 'mission of blood,' was still employed by him, was once entrusted with two million

francs to be employed in bribery, and was compelled to follow Napoleon to Boulogne, in order that Austria might be deluded by the pretended expedition against England. He was present at the battle of Eylau, and his occasional missions lasted from February 1803 to June 1807. During this period he was interpreter to the Paris tribunals, and in 1805 he prepared a French translation of Blackstone, which, though inadvertently commended by the 'Moniteur,' was angrily suppressed by Napoleon. Long anxious to leave France, he was allowed in 1809 to embark at Dunkirk in a vessel bound for America, which, however, landed him at Dover. In England he 'suffered some temporary inconvenience and restraint [imprisonment in Tothill Fields], but had reason to be satisfied with the treatment of the English government, and to thank God that he was born within the pale of the English constitution.' By this time he had become effectually cured of his sympathies with republicanism, and had formed a rooted antipathy to Napoleon and his plans. He became a notary in London, published in 1809 an 'Exposition of the Conduct of France towards America,' and in January 1811 established a Sunday newspaper, 'The Anti-Gallican Monitor and Anti-Corsican Chronicle,' which, with altered titles ('Anti-Corsican Monitor' in 1814, and 'British Monitor' in 1818), was continued till 1825. Goldsmith's denunciations, not only of the French revolution, but of English sympathisers, provoked fierce recriminations. He had cross actions for libel with Perry, who, he says, was suborned by Napoleon to give garbled extracts from his correspondence during his missions. Perry, being shown to be the aggressor, was awarded a farthing damages, whereupon Goldsmith dropped his own suit. His proposal in 1811 for a subscription for setting a price on Napoleon's head was brought before the House of Lords by Earl Grey, was reprobated by the government, who promised if possible to bring the author to condign punishment, and was consequently abandoned. Goldsmith, however, subsequently issued an appeal to the Germans in favour of tyrannicide. In 1811 he published the 'Secret History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte,' and 'Recueil des Manifestes, or a Collection of the Decrees, &c., of Napoleon Bonaparte,' and in 1812 the 'Secret History of Bonapart's Diplomacy.' The charges of debauchery and unscrupulousness brought by him against Napoleon have found at least partial credence with recent writers. Napoleon certainly winced under these attacks, and, according to Goldsmith, offered him 200,000*l.* in 1812 to discontinue them. About 1813 Goldsmith was introduced to Louis XVIII, whose restoration he warmly advocated. In 1814 he translated Carnot's 'Memorial,' and in 1815 he published 'An Appeal to the Governments of Europe on the necessity of bringing Napoleon Bonaparte to a public trial.' After Waterloo he advocated an alliance with France as England's natural ally, and declared that the three Eastern powers, the partitioners of Poland, had in a great degree deserved his early strictures. He visited Paris in May 1818, and again in November 1819, when a French paper denounced him as having calumniated the army in his 'Cabinet of Bonaparte.' Goldsmith repudiated the French translation of that book as containing interpolations and blunders, but found it necessary to recross the Channel. His newspaper, latterly a warm supporter of Robert Owen, having been given up 3 April 1825, Goldsmith returned to Paris, where, his disclaimer of the translation being accepted, or resentments having died out, he suffered no molestation. He was interpreter to the Tribunal of Commerce till 1831, founded the short-lived Paris 'Monitor,' and published in 1832 'Statistics of France,' so good a digest that a French translation appeared the following year. In 1837 his only child, Georgiana, married Lord Lyndhurst [see COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, the younger]. A sketch of Barère, with whom he was intimate in 1802–9, which appeared in the 'Times' of 1841, is attributed to Goldsmith by Barère's biographer, Carnot. He died of paralysis at Paris on 6 Jan. 1846. The 'Times' stated that he was seventy-three or seventy-four, but contemporaries describe him as in extreme old age. He had latterly been solicitor to the British embassy, and had charge of the letters and packages for English residents, which in those days of high postage were franked to the embassy.

[Biographical matter scattered over his newspaper and pamphlets; Parl. Hist. 24 June 1811; Biog. des Hommes Vivants, 1817.] J. G. A.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER (1728–1774), poet, second son and fifth child of Charles Goldsmith, by his wife, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Oliver Jones, master of the diocesan school at Elphin, was born at Pallas, near Ballymahon, Longford, 10 Nov. 1728 (PRIOR, i. 14). Charles Goldsmith, married in 1718, was at this time curate to the rector of Kilkenny West. He also farmed a few fields. His other children were Margaret (*b.* 1719); Catherine, born 13 Jan. 1721 (Mrs. Hodson); Henry, born 9 Feb. 1722 or 1723, died in May 1768; Jane, born before Oliver; Maurice, born 7 July 1736; Charles, born 16 Aug. 1737; and John, born 1740. In 1730 Charles

Goldsmith became rector of Kilkenny West and settled at Lissoy. Oliver learnt his letters from a Mrs. Delap, who thought him 'impenetrably stupid.' When six years old he was sent to the village school kept by an old soldier, Thomas Byrne, described in the 'Deserted Village.' Goldsmith, though bad at his lessons, read chapbooks, listened to the ballads of the peasantry, and made his first attempts at rhyme. His sister, Mrs. Hodson, says that he was always scribbling verses before he could write legibly (*Percy Memoir*, p. 4). A bad attack of small-pox, which left a permanent disfigurement, interrupted his schooling, and he was afterwards placed under a Mr. Griffin at Elphin school, where he began to be noticed for his cleverness. His father's means were strained by the cost of keeping the eldest son Henry at a classical school. Relations now came forward and enabled Oliver to be placed about 1739 at a school in Athlone; whence, two years later, he was moved to the school of Patrick Hughes in Edgeworthstown, Longford. The local poets, O'Carolan and Lawrence Whyte, whose songs were popular in the country, are supposed to have interested Goldsmith, who was now showing decided promise. When finally going home he was sent (as his sister says) by a Tony Lumpkin of the district to a gentleman's house on pretence that it was an inn. The incident suggested, if it is not derived from, the plot of 'She stoops to conquer' (Prior, i. 47; cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1820, p. 620). His brother Henry had married early, after obtaining a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, and set up a school near his father. One of Henry's pupils, the son of a rich neighbour, Daniel Hodson, privately married his sister Catherine. The elder Goldsmith, to show that he had not been intriguing for a rich son-in-law, engaged to pay a marriage portion of 400*l.* to his daughter. The sum, which was double the annual income of the rectory, made economy necessary. It was therefore decided that Oliver should go to Trinity as a sizar, his brother having been a pensioner. He was only induced to submit by the persuasion of Thomas Contarine, husband of his father's sister, who had already helped to educate him and was a friend through life. Goldsmith was entered at Trinity College 11 June 1744. He was a contemporary, but probably not an acquaintance, of Edmund Burke. His tutor was the Rev. Theaker Wilder, an able mathematician and a man of some good qualities, but always harsh, and at times brutal. Goldsmith felt the humiliations of a sizar's position, and disliked the mathematical and logical studies. His father died early in 1747. By the help of Contarine and other relations he was able to struggle on, but he had often to pawn his books, and occasionally earned a little by writing street-ballads which he sold for 5*s.* apiece. In May 1747 he was admonished for abetting a riot, in which some bailiffs were ducked in the college cistern, the four ringleaders being expelled. In June 1747 he tried for a scholarship, and though he failed obtained a Smyth exhibition of about 30*s.* a year. He gave a supper and a dance to celebrate his success, when his tutor entered the room in a rage and administered 'personal chastisement.' Goldsmith sold his books and ran away to Cork, but want of funds compelled him to return to his brother Henry, who patched up a reconciliation with the tutor.

His later career, though not distinguished, was so far successful that he obtained the B.A. degree 27 Feb. 1749. A pane of glass on which he had scrawled his name is now preserved in the manuscript room of Trinity College. His brother was still living at Pallas; his mother was in a small house at Ballymahon; and his sister, Mrs. Hodson, with her husband at Lissoy. His mother died in 1770, blind and poor. Prior (ii. 299) sufficiently refutes a story told by Northcote (*Life of Reynolds*, i. 211) which suggests a want of feeling in her son's conduct. Goldsmith for some time led an unsettled life, occasionally helping in his brother's school, or joining in sport with his brother-in-law. He declined to take orders, or, according to one story, the bishop to whom he presented himself had heard of college pranks or was shocked by his 'scarlet breeches.' He haunted the inn at Ballymahon, told stories, played the flute, and threw the hammer at village sports. His uncle Contarine got him a tutorship with a Mr. Flinn. Tired of this, he started, provided with a horse and 30*l.*; sold the horse at Cork to pay for a passage to America. Then he missed his ship, and after various adventures got home without a penny, and with a wretched hack in place of his horse. Prior (i. 119) gives a letter from Goldsmith containing this story, which, however, reads suspiciously like the fragment of a novel. Contarine next supplied Goldsmith with 50*l.* to start as a lawyer in London; and Goldsmith returned after losing the money at a Dublin gaming-house. At last, by the help of his uncle, brother, and sister, he was enabled to start for Edinburgh to study medicine. He arrived there in the autumn of 1752. On 13 Jan. 1753 he became a member of a students' club called 'The Medical Society.' He sang Irish songs, told good stories, made many friends, and wrote

letters which already show his characteristic style. He made a trip to the highlands in the spring of 1753, but the Scots and their country were not very congenial to his tastes. He speaks with respect of Alexander Monro, the professor of anatomy, but soon decided to finish his studies on the continent. At the end of 1753 he started, intending to go to Paris and Leyden. He was released by two friends, Sleigh and Lauchlan Macleane [q. v.], from a debt incurred on behalf of a friend, and sailed for Bordeaux. The ship was driven into Newcastle, where Goldsmith went ashore with some companions, and the whole party was arrested on suspicion of having been enlisting for the French service in Scotland. Goldsmith was in prison for a fortnight, during which the ship sailed and was lost with all the crew. He found another ship sailing for Rotterdam, took a passage and went to Leyden. Here he was befriended by a fellow-countryman named Ellis. He soon set off on a fresh journey, stimulated perhaps by the precedent of Baron Holberg (1684–1754), whose travels he describes in his 'Polite Learning' (ch. v.) Ellis lent him a small sum, which he spent upon some bulbs for his uncle Contarine. He started with 'one clean shirt' and next to no money.

The accounts given of his travels are of doubtful authenticity. They have been constructed from the story of George Primrose in the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' assumed to be autobiographical from occasional hints in his books, and from reports of his conversation and missing letters. Goldsmith probably amused himself with travellers' tales, taken too seriously by his friends. He started about February 1755; his biographers trace him to Louvain, to Paris, Strasburg, Germany, and Switzerland; thence to Italy, where he is supposed to have visited Venice, and to have studied at Padua for 'six months' (*Works*, 1812, i. 36), to Carinthia (mentioned in the 'Traveller'), and back through France to England, landing at Dover 1 Feb. 1756. He is said to have acted as tutor to a stingy pupil, either from Paris to Switzerland, or from Geneva to Marseilles; but he travelled chiefly on foot, paying for the hospitality of peasants by playing on his flute. In Italy, where every peasant played better than himself, he supported himself by disputing at universities or convents. It seems very improbable that Goldsmith could have disputed to any purpose, or that disputation was then at all profitable. Perhaps the anecdote was suggested by 'the Admirable Crichton.' He is reported to have taken the M.B. degree at Louvain (Glover), or again at Padua (M'Donnell in Prior, ii. 346). He says in his 'Polite Learning' (ch. viii.) and 'Percy' that he had heard chemical lectures in Paris, and in No. 2 of the 'Bee' he describes the acting of Mlle. Clairon. In the 'Animated Nature' (v. 207) he speaks of walks round Paris, of having flushed woodcocks on the Jura in June and July, and of having seen the Rhine frozen at Schaffhausen. He speaks of hearing Voltaire talk in 'his house at Monrion,' near Lausanne, and in his 'Life of Voltaire' gives a detailed account of a conversation at Paris between Voltaire, Diderot, and Fontenelle. Voltaire was certainly in Switzerland during the whole of 1755, and Goldsmith may have seen him at Monrion; but Diderot was certainly at Paris; Fontenelle, then aged 98, could not possibly have taken the part described by Goldsmith; and the conversation, for which Goldsmith vouches, must be set down as pure fiction. He was no doubt in Switzerland, Padua, and Paris; but all details are doubtful.

He reached London in great destitution. Stories are told that he tried acting (probably an inference from his 'Adventures of a Strolling Player' in the 'British Magazine'), and that he was usher in a country school (T. Campbell, *Historical Survey of South of Ireland*, pp. 286–9). He became assistant to a chemist named Jacob on Fish Street Hill. After a time he met his friend Dr. Sleigh, who received him kindly, and he managed to set up as a physician in Bankside, Southwark. He told a friend (Prior, i. 215) that he 'was doing very well;' but his dress was tarnished and his shirt a fortnight old. Reynolds (*ib.*) repeated an anecdote of the pains which he took to carry his hat so as to conceal a patch in his coat. From the statement of an old Edinburgh friend (Dr. Farr) it appears that he had written a tragedy, which he had shown to Richardson, and that he had a scheme for travelling to Mount Sinai, to decipher the 'written mountains.' A salary of 30*l.* per annum had been left for the purpose. Boswell says that he had been a corrector of the press, possibly to Richardson. About the end of 1756 he became usher in a school at Peckham kept by Dr. Milner, a dissenting minister, whose daughter and one of whose pupils, Samuel Bishop, preserved a few traditions of his flute-playing, his fun with the boys, and his pecuniary imbecility. Milner's son had known Goldsmith at Edinburgh, and Dr. Milner wanted an assistant, on account of an illness which proved fatal not long after (*Percy Memoir*, p. 45). At Milner's house he met a bookseller named Griffiths, proprietor of the 'Monthly Review,' one of the chief periodicals of the day. Early in 1757 he agreed to lodge with Griffiths, and work for the review

at an 'adequate salary.' He contributed many miscellaneous articles from April to September 1757, the last being a review of Gray's 'Odes' in September 1757. He also reviewed Home's 'Douglas,' Burke's 'On the Sublime and Beautiful,' Smollett's 'History,' and Wilkie's 'Epigoniad.' Both Griffiths and his wife edited his papers remorselessly, and Goldsmith became disgusted. He probably contributed to other papers, and was engaged in a translation of the 'Memoirs of Jean Marteilhe' of Bergerac, which was published by Griffiths and Dilly in February 1758. After leaving Griffiths he returned for a time to Dr. Milner. A letter to his brother-in-law, Hodson, of December 1757 says that he was making a shift to live by a 'very little practice as a physician, and a very little reputation as a poet.' His younger brother Charles was paying him a visit, prompted by an erroneous impression of his prosperity, which soon terminated. Three letters, written in August 1758 to friends in Ireland, show that he was trying to get subscribers for his essay 'On the Present State of Taste and Literature in Europe,' which was then going through the press. He was still hoping to obtain an appointment as physician and surgeon to a factory on the coast of Coromandel. The appointment was obtained through Milner. He would have a salary of 100*l.* a year, and the practice was worth 1,000*l.* His book was to pay for his passage. On 21 Dec. 1758 he was examined at Surgeons' Hall for a certificate as 'hospital mate' and found 'not qualified.' Although his hopes of the Indian appointment survived for a time (Prior, i. 297), he was henceforth doomed to be a literary hack.

Goldsmith had borrowed a suit of clothes from Griffiths in order to appear decently before his examiners. He contributed in return four articles to the December number of the 'Monthly Review' to show his gratitude. Goldsmith was driven to pawn these clothes, and Griffiths suspected him of having also disposed of some books which (as Goldsmith declared) were not pawned, but were 'in the custody of a friend from whom he had borrowed some money.' A letter to Griffiths promising repayment (Prior, i. 286) in January 1759 appears to have led to some reconciliation. Goldsmith wrote a catchpenny 'Life of Voltaire,' for which Griffiths paid 20*l.*, and which was advertised for publication in February. It ultimately came out in the 'Lady's Magazine' (edited by Goldsmith) in 1761. An attack upon Goldsmith, however, appeared in the 'Monthly Review' on the appearance of his 'Polite Literature,' written by Kenrick, who had succeeded him as writer of all work for Griffiths. Although some apology was afterwards made, cordiality was never restored.

Goldsmith had now taken a lodging in 12 Green Arbour Court, between the Old Bailey and Fleet Market, a small yard approached by 'Breakneck Steps.' A print of it is in the 'European Magazine' for January 1803 (partially reproduced in Forster, 1877, i. 154). The court was destroyed by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (for a description see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. vii. 233). Here he used to collect the children to dance to his flute, and made friends with a clever watchmaker. He was beginning to win some reputation as a writer. The 'Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe' appeared in April 1759. The information is, of course, acquired for the nonce. The book shows pessimistic views as to the state of literature, which is naturally attributed to the inadequate remuneration of authors. It attracted some notice, and some useful visitors came to Green Arbour Court. Among them was Thomas Percy [q.v.], afterwards bishop of Dromore, who had been introduced to Goldsmith by James Grainger [q.v.], a contributor to the 'Monthly Review.' Percy was collecting materials for the 'Reliques,' and Goldsmith shared his love of old ballads. Percy found only one chair in Goldsmith's room, and a neighbour sent a child during his visit to borrow 'a chamberpot full of coals.' Smollett, another acquaintance, was at this time connected with the 'Critical Review,' to which Goldsmith contributed a few articles in 1757–9, and in 1760 started the 'British Magazine,' for which Goldsmith also wrote. He was employed on three periodicals started in this year, the 'Lady's Magazine,' the 'Bee,' and the 'Busybody,' of which the first numbers appeared on 1, 6, and 9 Oct. 1759 respectively. The 'Bee' only lasted through eight weekly numbers, of which Goldsmith was the principal if not the sole author. His contributions to the 'British Magazine' in 1760 are said to have included 'The History of Mrs. Stanton,' which has been regarded as the germ of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Mr. Austin Dobson, with apparent reason, doubts the authorship. He left the 'British Magazine' for a time to edit the 'Lady's Magazine,' but appears to have afterwards contributed a series of articles on the 'Belles-Lettres,' which began in July 1761, and continued with intervals until 1763. Another periodical to which he contributed was Dodd's 'Christian Magazine.'

Goldsmith had formed a more important connection with John Newbery, bookseller, in St. Paul's Churchyard. He is mentioned

in the 'Vicar of Wakefield' (ch. xviii.) as the 'philanthropic bookseller' who has 'written so many little books for children.' Newbery started the 'Public Ledger,' a newspaper of which the first number appeared 12 Jan. 1760. He engaged Goldsmith for 100*l.* a year to contribute papers twice a week. Johnson was at the same time writing the 'Idler' for another paper of Newbery's, the 'Universal Chronicle.' The first of Goldsmith's papers, called the 'Chinese Letters,' appeared on 24 Jan. They continued during the year, in which ninety-eight letters appeared in all. He afterwards used some of them, together with his 'Life of Voltaire,' in the 'Lady's Magazine,' which occupied much of his time in 1761.

The 'Chinese Letters,' which were printed in 2 vols. 12mo in 1762 as 'The Citizen of the World,' raised Goldsmith's reputation. He inserted some of his other anonymous essays. They contain many descriptions of character, which, if surpassed by himself, were surpassed by no other writer of the time. His position improved as his reputation rose, and he moved in 1760 to superior lodgings at No. 6 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, where he lodged with one of Newbery's connections. He had paid a compliment to Johnson in the fifth number of the 'Bee,' and on 31 May 1761 Johnson came to a supper at Goldsmith's lodgings, dressed with scrupulous neatness, because, as he told Percy, he had heard that he had been quoted by Goldsmith as a precedent for slovenly habits. Goldsmith was generally more inclined to lavishness in the matter of tailors' bills. About this time, on the accession of Bute to office (Prior, i. 383), Goldsmith is said to have memorialised him, asking to be sent to the East to make scientific inquiries. He also applied to Garrick to recommend him for the secretaryship of the Society of Arts, which was vacant in 1760. Garrick refused in consequence of passages by Goldsmith in 'Polite Literature' reflecting upon his theatrical management (*ib.* p. 379).

During 1762 Goldsmith did various pieces of hackwork for Newbery. He wrote a pamphlet on the Cock Lane ghost for 3*l.* 3*s.*; a 'History of Mecklenburgh,' the country of the new queen, Charlotte; and he began a 'Compendium of Biography,' based upon Plutarch's 'Lives.' Seven volumes appeared during the year, the last two volumes of which were probably compiled by a hack named Collyer. Goldsmith's health was weak at this period, and he visited Bath, paying for his expenses, it is to be hoped, by a life of Nash (published 14 Oct. 1762), for which he received fourteen guineas. Prior estimates his whole income for 1762 at under 120*l.*

At the end of 1762 he moved to Islington. Newbery occupied a room in the old tower of Canonbury House in that parish (description and engraving in Welsh, *A Bookseller of the last Century*, p. 46); and Goldsmith lodged with a Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, paying 50*l.* a year for his board and lodging. He worked for Newbery at a variety of odd jobs, writing prefaces, correcting the press, and so forth, though Newbery's advances during the year previous to October 1763 exceeded the amount due for 'Copy of different kinds,' namely, 63*l.*, by 48*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, for which Goldsmith gave a promissory note dated 11 Oct. 1763. On 17 Dec. he borrowed twenty-five guineas from Newbery. According to one story he needed the money for an excursion to Yorkshire, in the course of which the 'Vicar of Wakefield' was suggested by some incident. He was absent from Islington, as his bills show, during the first quarter of 1764. 'A History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son,' in 2 vols. 12mo, for which Goldsmith received some 50*l.* (Prior, i. 498), appeared in June 1764 anonymously, and was attributed to many eminent writers. About this time he became one of the original nine members of Johnson's famous club which met during his life at the Turk's Head, Gerrard Street, Soho. Hawkins, an original member, says that 'we' considered him 'as a mere literary drudge.' The election was no doubt due to Johnson's good opinion, who told Boswell in June 1763 that Goldsmith was 'one of the first men we now have as an author.' The opinion, then esoteric, became general on the publication of the 'Traveller,' 19 Dec. 1764, inscribed to his brother Henry, to whom he had sent some portions from Switzerland. Four editions appeared during 1765, a fifth in 1768, a sixth (the last revised by the author) in 1770, and a ninth in 1774. He received twenty guineas for it on publication, and probably an additional twenty guineas on its success. Johnson declared in the 'Critical Review' that it would not be easy to find its equal since the death of Pope. He also contributed a few lines ('nine,' as he told Boswell), and was therefore supposed to have written more. The 'Traveller' owes something to Johnson's own didactic poems, and something to Addison's 'Letter from Italy.' But Johnson's eulogy is fully deserved, and the 'Traveller' is still among the most perfect examples of its style. The 'Traveller' brought him the acquaintance of Robert Nugent (afterwards Viscount Clare), and it seems that Nugent introduced him to the Earl of Northumberland, lord-

lieutenant of Ireland from April 1763 till April 1765. Hawkins (*Johnson*, p. 419) states that Northumberland offered to help Goldsmith in Ireland, and that this 'idiot in the affairs of the world' only recommended his brother Henry, and preferred for himself to depend upon the booksellers. His lamentable indifference, says this stern censor, confined him to one patron (Lord Clare), whom he occasionally visited. Northumberland (to whom Goldsmith's friend Percy was chaplain) did not return to Ireland, and therefore, perhaps, did nothing for Goldsmith. Percy (p. 66) says that Goldsmith was confused on this or some other occasion by mistaking the groom of the chambers for the nobleman. In any case, Goldsmith continued to be on friendly terms with him, and sent his ballad 'Edwin and Angelina' to the Countess of Northumberland, for whose amusement it was privately printed. A spiteful charge made against him in 1767 by Kenrick of stealing from Percy's 'Friar of Orders Grey' was disposed of by Goldsmith's statement, confirmed by Percy, that 'Edwin and Angelina' was the first written. In 1797 Goldsmith's ballad was asserted to have been taken from a French poem, really a translation from Goldsmith (Prior, ii. 89). The ballad was first published in the 'Vicar of Wakefield.'

A collection of Goldsmith's essays in 1765 proved the growth of his fame, and he tried to take advantage of it by setting up as a physician. The cost of 'purple silk small clothes' and a 'scarlet roquelaure' probably exceeded all that he made by fees. One of his patients preferring the advice of an apothecary to that of her physician, Goldsmith declared that he would prescribe no more (*ib.* ii. 105).

The 'Vicar of Wakefield' was published on 27 March 1766 (first editions described in *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. ix. 68, xi. 268, 371). It had been kept back until the success of the 'Traveller' had raised the author's reputation. Boswell (*Johnson* (Birkbeck Hill), i. 415) tells the story that Johnson was one morning called in by Goldsmith, whose landlady had arrested him for his rent. Johnson found that Goldsmith had a novel ready for press, took it to a publisher, sold it for 60*l.* (or guineas, *ib.* iii. 321), and brought back the sum, which enabled Goldsmith to pay his rent and rate his landlady. The story is told with variations and obvious inaccuracies in Mrs. Piozzi's 'Anecdotes,' p. 119, in Hawkins's 'Life of Johnson,' p. 420, and in Cumberland's 'Memoirs,' i. 372. Cooke, in the 'European Magazine,' gives a rather different version. Boswell's account, carefully taken from Johnson's statement, is no doubt substantially accurate. Some difficulty has arisen from the discovery of Mr. Welsh that Goldsmith sold a third share in the book to Collins, a Salisbury printer, for twenty guineas on 28 Oct. 1762. It seems, however, that the statements may be sufficiently harmonised if we suppose the incident described by Johnson to have taken place in Wine Office Court before the sale to Collins, and that Johnson obtained, not the full price, but an advance on account of an unfinished story. Several minute circumstances show that the book was partly written in 1762, but not completed until a later period (see Austin Dobson, pp. 110–17). The success of this masterpiece was marked and immediate, though its popularity is now greater than it was at first. (An ingenious attempt to identify the scenery with the district in Yorkshire visited by Goldsmith (see above) has been made by Mr. Ford's article in the 'National Review,' May 1883.)

Goldsmith's reputation was now established, and his circumstances improved correspondingly. Upon leaving Islington, he had taken chambers in the Temple; first at Garden Court, afterwards in the King's Bench Walk, and finally on the second floor at 2 Brick Court, where he remained till his death. At different times he took lodgings in the country to work without interruption. In the summer of 1767 he again lodged at Islington, this time in the turret of Canonbury House, and attended convivial meetings at the Crown tavern. At a later period he took lodgings at a farm near Hyde, on the Edgware road, where in 1771–4 he wrote 'She stoops to conquer,' and worked at the 'Animated Nature.' In London his love of society, of masquerades, and probably of gaming, distracted him from regular work. Goldsmith laboured industriously at tasks which brought in regular pay, though not conducive to permanent fame. He appears to have fulfilled his engagements with booksellers with a punctuality hardly to be anticipated from his general habits. In December 1766 appeared a selection of 'Poems for Young Ladies,' for which he received ten guineas; and in April 1767 he had probably 50*l.* (Prior, ii. 130) for two volumes of 'The Beauties of English Poesy,' which gave offence by the inclusion of two indelicate poems of Prior. In 1767 he engaged to write a Roman history, for which Davies offered him 250 guineas. It appeared in May 1769, and its pleasant style gave it a popularity not earned by any severe research. His lives of Parnell and Bolingbroke were published in 1770. In February 1769 he agreed to write a book for

Griffin upon natural history, in eight volumes, for which he was to receive a hundred guineas a volume; and in the following June he wrote an English history (for Davies) for which he was to have five hundred guineas. The English history (chiefly derived from Hume) appeared in August 1771, and he afterwards wrote a small schoolbook on the same subject, which was posthumously published. He wrote a Greek history, for which Griffin paid him 250*l.* in June 1773, though it was not published till two months after his death. The payments for the 'Animated Nature' (the ultimate title of his book on natural history) were completed in June 1772. This, like the two preceding, was posthumously published.

The hackwork had more than the usual merit from the invariable charm of Goldsmith's style. Happily, however, he found time for more permanent work. Early in 1767 he offered his 'Good-natured Man' to Garrick for Drury Lane. Garrick probably retained some resentment against Goldsmith, and doubted the success of the play. A proposal to refer the matter to William Whitehead only led to a quarrel. Goldsmith then offered his play to Colman for Covent Garden (July 1767). It was accepted for Christmas. Garrick in competition brought out Hugh Kelly's sentimental comedy, 'False Delicacy,' and Colman, who meanwhile was reconciled to Garrick, postponed Goldsmith's play till 29 Jan. 1768 (Kelly's being acted a week earlier). The reception was not entirely favourable. The scene with the bailiffs was hissed, and Goldsmith going to the club with Johnson professed to be in high spirits, but when left alone with his friend burst into tears and swore that he would never write again (Piozzi, pp. 244–6). The obnoxious scene being retrenched the play went better, and ran for ten nights. The omitted scene was replaced 'by particular desire' at Covent Garden, 3 March 1773 (Genest, v. 372). Goldsmith made 300*l.* or 400*l.* besides another 100*l.* for the copyright. The popularity of the 'sentimental comedy' seems to have hindered a full appreciation of Goldsmith's fun.

The next triumph of Goldsmith's genius was the 'Deserted Village,' published 26 May 1770, and begun two years previously. It went through five editions at once (for first editions see *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. xi. 491); and the only critical question since raised has been whether it is a little better than the 'Traveller' or not quite so good. Both poems are elegant versions of the popular declamation of the time against luxury and depopulation. Auburn in some degree represents Lissoy, and the story of an old eviction by a General Napier was probably in Goldsmith's mind. Some of the characters are obviously his old friends. But the poem is intended to apply to England; and the attempt to turn poems into a gazetteer is generally illusory. The statement by Glover that he received a hundred guineas and returned it as too much is hardly probable.

'She stoops to conquer' had been written in 1771 at Hyde. It was offered to Colman in 1772. He hesitated till January 1773, when he yielded to the pressure applied by Johnson. Colman's doubts were shared by the actors, some of whom threw up their parts. It was at last performed at Covent Garden 15 March 1773. Johnson led a body of friends, including Burke and Reynolds, to the first night. Cumberland, whose inaccuracies make all his statements doubtful, says that he was of the party, and minutely describes the result (*Memoirs*, i. 367). In any case the success was undeniable. It answered, as Johnson said, the 'great end of comedy, making an audience merry.' When Goldsmith heard from Northcote (then a pupil of Reynolds) that he had laughed 'exceedingly,' 'That,' he replied, 'is all that I require.' The adherents of the sentimental comedy had forgotten the advantages of laughter; and the success of Goldsmith's play led to their discomfiture. It ran for twelve nights, producing 400*l.* or 500*l.* for the author, and was published with a dedication to his staunch supporter, Johnson.

During his later years Goldsmith was widely known and beloved. His most intimate friends appear to have been the Hornecks, who were Devonshire people, and known through Reynolds. The family consisted of a widowed mother, a son Charles, who was in the guards, and two daughters, Catherine, 'Little Comedy,' married in 1771 to Henry William Bunbury [q. v.], and Mary, 'the Jessamy Bride,' who became Mrs. Gwyn, gave recollections to Prior, and died in 1840. In 1770 he took a trip to Paris with Mrs. Horneck and her daughters. In 1771 his old enemy, Kenrick (probably), wrote an insulting letter to the 'London Packet' (24 March), signed 'Tom Tickle,' abusing Goldsmith as an author, and alluding insultingly to his passion for 'the lovely H——k.' Goldsmith went to the shop of the publisher, Evans, and struck him with a cane. Evans returned the blow; a scuffle followed, a broken lamp covered the combatants with oil, and Goldsmith was sent home in a coach. An action was threatened, which Goldsmith compromised by paying 50*l.* to a Welsh charity, while he relieved his feelings by writing a dignified

letter to the papers about the 'licentiousness' of the press. Goldsmith's friendship with Lord Clare is shown by a recorded visit to Clare at Bath in the winter of 1770–1, and by the admirable 'Haunch of Venison,' probably written in the same spring. The most vivid descriptions of Goldsmith in society are, however, to be found in Boswell. That Boswell had some prejudice against Goldsmith, partly due to jealousy of his intimacy with Johnson, talks of him with an absurd affectation of superiority, and dwells too much on his foibles, is no doubt true. The portrait may be slightly caricatured; but the substantial likeness is not doubtful. It would be as ill-judged to dispute Goldsmith's foibles as to assert that Uncle Toby was above a weakness for his hobby. Goldsmith, no doubt, often blundered in conversation; went on without knowing how he should come off (Johnson in Boswell, ii. 196), and displayed ignorance when trying to 'get in and shine.' Reynolds admitted the fact by explaining it as intended to diminish the awe which isolates an author (Northcote, i. 328). On such a question there can be no appeal from the unanimous judgment of contemporaries. But all this is perfectly compatible with his having frequently made the excellent hits reported by Boswell. The statements that he was jealous of the admiration excited by pretty women (cf. Boswell, *Johnson* (Hill), i. 414; Northcote, *Life of Reynolds*; Prior, ii. 290; Forster, ii. 217) or puppet-shows (see Cradock, i. 232, iv. 280) are probably exaggerations or misunderstandings of humorous remarks. But he was clearly vain, acutely sensitive to neglect, and hostile to criticism; fond of splendid garments, as appears from the testimony of his tailors' bills, printed by Prior; and occasionally jealous, so far as jealousy can coexist with absolute guilelessness and freedom from the slightest tinge of malice. His charity seems to have been pushed beyond the limits of prudence, and all who knew him testify to the singular kindliness of his nature. According to Cradock (i. 232) he indulged in gambling. He was certainly not retentive of money; but his extravagance went naturally with an expansive and sympathetic character open to all social impulses.

In 1773 Goldsmith was much interested in a proposed 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.' He drew up a prospectus and had promises of contributions from Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and others. Burney had actually written the article 'Museum.' The booksellers, however, showed a coolness which caused the scheme to drop, and depressed Goldsmith's spirits. Goldsmith was meanwhile anxious, and Cradock noticed that his gaiety was forced. He was in debt and had spent the sum received for his works in advance. His last poem, 'Retaliation,' was probably written in February 1774. It was an answer to some mock-epitaphs composed at a dinner of some of his friends at the St. James's Coffee-house—the exact circumstances being differently stated by Cradock (i. 228) and Cumberland (i. 370), both of whom profess to have been present. Passages of Goldsmith's poem were shown to a few of his friends, but it was not published till after his death. He had gone to Hyde, where he felt ill, returned to London, and on 25 March sent for an apothecary, William Hawes, who afterwards wrote an account of his illness. In spite of Hawes's advice, he doctored himself with James's powder. Hawes called in Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Turton. Turton, thinking that his pulse was worse than it should be, asked whether his mind was at ease. Goldsmith replied 'It is not.' He was, however, calm and sometimes cheerful; but grew weaker and died 4 April 1774. Burke burst into tears at the news, and Reynolds, his most beloved friend, gave up painting for the day. Johnson thought that the fever had been increased by the pressure of debt, and reports that, according to Reynolds, he 'owed not less than 2,000*l*.'

A public funeral was abandoned, and he was buried in the Temple. A monument, with a medallion by Nollekens and the well-known epitaph by Johnson, was erected in Westminster Abbey at the expense of the club. The benchers of the Temple placed a tablet in their church, now removed to the triforium. A stone on the north side of the Temple Church is supposed to mark his burial-place, which is not, however, certainly known. A statue by Foley was erected in 1864 in front of Trinity College, Dublin.

The best portrait of Goldsmith, by Reynolds, is now at Knole Park, Kent. Another, painted by Reynolds for Thrale's gallery at Streatham, was bought by the Duke of Bedford. A copy is in the National Portrait Gallery. A caricature by his friend Bunbury was prefixed to the 'Haunch of Venison.' Another portrait is prefixed to the 'Poetical and Dramatic Works' (1780). A portrait attributed to Hogarth, engraved in Forster's 'Life' (ii. 11), was in the possession of Mr. Studley Martin of Liverpool in 1877.

Of Goldsmith's brothers and sisters (1) Catherine (Mrs. Hodson) survived to give information for the 'Percy Memoir;' her son, Oliver Goldsmith Hodson, came to London about 1770, and lived partly upon his uncle and partly as an apothecary, finally settling

on his father's estate near Athlone; (2) Henry died at Athlone in May 1768; his widow became matron of the Meath infirmary; a daughter, Catherine, died in Dublin about 1803; one son Henry was in the army, settled in Nova Scotia, died at St. John's, New Brunswick, and was father of Hugh Colvill Goldsmith [q. v.]; another son, Oliver, wrote the 'Rising Village,' in imitation of his uncle; (3) Jane married a Mr. Johnstone and died poor in Athlone; (4) Maurice became a cabinet-maker, administered to his brother's will, obtained a small office in 1787 (NICHOLS, *Illustrations*, viii. 238), and died in 1792, leaving a widow but no children; (5) Charles went to the West Indies after the visit to his brother in 1757, and returned to England thirty-four years later; he settled in Somers Town, went to France at the peace of Amiens, returned 'very poor,' and died soon afterwards; he left a widow and two sons, who returned to the West Indies, and a daughter, married in France. Goldsmith's sister Catherine and his brother John probably died young. Percy hoped to get something for the family by publishing the 'Life and Works,' but, after long disputes with publishers nothing, or next to nothing, came of it (FORSTER, *Life*, app. to vol. ii.)

Goldsmith's works are: 1. 'Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe,' 1759, 8vo. 2. 'The Bee; being essays on the most interesting subjects,' 1759 (eight weekly essays, 6 Oct. to 24 Nov.), 12mo. 3. 'History of Mecklenburgh,' 1762. 4. 'The Mystery Revealed, containing a series of transactions and authentic testimonials respecting the supposed Cock Lane Ghost,' 1742 [1762], 8vo. 5. 'The Citizen of the World; or Letters from a Chinese Philosopher residing in London to his Friends in the East,' 2 vols. 12mo, 1762 (from 'Public Ledger,' &c.) 6. 'Life of Richard Nash, of Bath, Esquire,' 1762, 8vo. 7. 'A History of England in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son,' 1764, 2 vols. 12mo. 8. 'The Traveller,' 1765, 4to. 9. 'Essays' (collected from 'The Bee,' &c.), 1765, 8vo. 10. 'The Vicar of Wakefield; a Tale, supposed to be written by himself,' 2 vols. 12mo, 1766; a list of ninety-six editions down to 1886 is given in Mr. Anderson's bibliography appended to Mr. Austin Dobson's 'Goldsmith.' Thirty appeared from 1863 to 1886. 11. 'The Good-natured Man,' a comedy, 1768. 12. 'The Roman History from the Foundation of the City of Rome to the Destruction of the Roman Empire,' 1769, 2 vols. 8vo (abridgment by himself 1772). 13. 'The Deserted Village,' 1770, 4to. 14. 'The Life of Thomas Parnell, compiled from original papers and memoirs,' 1770, 8vo (also prefixed to Parnell's 'Poems,' 1770). 15. 'Life of Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke,' 1770 (also prefixed to Bolingbroke's 'Dissertation on Parties,' 1770). 16. 'The History of England from the Earliest Times to the Death of George II,' 1771, 4 vols. 8vo (abridgment in 1774). 17. 'Threnodia Augustalis' (on death of Princess Dowager of Wales), 1772, 4to. 18. 'She stoops to conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night,' 1774. 19. 'Retaliation, a Poem; including epitaphs on the most distinguished wits of this metropolis,' 1774, 4to (fifth ed., with the Whitefoord 'Postscript,' same year). 20. 'The Grecian History from the Earliest State to the Death of Alexander the Great,' 1774, 2 vols. 8vo. 21. 'An History of the Earth and Animated Nature,' 1774, 8 vols. 8vo. 22. 'The Haunch of Venison, a Poetical Epistle to Lord Clare,' 1776 (with portrait by Bunbury); later edition of same year with alterations from author's manuscript. 23. 'A Survey of Experimental Philosophy considered in its Present State of Improvement,' 1776, 2 vols. 8vo, written in 1765 (see PRIOR, ii. 102, 123). 24. 'The Captivity, an Oratorio,' 1836 (written and sold to Dodsley in 1764; see PRIOR, ii. 9–12). A one-act comedy called 'The Grumbler,' adapted by Goldsmith from Sedley's version of Brueys's three-act comedy 'Le Grondeur,' was performed at Covent Garden on 8 May 1773, but never published. A scene is printed in vol. iv. of 'Miscellaneous Works' by Prior (1837). Prior published from Goldsmith's manuscript 'A History of the Seven Years' War,' 1761, part of which had appeared in the 'Literary Magazine' of 1757–8; as a 'History of our own Times' Goldsmith also wrote a preface to the 'Martial Review, or a General History of the late War,' 1763, which appeared in the 'Reading Mercury.' He edited and annotated 'Poems for Young Ladies' and 'Beauties of English Poesy' in 1767. An 'Art of Poetry' (1762), by Newbery, was only revised by Goldsmith. Some of Newbery's children's books, especially the 'History of Little Goody Two Shoes' (3rd edit. 1766), have been attributed to him. He translated 'Memoirs of a Protestant condemned to the Galleys' ('Jean Marteilhe' of Bergerac), 1758; Formey's 'Concise History of Philosophy,' 1766; and Scarron's 'Comic Romance' (1776). With Joseph Collyer he abridged Plutarch's 'Lives,' 7 vols. 1762. In 1763 he engaged with Dodsley for a series of lives of 'Eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland,' which was never completed. Prefaces and revisions of many other books are mentioned in Newbery's accounts. The 'Histoire de Francis Wills, par l'auteur du "Mi-

nistre de Wakefield"' (1773), of which an English version was published in Sweden in 1799, is spurious. An edition of 'Poems and Plays' appeared at Dublin in 1777, and his 'Poetical and Dramatic Works' in 1780. The best editions of his 'Poetical Works' are the Aldine edition by J. Mitford (1831) and the edition by Bolton Corney (1846). His 'Miscellaneous Works,' with the 'Percy Memoir,' were first published in 1801 (also in 1806, 1812, 1820); Prior's edition, in 4 vols. 8vo, in 1837; Peter Cunningham's, in 4 vols. 8vo, in 1855. The last and fullest collection, edited by J. W. M. Gibbs, is Bell's edition, in 5 vols. 1884–6. For many other editions see the bibliography, by J. P. Anderson, in Mr. Austin Dobson's 'Goldsmith' in 'Great Writers Series,' 1888.

[Johnson undertook to write Goldsmith's life for an edition of his works; the plan fell through from disputes among the booksellers concerned. After Johnson's death Percy, to whom Goldsmith had given some materials, offered to prefix a life to an edition of the poems to be published for the benefit of Goldsmith's relations. He afterwards handed over the task to Thomas Campbell (1733–1795) [q. v.], who drew up a short memoir (with Percy's help) about 1791. Percy added further notes, which were incorporated in the text by his chaplain, Henry Boyd [q. v.] A dispute with the booksellers induced Percy to hand over the completion of the task to Samuel Rose, the friend of Cowper. This memoir, for which Malone also gave hints, was first published with the Miscellaneous Works in 1801 and again in 1806, 1812, 1820. It is generally described as the 'Percy Memoir,' and cited above from the edition prefixed to the works in 1812 (for further statements see preface to Prior's Life, appendix to Forster's Life, vol. ii., and Percy Correspondence in Nichols's Illustrations, vii. 31, 759–95, viii. 82, 237–9). James Prior published a life in 2 vols. 8vo in 1837, which contained a good deal of information carefully collected from surviving relations and others. It was heavily written and has been superseded by John Forster's well-known Life (1st edit. 1848; 6th, 1877). Forster could add little, and replied with some acrimony to Prior's not unnatural complaints on being supplanted; but Forster's book is the more readable. Other authorities are anonymous Life printed for Swan, 1774; Annual Register for 1774, pp. 29–34 (anecdotes by G[lover], an Irish friend); European Magazine, xxiv. 91, 170, 258 (anecdotes by W. Cooke), liii. 373–5 (anecdotes by John Evans on the Milner school), lv. 443; Gent. Mag. (1817), i. 277, (1820), ii. 618–22; Edward Mangin's Essay on Light Reading (1808), pp. 136–50 (letter from Dr. Strean); Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes (1786), pp. 31, 119, 179, 244; Northcote's Life of Reynolds (1818), i. 211, 215, 249, 285–8, 300, 324–33; Hawkins's Life of Johnson, pp. 416–19; Davies's Life of Garrick, vol. ii. chap. xli.; (T. Campbell's) Historical Survey, pp. 286–9; Shaw Mason's Statistical Account of South of Ireland, iii. 356–66; Cradock's Memoirs, i. 33, 224–36, iv. 279–88, 336; Cumberland's Memoirs; Boswell's Johnson (passim); Genest's History of the Stage, v. 189, 365, 372; Colman's Random Records, i. 110–13; Leslie and Taylor's Life of Reynolds; Charles Welsh's A Bookseller of the Last Century, 1885, chap. iii.; Washington Irving's Life is founded upon Prior and Forster. See also Macaulay's Life in Miscellaneous Works (for Encycl. Brit.); W. Black's Life in Men of Letters Series; and Mr. Austin Dobson in Great Writers Series, 1888.] L. S.

GOLDSTUECKER, THEODOR (1821–1872), orientalist, was born of Jewish parents at Königsberg, Prussia, on 18 Jan. 1821. His earlier instruction (1829–36) was received at the Altstädtisches Gymnasium of his native town, where in 1836 he also commenced his university course, attending with especial profit the lectures of Rosenkranz, the Hegelian philosopher, and of Peter von Bohlen in Sanskrit. In 1838 he removed to the university of Bonn, continuing his oriental studies under the well-known Sanskritists A. W. von Schlegel and Lassen, and attending the Arabic classes of Freytag. Returning to Königsberg, he graduated as doctor in 1840. He appears about this time to have developed advanced political views. A request for permission to act as a privat-docent in the university, addressed to the department of public instruction, was refused, though it was backed by Rosenkranz. In 1842 he published anonymously a translation of the Sanskrit play, 'Prabodha-candrodaya,' with an introduction by Professor Rosenkranz. In the same year he went to live in Paris, and remained there for three years. While in Paris he assisted Burnouf in his great work 'Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme indien.' About 1844 he paid his first visit to this country, and examined the great oriental collections in the Bodleian Library and at the East India House. At the India House he made the acquaintance of Professor H. H. Wilson, a critical event in his career. From 1845 to 1847 he was again at Königsberg. In the latter year he went to Berlin, where he met Alexander von Humboldt, then engaged on his 'Kosmos,' in which Goldstuecker gave some assistance. One long note on Indian matters is entirely from his pen. In 1850 Goldstuecker was ordered to leave Berlin on account of his political opinions. Six weeks afterwards the order was rescinded; Goldstuecker had retired no further than Potsdam, but, recognising his insecurity, and doubtless disgusted at the intolerance and want of appreciation manifested by his countrymen, he readily accepted

in 1850 the invitation of Professor Wilson to come to England and assist in a new edition of his 'Sanskrit Dictionary.' In May 1852 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit in University College, London, an appointment then as now more honourable than lucrative. Goldstuecker appears to have lectured to less than the prescribed minimum of students, and to have given gratuitous help to such students as needed it.

He was a prominent member of the Royal Asiatic and the Philological Societies, and other learned bodies. But though he read numerous papers at their meetings, he rarely allowed them to be published. The papers he explained 'were mere offshoots from his own particular method of Sanskritic and comparative inquiry, as opposed to that of other scholars; they could not be rightly understood before he had dealt with the science of Comparative Philology as a whole. . . .' Like many other of Goldstuecker's great projects, few of which he carried beyond the ground plan, this project of a systematic exposition of philology never saw the light. The Sanskrit Text Society was founded in 1866 mainly by his exertions, and announced a series: 'Auctores Sanscriti, edited . . . under the supervision of Th. Goldstuecker.' Goldstuecker began to edit for the society the 'Jaiminīya-nyāya-mālā-vistara,' by the great Indian commentator Sāyana, a learned and valuable though somewhat tedious philosophical treatise. A small portion appeared as the society's first issue in 1872, the year of the editor's death. Four-fifths of it remained unpublished, nor had Goldstuecker left any notes. Happily the edition was completed by Professor E. B. Cowell, and finally appeared in 1878. Four other works were afterwards issued by the Sanskrit Text Society. But its practical failure, when compared with the success of the less ambitious Pali Text Society, proves Goldstuecker's defective management. The history of Goldstuecker's other great unpublished work, his 'Dictionary,' is hardly more satisfactory. He began in 1856 to re-edit Wilson's 'Dictionary,' a work belonging to a rather rudimentary stage of lexicography. The first part contained a notice that ten sheets were to be issued every two or three months. Instead of this only six parts appeared in eight years, and then the publication ceased before a twentieth part of the work had been completed. Yet even in this space the design of the work was practically revolutionised, for already at pt. 3 we find not only references (which were at first eschewed), but such a ponderous system of quotations, fitting only for an encyclopædia or thesaurus, as would have absorbed all the energies of the author, even if he had lived to the end of the century. For the elucidation of technical terms, especially those of philosophy, this remarkable fragment, treating only a part of the letter ā, is still of considerable value.

Goldstuecker was a violent controversialist. In his chief controversial work, 'Pānini and his Place in Sanskrit Literature,' 1861, he savagely attacked the two greatest oriental lexicographers of our time, Böhtlingk and Roth. The severity of his controversial tone is utterly disproportionate to the importance of the point at issue. On subjects of acknowledged intricacy like Sanskrit grammar, which the ordinary learned reader would have little means of verifying, he expressed himself with a confidence which did injustice to his adversaries. And he himself was by no means infallible. The best living authority, Professor Kielhorn, effectually disposes of his views on Kātyāyana as the result of a prolonged study of Goldstuecker's own favourite armoury of offensive weapons, the 'Mahābhāshya.' Similarly Dr. Eggeling, in his preface to the 'Ganaratnamahodadhi,' published by the Sanskrit Text Society, shows that Goldstuecker's attack on Böhtlingk with respect to the grammarian Vardhamāna was quite unjustifiable. Goldstuecker also impugned in the same volume Professor Weber's 'Vedic Criticism,' to which Weber replied in his 'Indische Studien,' Bd. 5. Goldstuecker wrote a number of essays and reviews on Indian subjects in the 'Athenæum,' the 'Westminster Review,' Chambers's 'Cyclopædia,' and elsewhere. They are full of learning and eccentricity, missing that true balance of judgment that marks the best scholarship. The chief of them, including some useful contributions to the study of Indian law, were collected in two volumes of 'Literary Remains' in 1879. Goldstuecker took a practical interest in modern India, and a pleasant account of his relations with many natives appears in the 'Biographical Sketch' prefixed to the 'Remains.' He died at his residence, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, London, on 6 March 1872.

[Report of Royal Asiatic Society for 1872; biog. sketch prefixed to Goldstuecker's Literary Remains, 1879.] C. B.

GOLDWELL, JAMES (*d.* 1499), bishop of Norwich, son of William and Avice Goldwell, was born at Great Chart, Kent, on the manor which had belonged to his family since the days of Sir John Goldwell, a soldier in the reign of King John (Hasted, *Kent*, iii. 246; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 539). He was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, ad-

mitted B.C.L. 3 July 1449, D.C.L. March 1452 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 4), in which year he was made president of St. George's Hall (Wood, *Hist. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, ii. 754). During his long life Goldwell received constant preferment in the church, and was employed on political missions by Edward IV. He was admitted rector of St. John the Evangelist's, London, 20 May 1455, but resigned this living the same year on being transferred to Rivenhall, Essex. He also became a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, receiving the prebends of Wildland (28 Oct. 1457), Sneating (1458), and Isledon successively (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 71), besides a Windsor canonry in 1458 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 387). That he held the living of Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent, together with these other benefices, is shown by his resignation of that rectory when, in 1461, he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Essex, and also received a canonry at Hereford Cathedral (Newcourt, ii. 495; Willis, *Hist. of Cathedrals*, p. 604). Two years after Goldwell became dean of Salisbury. In 1460 he was registrar of the order of the Garter (Le Neve, *ibid.*), afterwards master of the requests, and finally principal secretary of state to Edward IV. In June 1465 his name occurs among the commissioners sent to make peace with Denmark; three years after he was the king's agent at Rome; and in September 1471 was given power to treat of peace with France (*Syllabus of Rymer*, ii. 695–6, 702–9). In the following autumn he was sent on a mission from Edward to Pope Sixtus IV, filling the office of king's proctor at the Roman court. The pope raised Goldwell to the vacant see of Norwich, and he was consecrated at Rome 4 Oct. 1472, the temporalities being restored on his return (25 Feb. 1473). Although a 'pluralist' Goldwell was liberal. According to a manuscript in the Caius College Library, quoted by Blomefield, he had at one time been the rector of his own parish church, Great Chart, and when he became bishop he 'repaired, if not wholly rebuilt, Chart Church,' and founded a chantry chapel for himself and his family on the south side. Weever speaks of a figure of the bishop in the east window, with the date 1477, probably that of the restorations. Before leaving Rome he had obtained an indulgence from the pope to restore Chart, which had been damaged by fire, and, in order to meet the expense, a pardon of twelve years and forty days was to be granted to all who came twice a year and gave their offerings to the church (Blomefield). So great was Goldwell's bounty to the abbey of Leeds in Kent in the reign of Henry VII, after he was bishop, that the monks acknowledged him 'in some measure' their founder, and in token of gratitude appointed a canon in 1487 to pray for his soul (Hasted, ii. 479). After the death of Edward IV Goldwell seems wholly to have retired from political life, and his remaining years were spent in pious works. At Norwich he not only adorned his own palace, but completed the tower of the cathedral, fitted up the choir and chapels, covered the vaulting with lead, and had the arms of the benefactors painted on the walls and windows (Blomefield). By his will, dated 10 June 1497, he left 146*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the foundation of a chantry in the chapel of All Souls' College, Oxford, besides having given money to the college during his lifetime (Gutch, ed. 1786, p. 262). He died 15 February 1498–9. Thomas Goldwell [q. v.], bishop of St. Asaph, was his great-great-nephew.

[Authorities cited above; Blomefield's History of Norfolk, iii. 539, iv. 6; Jessopp's Dioc. Hist. of Norwich, p. 153.] E. T. B.

GOLDWELL, THOMAS (*d.* 1585), bishop of St. Asaph, was a member of a family living long before his time at the manor of Goldwell in the parish of Great Chart in Kent (Hasted, *Kent*, iii. 246), where he was probably born (Fuller, *Worthies*, i. 495, ed. Nichols). His father's name seems to have been William Goldwell. His mother was still alive in 1532. He had a brother named John, who in 1559 lived at Goldwell (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 132). He had another brother named Stephen, also alive in the same year (*ib.*) He must be distinguished from his namesake, probably his kinsman, Thomas Goldwell, who became a D.D. in 1507, and was the last prior of Canterbury. James Goldwell [q. v.], bishop of Norwich between 1472 and 1499, was his great-grand-uncle.

Goldwell was educated at Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. in 1528, M.A. in 1531, and B.D. in 1534 (Boase, *Register of the University of Oxford*, i. 149, Oxford Historical Soc.) So late as 1555 he had attained no higher degree. He was a member of All Souls' College, of which his kinsman, Bishop Goldwell of Norwich, had been a benefactor (Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, p. 262, ed. Gutch). According to Wood, he was 'more eminent in mathematics and astronomy than in divinity.' This is probably an inference from Harrison's libel that 'Goldwell was more conversant in the black art than skilful in the scriptures' (*Description of England*, bk. ii. ch. ii., New Shakspere Soc.) In 1531 a Thomas Goldwell was admitted to the living of Cheri-

ton, near Folkestone, in the diocese of Canterbury. This is probably the same person, but in 1532 Thomas seems to have been studying at Padua when William Goldwell urged him to write to the Archbishop of Canterbury a Greek letter of thanks (GAIRDNER, *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII*, iv. 512).

Goldwell never seems to have accepted Henry VIII's religious changes, and he early attached himself to Reginald Pole, whose chaplain he became, and with whom he remained in exile as long as the papal power was unrecognised in England. In 1535 Nicholas Hobbes had succeeded him as vicar of Cheriton (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, ii. 146), and in 1539 he was attainted with Pole. Accompanying Pole to Rome, he was in 1538 appointed 'camerarius' of the English hospital of the Holy Trinity in the Via di Monserrato in that city, under Pole as 'custos.' Before 1541 he had himself become 'custos,' while Pole was now called 'protector.' But in November 1547 Goldwell entered as a novice the Theatine house of St. Paul at Naples. He was specially allowed to return to Rome to attend Pole as his servant during the conclave which lasted from 29 Nov. 1549 to 7 Feb. 1550, and which resulted in the election of Julius III. He then returned to Naples, and in October 1550 made his solemn profession as a member of the Theatine order of regular priests. When, after Mary's accession, Pole was appointed papal legate to England, Goldwell was allowed to accompany him. In September 1553 he joined his master at Maguzzano on the lake of Garda. When Pole was detained by political complications, he sent Goldwell on from Brussels to London to urge on the queen to greater haste (COLLIER, *Church Hist.* vi. 63, 8vo ed., summarises his instructions from Cotton. MS. Titus B. 11). At the end of November 1553 Goldwell reached Calais (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1553–1558, p. 34). In the spring of 1555 he was selected as bishop of St. Asaph, and, having on 12 May received the custody of his temporalities (*Fœdera*, xv. 422), was sent, when still bishop elect or designate, on 2 July by Pole to Rome to give information upon English affairs to Paul IV. Pole warmly commended Goldwell as an old Theatine to the Theatine pope (POLE, *Epp.* v. 14–15). Goldwell came back from Rome at the end of the year (*Cal. State Papers*, Venetian, 1555–6, pp. 288, 293), and on 7 Jan. 1556 received full restitution of his temporalities (*Fœdera*, xv. 427). His consecration was probably effected during his sojourn at Rome, where he was formally reappointed to his bishopric by papal provision (*ib.*) On 22 March 1556 Goldwell was one of the consecrators of his patron Pole. He had already served as an examiner of the heretic John Philpot (FOXE, *Acts and Monuments*, vii. 620, ed. Townsend). He is chiefly remembered at St. Asaph for reviving the habit of pilgrimage to St. Winifred's Well at Holywell in Flintshire, and as confirming the injunctions of his predecessor, Bishop Llewelyn ab Ynyr (1296) as to the constitution of the cathedral chapter (WILLIS, *Survey*, vol. ii. App. 134–6). In 1556 Goldwell issued a series of injunctions to his clergy, which prohibited married priests from celebrating mass, and forbade the schools which had begun to be held in churches for the benefit of the poor (WILKINS, *Concilia*, iv. 145). It was now proposed to make Goldwell ambassador at Rome, and to translate him to Oxford. On 31 Oct. letters of credence to the pope were made out, and on 5 Nov. 1558 he received the custody of the temporalities of his new see (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 111; *Fœdera*, xv. 492), while on 5 Nov. Thomas Wood, already nominated to St. Asaph, was entrusted with the custody of the scanty temporalities of Goldwell's former bishopric (LE NEVE, i. 74). The death of the queen prevented either scheme from being carried out. At the time of Mary's death (17 Nov.) Goldwell was attending the deathbed of Cardinal Pole, to whom he administered extreme unction. He gave an account of the archbishop's last days to Beccatelli (*Calendar State Papers*, Venetian, 1557–8, p. 1556; cf. BECCATELLI, *Life of Cardinal Pole*, translated by Pye, p. 130).

Goldwell was uncompromisingly hostile to the restoration of protestantism. In December he wrote a letter to Cecil, in which, though expressing his desire to be absent from the parliament, he complained that the writ was not sent to him, as he still considered himself bishop of St. Asaph (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 118). On 15 May 1559 he was summoned with the other bishops before the queen, when Archbishop Heath's 'incompliant declaration' showed Elizabeth that she had nothing to hope from their support. Goldwell was also 300*l.* in debt to the queen for the subsidy. On 26 June he wrote from St. Albans to his brother Stephen, asking him to go down to Wales and sell his goods there. He disappeared so quietly that his alarmed servants went to Stephen Goldwell's house to know what had become of their master (*ib.* p. 132). In vain Sir Nicholas Bacon ordered that the ports should be watched. He succeeded in gaining the continent in safety. The circumstances of his flight sufficiently refute the rumour

that he carried off with him the registers and records of his see.

For the rest of his life Goldwell was one of the most active of the exiled English catholics. He started at once for Rome, but he fell sick on the way, and spent the winter at Louvain. Early in March 1560 he was seen at Antwerp purchasing the necessaries for the voyage. He had to borrow money for his journey (*ib.* For. 1559–60, p. 439). It was believed that he would be made a cardinal on his arrival, but he refused Italian bishoprics to devote himself to a 'regular' life, and to the winning back of England to his church. Perhaps the description of him contained in the mendacious account of his career which Cecil spread on the continent, that he was a 'very simple and fond man,' had some grain of truth in it (*ib.* For. 1561–2, p. 563). But on his arrival in Italy he went back to his old Theatine convent of St. Paul at Naples, and in January 1561 was made its superior. He was about the same time restored to his old office of warden of the English hospital at Rome. But he was sent almost at once to attend the council of Trent (1562). He was the only English bishop present at the council (*ib.* p. 555), and the marked respect paid to him there annoyed Elizabeth and Cecil very much. He was employed there in correcting the breviary, and urged Elizabeth's excommunication on the council. In the same year (1562) he was in correspondence with Arthur Pole and the other kinsfolk of his old master, who were now conspiring to effect the restoration of catholicism in England, and he shared their attainder (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 556). In December 1563 Goldwell was made vicar-general to Carlo Borromeo, the famous archbishop of Milan. Soon after he was sent on an unsuccessful mission to Flanders, whence he found it impossible to cross over to England. He returned, therefore, to Italy, and in 1565 began to reside at the Theatine convent of St. Sylvester on Monte Cavallo. On three occasions, in 1566, 1567, and 1572, he presided over several chapters of the Theatine order. In 1567 he was made vicar of the cardinal archpriest in the Lateran Church. In 1574 he became vicegerent for Cardinal Savelli, the cardinal vicar, an office which involved his acting for the pope as diocesan bishop of Rome. In 1568 Arthur Hall, an English traveller, wrote to Cecil that he found Goldwell at Rome, and that he alone 'used him courteously,' while the rest of the catholic exiles from England denounced him as a heretic (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1566–8, p. 514). In 1580 he is mentioned as receiving a pension from the king of Spain (*ib.* Dom. 1547–80, p. 694), and on 13 April of that year is mentioned as having left Rome for Venice (*ib.* p. 651). He was really gone on the proposed English mission [see Campion, Edmund], sent to win back England to the pope. It was proposed that he should act as bishop in charge of the catholic missionaries in England. But he was too old for such work. He was taken ill at Rheims, where he had arrived in May 1580. On his recovery he was sent for to Rome by Pope Gregory XIII, and left Rheims on 8 Aug. He was again in Rome in April 1581 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 468). In 1582 he acted on the congregation for revising the Roman martyrology. He died on 3 April 1585, and was buried in the Theatine convent. He is reputed to have been eighty-four years old, and must anyhow have been over seventy. Addison on his travels saw a portrait of Goldwell at Ravenna (*Travels*, p. 79). There is another in the English College at Rome. He was the last survivor of the old English hierarchy of the Roman obedience.

[Archdeacon Thomas's Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph, pp. 84, 201, 225; Browne Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, ed. Edwards; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 822–3, ed. Bliss; Wilkins's Concilia, vol. iv.; Cal. of State Papers, For. and Dom.; Rymer's Fœdera; Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials and Annals of the Reformation, 8vo editions; Beccatelli's Life of Pole. A complete biography of Goldwell, by T. F. K. (Dr. Knox, of the London Oratory), entitled Thomas Goldwell, the Last Survivor of the Ancient English Hierarchy, was reprinted separately from the Month of 1876, and in Knox and Bridgett's True Story of the Catholic Hierarchy, 1889. It prints letters of Goldwell from the Record Office, and gives a detailed account of his Italian life, relying chiefly upon Del Tufo's Historia della religione de' cherici regolari (1609); Castaldo's Vita di Paolo IV (1615), and Vita del Beato Giovanni Marinoni (1616); and Silo's Hist. Clericorum Regularium (1650). Knox's account is summarised in Gillow's Bibl. Dict. of English Catholics, ii. 513–22.] T. F. T.

GOLDWIN or GOLDING, JOHN (*d.* 1719), organist and composer, probably belonged to the Buckinghamshire family of Goldwins. His name occurs with those of other Windsor choristers 'assessed at 1*s.*' in 1690. He had been trained by Dr. William Child, and succeeded him as organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on 12 April 1697, was master of the choristers in 1703, and died on 7 Nov. 1719. Manuscript music by Goldwin includes twenty-one anthems, service in F, and motet in Christ Church Library, Oxford, four anthems in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, seven anthems in Tudway's collection, British Museum (Harl. 7341–2), and

others at Ely Cathedral. The favourite anthem, 'I will set God always before me,' six voices, was published in Boyce's 'Cathedral Music,' vol. ii.; 'I will sing' and 'O praise God in His holiness' in Page's 'Harmonia Sacra,' i. 206, ii. 227; 'Behold thy servant' and service in F major in Arnold's 'Cathedral Music,' vol. i. Burney quotes with approval Boyce's opinion that Goldwin's music has a singularity in its modulation uncommon and agreeable, and adds: 'When we consider the time of his death, it seems, by the small number of his works that have come to my knowledge, as if this composer had anticipated many combinations and passages of a much later period.'

[Chamberlayne's State of England, 1692; Sloane MS. 4847, fol. 86; Boyce's Cathedral Music, ii. 15, 501; catalogues of musical libraries communicated by Mr. W. B. Squire; Burney, iii. 602; Grove, i. 608.] L. M. M.

GOLIGHTLY, CHARLES POURTALES (1807–1885), Anglican clergyman, born on 23 May 1807, was second son of William Golightly of Ham, Surrey, gentleman, by his wife, Frances Dodd. His mother's mother, Aldegunda, was granddaughter of Charles de Pourtalès, 'a distinguished member of an ancient and honourable Huguenot family.' He was educated at Eton. In his youth he travelled in Europe, visited Rome, seeing there 'a good deal of certain cardinals, and entering into their characters and their politics.' He matriculated 4 March 1824 at Oriel College, Oxford, where he proceeded as B.A. in 1828, M.A. in 1830. His attainments would have justified his election to a fellowship, but as his private property was thought to be a disqualification he took curacies at Penshurst in Kent, and afterwards at Godalming in Surrey. In 1836, when the chapel of Littlemore, near Oxford, was almost finished, it was suggested that Golightly's means would enable him to take it without an endowment. Golightly entered into the scheme with enthusiasm, and bought one of the curious old houses in Holywell Street, Oxford. A single sermon led, however, to a disagreement with Cardinal Newman, the then vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, to which Littlemore had been an adjunct, and their official connection, though they had been acquaintances from early youth, at once ceased. In this house he remained for the rest of his life, keenly interested in church matters, and struggling against the spread of what he deemed Romanism. For some time he was curate of Headington; he held the miserably endowed vicarage of Baldon Toot, and he occasionally officiated in the church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, for Hamilton, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. He was a thorough student of theology and history. His religious views were those of Hooker, and he gloried in the traditions of the old high church party, but his hatred of Romanism, deepened by his Huguenot descent, made him a fierce opponent of ritualism. Even opponents admitted his deep religious feelings and his frank fearlessness. He was friendly with men of every division of thought, and his charity was unbounded and unostentatious. He was full of anecdote, heightened by much dryness of wit, and was always accessible. For the last three years of his life he was haunted by painful illusions, and his death was a release from pain. He died on Christmas day 1885, and was buried in Holywell cemetery, near Magdalen College, Oxford. The Very Rev. E. M. Goulburn, dean of Norwich, reprinted, 'with additions and a preface, from the "Guardian" of 13 Jan. 1886' his reminiscences of Golightly. An auction catalogue of his furniture and library was issued in February 1886.

All his publications were controversial. They comprise: 1. 'Look at Home, or a Short and Easy Method with the Roman Catholics,' 1837. 2. 'Letter to the Bishop of Oxford, containing Strictures upon certain parts of Dr. Pusey's Letter to his Lordship. By a Clergyman of the Diocese,' &c., 1840. 3. 'New and Strange Doctrines extracted from the Writings of Mr. Newman and his Friends, in a Letter to the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D. By one of the original Subscribers to the "Tracts for the Times,"' 2nd edition, 1841. 4. 'Strictures on No. 90 of the "Tracts for the Times," by a Member of the University of Oxford,' 1841, which reappeared as 'Brief Remarks upon No. 90, second edition, and some subsequent Publications in defence of it, by Rev. C. P. Golightly,' 1841. 5. 'Correspondence illustrative of the actual state of Oxford with reference to Tractarianism,' 1842. 6. 'Facts and Documents showing the alarming state of the Diocese of Oxford, by a Senior Clergyman of the Diocese,' 1859. This publication had its origin in an article in the 'Quarterly Review' for January 1858, in which the practices at Cuddesdon College were severely criticised, and to which he drew attention in a circular letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese. At a meeting in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on 22 Nov. 1861, an anonymous handbill, written by Golightly in condemnation of the teaching in the middle class schools connected with St. Nicholas College, Lancing, was gratuitously distributed. Some severe reflections were then made upon it by

Dr. Jeune, the vice-chancellor, and this provoked: 7. 'A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Jeune, in vindication of the Handbill by Rev. C. P. Golightly,' 1861. A second letter to Dr. Jeune, 1861. Still undaunted, he wrote: 8. 'The position of Bishop Wilberforce in reference to Ritualism, together with a Prefatory Account of the Romeward Movement in the Church of England in the days of Archbishop Laud. By a Senior Resident Member of the University,' 1867. He returned to the subject with: 9. 'A Solemn Warning against Cuddesdon College,' 1878, in connection with which should be read 'An Address respecting Cuddesdon College by Rev. E. A. Knox' (1878), the 'Address of the Old Students of the College to the Bishop of Oxford,' and the 'Report for the five years ending Trinity Term 1878, by Rev. C. W. Furse, Principal.' In the same year Golightly reissued in separate form, and with his name, his 'Brief Account of Romeward Movement in Days of Laud.' The attack on Cuddesdon College was the subject of pp. 358–66, 415–18, vol. ii. of the 'Life of Bishop Wilberforce,' and Golightly retorted with 'A Letter to the Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon, containing Strictures on the Life of Bishop Wilberforce,' 1881.

[Mozley's Reminiscences, ii. 108–14; Burgon's Twelve Good Men, i. xxiv–viii, ii. 79–87; Stapylton's Eton Lists, 2nd ed. pp. 108*a*, 113*a*; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Churchman, 1886, xiv. 70–6, by the Rev. R. S. Mylne; Guardian, 6 Jan. 1886, p. 26.] W. P. C.

GOMERSALL, ROBERT (1602–1646?), dramatist and divine, was born in London in 1602. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 19 April 1616 (Wood's date 1614 is wrong), proceeded B.A. 19 Dec. 1618, M.A. 14 June 1621, and B.D. 11 Nov. 1628 (*Reg. Univ. Oxon.* vol. ii. pt. i. p. 369, pt. ii. p. 348). Having taken holy orders he 'became a very florid preacher in the university' (Wood). In 1628 he published 'The Tragedie of Lodovick Sforza, Duke of Millan,' 8vo, a somewhat stiffly written play, which may have been privately acted at Oxford by students, but does not appear to have been put on the stage by any regular company. It was dedicated to Francis Hide of Christ Church. In the same year appeared a poem, 'The Levites Revenge: containing Poeticall Meditations upon the 19 and 20 Chapters of Judges,' 8vo, dedicated to Dr. Barten Holiday. Both volumes contain curious engraved frontispieces. The two pieces were reprinted together in 'Poems,' 1633, 8vo, with the addition of a small collection of miscellaneous verses. Some of the poetical epistles are dated 1625 from Flower in Northamptonshire. John Marriot the publisher, in an address to the reader, writes: 'from hence forward you must expect nothing from him [Gomersall] but what shall relish of a bearded and austere Devotion. And this, I trust, will be no small incitement to thy approbatiō of the worke since it is the last.' In Harl. MS. 6931 a short poem of Gomersall is preserved. His last work was a collection of 'Sermons on 1 Pet. cap. ii. vv. 13, 14, 15, 16,' London, 1634, 4to, dedicated to Sir John Strangwayes of Melbury, Dorsetshire. In 1639[–40] he prefixed to Fuller's 'History of the Holy Warre' a copy of commendatory verses signed 'Robert Gomersall, Vicar of Thorncombe in Devon.' Wood notices that 'one Rob. Gomersall, who seems to be a Devonian born, died 1646, leaving then by his will 1,000*l.* to his son Robert.'

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 590; Addit. MS. 24489, fol. 91 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Langbaine's Dram. Poets; Corser's Collectanea.] A. H. B.

GOMM, SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD (1784–1875), field marshal, G.C.B., eldest son of Lieutenant-colonel William Gomm of the 55th regiment, and Mary Alleyne, daughter of Joseph Maynard, esq., of Barbadoes, was born in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1784. His father was killed at the storming of Pointe à Petre in the island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, in 1794. His mother died at Penzance two years after, leaving three sons and a daughter. One son died in childhood, the other three children were brought up by their aunt, Miss Jane Gomm, and her friend Miss M. C. Goldsworthy, who had both been governesses to the daughters of George III. William Maynard Gomm was gazetted an ensign in the 9th regiment on 24 May and a lieutenant on 16 Nov. 1794, before he was ten years of age, in recognition of his father's services. He remained at Woolwich prosecuting his studies till the summer of 1799, when he joined his regiment and embarked for Holland with the expedition under the Duke of York. At the early age of fifteen he took part in the operations on the Helder, and in the engagements of Bergen, Alkmar, and Egmont, and, on the termination of the short campaign in October, he returned to England and remained with his regiment at Norwich until August 1800, when he embarked with it for foreign service under Sir James Pulteney. Proceeding to the Spanish coast, an unsuccessful attempt was made on Ferrol, and, after a visit to Gibraltar and Lisbon, the expedition returned to England at the commencement of 1801. Gomm was now appointed aide-de-camp to General Benson at

Liverpool. In the following year he rejoined his regiment and was quartered at Chatham and Plymouth. On 25 June 1803 he was promoted captain, and went with his regiment to Ireland. In 1804 he obtained leave to join the military college at High Wycombe, where he studied under Colonel (afterwards Sir) Howard Douglas [q. v.] for the staff, until the end of 1805, when he embarked with his regiment for Hanover. The expedition was soon over, and he returned to his studies at High Wycombe, receiving at the end of 1806 a very satisfactory certificate of his qualifications for the general staff of the army. In 1807 he took part as assistant quartermaster-general in the expedition to Stralsund and Copenhagen, under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart. On his return he rejoined his regiment at Mallow in Ireland, and the following year (July 1808) embarked with it for the Peninsula in the expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley. Before sailing, however, he was appointed to the staff of the expedition as assistant quartermaster-general. He was present at the battles of Roliça and Vimiera, and, after the convention of Cintra (30 Aug. 1808), was appointed to the staff of Sir John Moore; took part in the retreat on Corunna, and was one of the last to embark after his regiment, the 9th foot, had carried Sir John's body to its hasty burial. On his return to England he was quartered with his regiment at Canterbury until July 1809, when he was appointed to the staff of the expedition to Walcheren. He was present at the siege and surrender of Flushing, and when Lord Chatham's army retired into the fever-stricken swamps of Walcheren, he contracted a fever from which he suffered for some years after. On the return of the expedition to England his regiment was again quartered at Canterbury until March 1810, when he once more embarked with it for the Peninsula. In September he was appointed a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general and was attached to General Leith's column. He was present at the battle of Busaco, where he had a horse shot under him, and at Fuentes d' Onoro (5 May 1811). He was promoted major 10 Oct. 1811; was at the storming and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, 20 Jan. 1812; at the siege and storming of Badajos, 6 April 1812, where he was slightly wounded; at the battle of Salamanca, 22 July 1812, where he particularly distinguished himself, and for which on 17 Aug. he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and at the entry into Madrid, 12 Aug. 1812. He was present at the siege of Burgos, which Lord Wellington was obliged to raise after five unsuccessful assaults. He led his division of the army in the disastrous retreat to the Portuguese frontier, and again in the masterly advance to the Ebro, through the wild districts of Tras-os-Montes, of which he had previously made reconnaissances. He took part in the battle of Vittoria, 21 June 1813, in the siege and capture of St. Sebastian, and in the hard fighting in the south of France in December 1813, when he was again slightly wounded. After the conclusion of peace he went to Paris and landed in England early in September 1814. For his services in the Peninsula Gomm was transferred from the 9th foot into the Coldstream guards, and was made a K.C.B. He received the gold cross with a clasp and the silver war medal with six clasps. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Gomm went with the Coldstreams to Brussels and was again appointed to the staff. He took part with the fifth division in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. No better estimate of the fine character of Gomm can be formed than that gathered from the modest and cultivated letters to his aunt and sister, written from the stirring scenes of the Peninsula. These letters, edited by Mr. Francis C. Carr-Gomm, were published in 1881.

In 1816 Sir William lost his brother Henry, who had been his comrade in the Peninsula, and who had been severely wounded in July 1813. The following year he lost his dearly loved sister and correspondent, and in 1822 his aunt, Miss Gomm, on whose death he succeeded to her property and became lord of the manor of Rotherhithe. The years between 1817 and 1839 were spent in home service. During this period he married first, Sophia, granddaughter of William Penn of Pennsylvania, who died in 1827, and secondly, in 1830, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Robert Kerr. He had no issue by either of these marriages. He was made a full colonel on 16 May 1829, and a major-general on 10 Jan. 1837. He devoted much of his spare time to travel and to the study of literature. In 1839 he was appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, where he founded a sanatorium for the white troops at Newcastle in the mountains. On his return to England in the spring of 1842 he was given the command of the northern district, which he did not long retain, for in the autumn he was appointed governor of Mauritius in succession to Sir Lionel Smith, bart. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general 9 Nov. 1846. He held the government of Mauritius for seven years. From Mauritius he went to Calcutta, having received an intimation from the Horse Guards of his appointment as commander-in-chief in India. To his bitter disappointment, on arriving in the Hooghly he found

that, owing to the panic at home after the second Sikh war and to the jealousy of the court of directors of the direct patronage of the crown, his appointment had been cancelled, and Sir Charles Napier had just arrived at Calcutta as commander-in-chief and proceeded to the Punjab. Ample explanations from the Duke of Wellington and Lord Fitzroy Somerset awaited him at Calcutta, and the manner in which he bore his disappointment did him the greatest credit. He returned home with Lady Gomm, visiting Ceylon on their way, and arrived in England in January 1850. In the following August he was appointed commander-in-chief of Bombay, but on the eve of starting, Sir Charles Napier suddenly resigned, and Gomm was appointed commander-in-chief in India. The five years he held the chief command were comparatively uneventful. He was extremely popular, and his popularity was promoted by the social accomplishments of his wife.

He was promoted to be full general on 20 June 1854. He returned home in 1855 to enjoy twenty years of dignified and honoured old age. In 1846 he had been appointed honorary colonel of the 13th foot, and in August 1863 was transferred to the colonelcy of the Coldstream guards, in succession to Lord Clyde. On 1 Jan. 1868 he received his bâton as field-marshal, and on the death of Sir George Pollock (October 1782) was appointed constable of the Tower. The emperor of Russia when visiting England in 1874 sent him the order of St. Vladimir; he was already a knight of the second class of the order of St. Anne of Russia. He had been made a grand cross of the Bath, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. (13 June 1834) and LL.D. respectively. He died on 15 March 1875, in his ninety-first year.

Five 'Field-Marshal Gomm' scholarships have since been founded at Keble College, Oxford.

[Letters and Journals of Field-Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm, by F. C. Carr-Gomm, 1881; Wellington Despatches.] R. H. V.

GOMME, Sir BERNARD de (1620–1685), military engineer, a Dutchman, was born at Lille in 1620. In his youth he served in the campaigns of Frederick Henry, prince of Orange. He afterwards accompanied Prince Rupert to England, and was knighted by Charles I. He served with conspicuous ability in the royalist army as engineer and quartermaster-general from June 1642 to May 1646 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 448). His plan of the fortifications and castle of Liverpool, dated 1644, is preserved in the British Museum, Sloane MS. 5027, A. art. 63. The original of his plan of the battle of Naseby, drawn up by Prince Rupert's orders, was sold with the collections of Rupert and Fairfax's papers at Sotheby's in June 1852 (lot 1443). The British Museum contains a more elaborate drawing of this plan, and also coloured military plans by Gomme of the battle of Marston Moor (2 July 1644) and the second fight at Newbury (27 Oct. 1644), all 48 by 20 inches. They with others are in Addit. MSS. 16370 and 16371. On 15 June 1649 Gomme received a commission from Charles II, then at Breda, to be quartermaster-general of all forces to be raised in England and Wales (*ib.* 1649–50, p. 188). At the Restoration he petitioned for a pension and employment as engineer and quartermaster-general; he also produced a patent for the place of surveyor-general of fortifications, dated 30 June 1645, and confirmed by the king at Breda on 15 June 1649 (*ib.* 1660–1661, p. 204). The engineers' places were filled, and the surveyor-generalship was not a permanent appointment; but Gomme received a life pension of 300*l.* a year (*ib.* 1665–6, p. 421). In March 1661 he was made engineer-in-chief of all the king's castles and fortifications in England and Wales, with a fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* a day, and an allowance of 20*s.* a day for 'riding charges' when employed on the king's immediate service (*ib.* 1660–1 p. 558, 1661–2 pp. 155, 281). Among his first tasks were the repairs of Dover pier, the erection of fortifications at Dunkirk, and the surveying of Tilbury Fort. On 10 Jan. 1664–5 the treasury were recommended to make regular payment of his pension, 'as the king had immediate occasion for him at Tangier' (*ib.* 1664–5, pp. 167–8). In August 1665 instructions were given for making the fortifications at Portsmouth according to the plans prepared by Gomme (*ib.* 1664–5, p. 510). His estimates and plans for the works are in Addit. MSS. 16370 and 28088, f. 26. On 14 Nov. of the same year the king directed him to give his assistance to commissioners for making the Cam navigable, and establishing a communication with the Thames. Three days later he received a commission to build a new citadel on the Hoe of Plymouth (*ib.* 1665–6, pp. 57, 61). On 15 Nov. 1666 the officers of ordnance were authorised to make a bridge after a model prepared for Gomme for the safer bringing in of explosives (*ib.* 1666–7 p. 261, 1667 p. 52). In March 1667 he accompanied the Duke of York to Harwich, which it was proposed to entrench completely all round (*ib.* 1666–7 p. 577, 1667 pp. 70, 77). On returning to London he was summoned to give advice for fortifying the

Medway and Portsmouth, as well as Harwich (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. 1854, iii. 90). In May 1667 he was employed at Plymouth (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1667, pp. 128, 136, 187). In 1673 and 1675 he was making surveys about Dublin. An interesting document was exhibited at the Royal Irish Academy in 1861, and privately printed by Charles Haliday of Dublin, entitled 'Observations explanatory of a plan and estimate for a citadel at Dublin, designed by Sir Bernard de Gomme, Engineer-General in the year 1673, with his Map,' &c. A reference to Gomme's 'design of building a fort-royal on the strand near Ringsend,' in the neighbourhood of Dublin, occurs in the report of the elder Sir Jonas Moore, surveyor-general of ordnance, drawn up in 1675 and printed in 'Letters written by Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,' &c., 4to, London, 1770 (p. 167). On the death of Sir Jonas Moore the younger in July 1682, Gomme was appointed surveyor-general of ordnance (Chamberlayne, *Angliæ Notitia*, ed. 1684, pt. ii. p. 219). He died on 23 Nov. 1685, and was buried on the 30th of that month in the chapel of the Tower of London (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. ix. 252). By his will dated 4 and proved at London on 27 Nov. 1685 (P. C. C. 134, Cann) he left liberal legacies to the Dutch Church in London and to Christ's Hospital. He mentions his manor of Wadnall, or Waddenhall, in Waltham and Petham in Kent. He married, first, Katherine van Deniza, widow of Adrian (?) Beverland, by whom he had a daughter, Anna, married to John Riches. Their daughter was Catherine Bovey [q. v.] The 'son' of Gomme mentioned as living in December 1665 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6, p. 95) was probably his stepson, Adrian Beverland, to whom he bequeathed 2,000*l.* Gomme married secondly, by license dated 15 Oct. 1667, Catherine Lucas of Bevis Marks, a widow of fifty (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, ed. Foster, col. 562), who died a few weeks before him, and was buried in the Tower chapel 19 Oct. 1685. A miniature portrait in oil of Gomme is prefixed to a collection of plans (executed probably for him) illustrating the campaigns of the Prince of Orange between 1625 and 1645, preserved at the British Museum in George III's library, No. cii. 21.

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1660–7; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ix. 221–2, 252, 3rd ser. iv. 338–339, 6th ser. v. 246–7, 332–3, 391.] G. G.

GOMPERTZ, BENJAMIN (1779–1865), mathematician and actuary, descended from the distinguished Jewish family of Gompertz of Emmerich, was born on 5 March 1779, in London, where his father and grandfather had been successful diamond merchants. Debarred, as a Jew, from a university education, he studied without guidance from an early age, and when a mere lad was familiar with the writings of Newton, Maclaurin, and Emerson. As early as 1798 he was a prominent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Mathematical Companion,' and for a long period carried off the annual prizes of that magazine for the best solutions of prize problems. In compliance with his father's wish, he entered the Stock Exchange, but continued his private studies. He became a member of the Old Mathematical Society of Spitalfields, and served as its president when it was merged in the Astronomical Society. From 1806 he was a frequent contributor to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society; but his early tracts on imaginary quantities and porisms (1817–18), which first established his reputation as a mathematician, were declined by the society, and were printed and published at his own expense. In 1819 he was elected a F.R.S., and in 1832 became a member of the council. The foundation of the Astronomical Society in 1820 opened to Gompertz a fresh field of activity. He was elected a member of the council in 1821, and for ten years actively participated in its work, contributing valuable papers on the theory of astronomical instruments, the aberration of light, the differential sextant, the convertible pendulum, and other subjects. With Francis Baily [q. v.] he began in 1822 the construction of tables for the mean places of the fixed stars; the work was left uncompleted, because, in the midst of their calculations, Baily and Gompertz found themselves anticipated by the publication of the 'Fundamenta Astronomiæ' of Bessel. Their labours, however, resulted in the complete catalogue of stars of the Royal Astronomical Society. Gompertz may be regarded as the last of the old English school of mathematicians. So great was his reverence for Newton that he adhered to the almost obsolete language of fluxions throughout his life, and ably defended the fluxional against what he called 'the furtive' notation (*Phil. Trans.* 1862, pt. i. p. 513).

It was as an actuary that Gompertz's most lasting work was performed. On the death of an only son he retired from the Stock Exchange, and absorbed himself in mathematics. When the Guardian Insurance Office was established in 1821, he was a candidate for the actuaryship, but the directors objected to him on the score of his religion. His brother-in-law, Sir Moses Montefiore—he married

Abigail Montefiore in 1810—in conjunction with his relative Nathan Rothschild, thereupon founded the Alliance Assurance Company (1824), and Gompertz was appointed actuary under the deed of settlement (MARTIN, *Hist. of Lloyd's*, p. 292). Some years previously he had worked out a new series of tables of mortality for the Royal Society, and these suggested to him in 1825 his well-known law of human mortality, which he first expounded in a letter to Francis Baily. The law rests on the *à priori* assumption that a person's resistance to death decreases as his years increase, in such a manner that at the end of equally infinitely small intervals of time he loses equally infinitely small proportions of his remaining power to oppose destruction. 'Had this principle been propounded in the days of Newton,' says Professor De Morgan, 'vitality would have been made a thing of, like attraction.' His management of the Alliance Company was very successful. He was frequently consulted by government, and made elaborate computations for the army medical board. In 1848 he retired from active work and returned to his scientific labours. He was a member of numerous learned societies besides those already mentioned, and was also one of the promoters of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Of the leading Jewish charities he was a prominent member, and he worked out a plan of poor relief (*Jewish Chronicle*, 6 Oct. 1845), which was afterwards adopted by the Jewish board of guardians. Gompertz died from a paralytic seizure on 14 July 1865.

[Memoir in the Assurance Magazine, xiii. 1–20, by M. N. Adler; Monthly Notices of Astr. Soc. xxvi. 104–9; Athenæum, 22 July 1865, by Professor De Morgan; List of Works in Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. x. 163.] L. W.

GOMPERTZ, LEWIS (*d.* 1861), lover of animals and inventor, was the youngest brother of Benjamin Gompertz [q. v.], mathematician and actuary. His life was mainly devoted to preaching and enforcing kindness to animals. He held that it was not only unlawful to kill an animal, but to turn it to any use not directly beneficial to the animal itself. Accordingly he abstained from all animal food, including milk and eggs, and would never ride in a coach. In 1824 he expounded his views in 'Moral Enquiries on the situation of Men and Brutes.' The work, although eccentric and even extravagant, encouraged the movement in favour of the protection of animals. On 24 June of the same year a public meeting was held at the Old Slaughter Coffee House, St. Martin's Lane, under the auspices of Richard Martin, M.P., which resulted in the foundation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At first the society was not successful, but in 1826 Gompertz undertook the management and honorary secretaryship, and prosecuted its work with enthusiasm and energy. In 1832 religious differences broke out between Gompertz and his committee. One of the subscribers, a clergyman, imagined that he detected Pythagorean doctrines in the 'Moral Enquiries,' and denounced it to the committee as hostile to Christianity. The committee resolved that the society should be exclusively Christian, and Gompertz, while protesting his innocence of the alleged Pythagoreanism, resigned his connection with the society on the grounds that its work had nothing to do with religious sectarianism, and that, as a Jew, he was practically excluded from the society by the terms of its resolution. Supported by many subscribers, he proceeded to found a new society, which he called the Animals' Friend Society, and which he managed with such zeal and activity that it speedily outstripped the parent institution in the extent of its public work. In connection with this society Gompertz edited 'The Animals' Friend, or the Progress of Humanity;' but in 1846, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to retire from public work, and as a consequence the society languished and ultimately died. Gompertz also possessed remarkable aptitude for mechanical science. His inventions were very numerous, but the majority were ingenious rather than practical. A list of them, thirty-eight in number, were privately printed in 1837 (*Index to Inventions of Lewis Gompertz*). Among them are shot-proof ships, fortifications for reflecting the balls to the places fired from, and a mechanical cure for apoplexy. His most valuable contribution to mechanical engineering was the expanding chuck, which is now found in almost every workshop, and attached to every lathe, although it is doubtful whether its inventor ever derived any pecuniary benefit from it. Many of Gompertz's inventions were designed to render the lives of animals easy and comfortable. He was author of 'Mechanical Inventions and Suggestions on Land and Water Locomotion,' 1850; and 'Fragments in Defence of Animals,' 1852. His portrait appears as a frontispiece to the latter work. He died 2 Dec. 1861.

[Animals' Friend, 1833; Reports of the Animals' Friend Society; private information.] L. W.

GONDIBOUR or GOUDIBOUR, THOMAS (*fl.* 1484), prior of Carlisle—the only episcopal chapter belonging to the order of St.

Austin in England—was prior (the twenty-eighth) from 1484 to 1507. During that time he made considerable additions to the monastery, erecting the refectory and other monastic buildings, only the foundations of which now remain, and was perhaps the most skilled architect ever in the priory. In the cathedral proofs of his great skill are still to be seen in the screen of St. Catherine's chapel, where his initials are on the scroll work. The screen which separated the choir from the aisles before 1764 was also his work. On an old chest in the vestry is the following Latin verse: 'En domus hæc floruit Goudibour sub tegmine Thomæ.' He and Castell, prior of Durham from 1494 to 1519, 'are thoroughly identified with the use of an elegant and peculiar school of art,' but it is impossible to say which of them had the priority (meeting of Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1863; *Gent. Mag.* 1864, i. 213).

[Dugdale, vi. 141; Burn and Nicolson's Hist. of Westmoreland and Cumberland, ii. 303; R. W. Billing's Hist. of Carlisle Cathedral, pp. 4, 27.]

E. T. B.

GONELL, WILLIAM (*d.* 1546?), scholar and correspondent of Erasmus, a native of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, proceeded B.A. at Cambridge 1484–5, and M.A. 1488, and probably maintained himself by teaching at the university, for Pits speaks of him as a 'public professor.' He became an intimate friend of Erasmus, who probably recommended him to Sir Thomas More, in whose household he succeeded Dr. Clement as tutor. He is said to have been attached at one time to Wolsey's household. In 1517 West, bishop of Ely, collated him to the rectory of Conington, Cambridgeshire. Gonell announces the fact in an extant letter to his friend Henry Gold of St. Neots, inquiring if Gold can hire a preacher of simple faith and honesty, and endeavouring to borrow Cicero's 'Letters' for More's use (Brewer, *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII*, ii. 2, App. 17). Six short letters from Erasmus to Gonell are extant, which indicate a close intimacy between the two. The earliest was written in 1511, the latest in 1518. Erasmus was in the habit of lending his horse to Gonell. Dr. Knight (*Life of Erasmus*, pp. 176–8) touches upon the chief points of interest in the letters, and summaries of them will be found in Brewer's 'Letters and Papers of Henry VIII's Reign.' According to Tanner, Gonell was the author of 'Ad Erasmum Roterodamensen Epistolarum Liber,' which Dodd may allude to when he speaks of Erasmus's 'letters to him extant' (*Church History*, i. 205). Dodd calls him 'an universal and polite writer.' There are forty-four lines addressed to him in Leland's 'Encomia' (1589, p. 28), entitled 'Ad Gonellum ut urbem relinquat.' In Cole MS. ix. 50 the will of Gonell names among the executors 'my brother Master William Gonell, Pryest,' this is dated 'Ult. Jan. 37 H. 8.' The exact date of his death is not known.

[Brewer's Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, ii. 1, 106, 115, 203, ii. 2, 1270, 1528, App. 17; the index to Erasmus's Letters in the Leyden edition of his works, under 'Gonellus;' Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 94, 537, where a list of references is given; Pits, De Rebus Anglicis, App. 1619, p. 854.]

R. B.

GONVILE, EDMUND (*d.* 1351), founder of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and of Rushworth College, Norfolk, is described in the commemoration service of Gonville and Caius College as a son of Sir Nicholas Gonvile, but Dr. Bennet has given very strong grounds for regarding the latter as his elder brother, and for holding that he was a son of William de Gonvile, an alien, 'natus de potestate reg' Francia commorans in Anglia,' who obtained the manor of Lerling, Norfolk, in or about 1295. Edmund Gonvile first appears as rector of Thelnetham, Suffolk, in 1320, being about the same time steward of William, earl Warren, and of the Earl of Lancaster, who both held large property in that neighbourhood. He was rector of Rushworth in 1326, rector of Terrington St. John in 1342, and commissioner of the marshlands of Norfolk.

His first foundation was at Rushworth in 1342. This was a collegiate church with an endowment (i.e. the rectory and manor of Rushworth) for a master and four fellows. 'He provides for five priests to be continually resident in one house, to one of whom, as master, he commits the general oversight of his foundation, and also, specially and personally, the spiritual care of the town. . . . There is no hint of any educational purpose in the original foundation. It was a purely religious foundation' (Bennet, who gives *in extenso* the original deed of foundation, in which the statutes are incorporated: this appears to be the earliest complete example of statutes framed for these rural colleges). This college, after having been somewhat altered and largely added to by subsequent benefactions, shared the fate of other religious houses by being suppressed in 1541. It may be remarked that Blomefield mentions (*Norf.* i. 427) an earlier foundation than this, but assigns no authorities. According to him Gonvile was co-founder, with Earl Warren and the Earl of Lancaster, of the Friars Preachers' House at Thetford.

It is, of course, by his Cambridge founda-

tion, now known as Gonville and Caius College, that Gonvile is most celebrated. In 1348 he obtained from Edward III permission to establish a college in Lurteburgh Lane, now known as Freeschool Lane, on the site afterwards occupied by Corpus Christi College. It was officially called the Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, but was commonly and more familiarly known as Gonville or Gunnell Hall. The statutes which he provided for his foundation are still extant. According to this design his college was to represent the usual course of study included in the 'Trivium' and 'Quadrivium,' as the basis of an almost exclusively theological training. Each of the fellows was required to have studied, read, and lectured in logic, but on the completion of his course in arts theology was to form the main subject, his studies being also directed with a view to enabling him to keep his acts and dispute with ability in the schools. The unanimous consent of the master and fellows was necessary before he could apply himself to any other faculty. That is, as Mr. Mullinger shows—from whom this statement is taken—Gonvile's first thought was for theology and the training of a learned priesthood. This falls in with what little we can otherwise infer of his character as a pious country clergyman. If this was his intention, however, it was not altogether adhered to. Gonvile died before his foundation could be carried out, and left his work in the hands of William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. It does not, of course, lie within the scope of this notice to trace the fortunes of the college, but it may be remarked that Bateman, besides changing the locality of the college from Freeschool Lane to its present site, made considerable alterations in the statutes, and conformed them more closely to those of his own foundation, Trinity Hall. The alteration was mainly shown in the comparatively greater importance assigned to the study of the civil and canon law as against that of theology. The college retained popularly the name of Gonville Hall until the new charter for the enlarged foundation of Dr. John Caius (1510–1573) [q. v.], granted in 1558. The original patent granted to Gonvile, dated Westminster, 28 Jan. 22 Edward III, is printed in 'Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge,' 1852; as are also the earliest statutes granted to the college by William Bateman [q. v.] bishop of Norwich.

The exact date of Gonvile's death is not known, but it must have been some time in 1351. The last actual mention of him is on 20 March 1350–1, and his successor at Terrington was instituted 18 Oct. 1351. The family became extinct in the male line in the third generation following.

[Mullinger's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambr.; E. K. Bennet's Rushworth College; Proc. of Norf. Archæol. Soc., vol. x.; Willis and Clark's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambr.] J. V.

GOOCH, BENJAMIN (*fl.* 1775), surgeon, was probably the son of Benjamin Gooch (*d.* 1728), rector of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, and his wife Anne Phyllis (*d.* 1701). He practised chiefly at Shottisham in Norfolk. He was appointed surgeon to the infirmary there by the founder, William Fellowes. In 1758 he published a volume of 'Cases and Practical Remarks in Surgery,' 8vo, London, of which an enlarged edition was issued under the title of 'A Practical Treatise on Wounds and other Chirurgical Subjects; to which is prefixed a short Historical Account of . . . Surgery and Anatomy,' 2 vols. 8vo, Norwich, 1767. He afterwards added an appendix called 'Medical and Chirurgical Observations,' 8vo, London, 1773. A collective edition of his works appeared in three volumes, 8vo, London, 1792. On 9 Oct. 1771 Gooch was chosen consulting surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. At the request of Hayter, bishop of Norwich, he visited before 1759 all the great hospitals in London in order to observe their working, and his reports were of the greatest service to the committee for the Norfolk Hospital. Some surgical cases communicated by him to the Royal Society were printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (vols. lix. lxv.)

[Prefaces to works cited above.] G. G.

GOOCH, Sir DANIEL (1816–1889), railway pioneer and inventor, born 24 Aug. 1816, was third son of John Gooch (1783–1833) of Bedlington, Northumberland, by his wife Anna, daughter of Thomas Longridge of Newcastle-on-Tyne. At Birkinshaw's ironworks in his native village of Bedlington, Gooch acquired as a child his first knowledge of engineering. He there met George Stephenson, who was well acquainted with Birkinshaw. His apprenticeship as a practical engineer was served in the Forth Street works of Stephenson and Pease in Newcastle. In 1837, when aged twenty-one, he was appointed locomotive superintendent of the Great Western Railway, on the recommendation of Marc Isambard Brunel [q. v.], the engineer. He held this post for twenty-seven years. Gooch took advantage of the space allowed by the broad gauge, adopted by Brunel, to design locomotives on boldly original lines. His engines attained a speed and safety not previously deemed pos-

sible, and not exceeded since. His 'North Star' engine, 'a marvel of symmetry and compactness,' constructed about 1839, is still at Swindon. His engine called the 'North Briton,' constructed in 1846, is the pattern from which all engines for broad-gauged express trains were afterwards designed. In 1843 he invented 'the suspended link motion with the shifting radius link,' first fitted to the engine called 'Great Britain.' He, with Mr. McNaught, also constructed the earliest indicator used on locomotives. His experiments on atmospheric resistance of trains and internal and rolling friction fully exhibited his inventive genius. For the purpose of his researches he constructed a dynamometer carriage, 'in which all the results were registered (automatically) upon a large scale, opposite each other on the same roll of paper.' He read an account of these experiments before the Institution of Civil Engineers on 18 April 1848, and a full report was printed in the 'Morning Herald' of the next day. Gooch, as a champion of the broad gauge, was severely criticised by the advocates of the narrow gauge, but the results of his experiments proved true.

In 1864 Gooch resigned his post as locomotive superintendent to inaugurate telegraphic communication between England and America. His efforts were successful, and he despatched the first cable message across the Atlantic in 1866. For his energy in conducting this enterprise he was made a baronet on 15 Nov. 1866. Until the end of his life he was chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and was long a director of the Anglo-American Company. In 1865 the Great Western Railway was in a critical situation. Its stock stood at 38½, and bankruptcy seemed imminent. Gooch re-entered its service as chairman of the board of directors, and his activity and financial skill rapidly placed the railway on a sound footing. He was deeply interested in the construction of the Severn Tunnel, which was opened in 1887. He remained chairman of the railway till his death, when Great Western stock was quoted at over 160. Gooch also supported the building of the Great Eastern steamship, and was one of her owners when she was purchased for laying the Atlantic cable.

Gooch was M.P. for Cricklade from 1865 to 1885, was a D.L. for Wiltshire, a J.P. for Berkshire, and a prominent freemason, being grand sword-bearer of England, and provincial grand-master of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. He died at his residence, Clewer Park, Berkshire, 15 Oct. 1889, and was buried, 19 Oct., in Clewer churchyard. He married, first, on 22 March 1838, Margaret, daughter of Henry Tanner, esq., of Bishopwearmouth, Durham; she died on 22 May 1868; and secondly, on 17 Sept. 1870, Emily, youngest daughter of John Burder, esq., of Norwood, Surrey. By his first wife he had four sons and two daughters, the eldest son, Henry Daniel, succeeding as second baronet. A portrait is in the board room of the Great Western Railway, Paddington, and a bust in the shareholders' meeting-room.

[Times, 16 and 21 Oct. 1889; Foster's Baronetage; Men of the Time, 1887; Engineering, 20 Oct. 1889.]

GOOCH, ROBERT, M.D. (1784–1830), physician, born at Yarmouth, Norfolk, in June 1784, was son of Robert Gooch, a sea captain who was grandson of Sir Thomas Gooch [q. v.] He was educated at a private day school, and when fifteen was apprenticed to Giles Borrett, surgeon-apothecary at Yarmouth, who had a great practice, and had shown ability in published observations on hernia. Gooch used to visit a blind Mr. Harley, who gave him a taste for literature and philosophy, which he felt grateful for throughout life, and acknowledged by a bequest large in proportion to his means. When Nelson came to visit the wounded of the battle of Copenhagen, Gooch went round the Yarmouth Hospital with him, and was delighted with the kind words which the admiral addressed to every wounded man. In 1804 he went to the university of Edinburgh, where among his chief friends were Henry Southey [q. v.] and William Knighton [q. v.] In his vacations he studied German at Norwich with William Taylor [q. v.], and became engaged to marry Miss Bolingbroke. He graduated M.D. June 1807, his inaugural dissertation being on rickets. After a tour in the highlands, and some further holiday in Norfolk, he came to London, worked under Astley Cooper, and in 1808 began general practice at Croydon, Surrey. He also wrote in the 'London Medical Record,' and married the lady to whom he had been engaged for four years. She died in January 1811, and her child in July of the same year. He left Croydon, took a house in Aldermanbury, and after a tour, in which he became intimate with the poet Southey at Keswick, was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 6 March 1812 (Munk, *Coll. of Phys.* iii. 102), and was soon after elected lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In January 1814 he married the sister of Benjamin Travers [q. v.], the surgeon, and in 1816 went to live in Berners Street, where his practice in midwifery and the diseases of women soon became large. His health was

feeble, and often obliged him to suspend his work. During one of his journeys abroad for health he wrote the letters on 'Beguines and Nursing,' printed in the appendix to Southey's 'Colloquies on Society,' and in December 1825 he wrote an article on the plague in the 'Quarterly Review.' In January 1826 he had hæmoptysis, and in April of that year, in view of the probable necessity of his retirement from practice, his friend Sir William Knighton procured for him the post of librarian to the king. He grew more and more emaciated, but still worked hard, and in 1829 finished at Brighton the 'Account of some of the most Important Diseases peculiar to Women,' which is his chief work, and is still read. In January 1830 he wrote an article in the 'Quarterly Review' on the Anatomy Act, and at last, confined to bed by consumption, died 16 Feb. 1830, leaving two sons and a daughter. His scattered papers have been published, with a new edition of his treatise on the diseases of women, by Dr. Robert Ferguson, London, 1859. Gooch had a power of clear description, and besides showing careful clinical observation his writings are readable. His account of a nightmare which he had in boyhood (*Lives of British Physicians*, p. 306) is a model of a description which owes its power to the perfect truth and simplicity of the narration. Many similar examples of precise forcible description are to be found in his medical writings. He certainly deserved the high reputation which he had among his contemporaries. He was a small man, with large dark eyes, and his hands were always cold; 'the cold hand of a dyspeptic,' he once said (for he was unwilling to admit that the coldness was due to the consumption obvious in his face), 'is an advantage in the examination of the abdomen; the old physicians used for the purpose to plunge one hand into cold water.' His portrait by R. J. Lane, given by his daughter, is at the College of Physicians of London.

[Dr. MacMichael's Lives of British Physicians, p. 305. This life is based upon personal knowledge and information given by Gooch's friend, Dr. H. H. Southey; Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 100; Memoir of the late Giles Borrett, Yarmouth, 1842; MS. Minutes St. Bartholomew's Hospital; information from the late Dr. Patrick Black.] N. M.

GOOCH, Sir THOMAS, D.D. (1674–1754), bishop of Ely, was the son of Thomas Gooch of Yarmouth, by Frances, daughter of Thomas Lone of Worlingham, Suffolk, where he was born 9 Jan. 1674. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1691, and graduated B.A. in 1694, and M.A. in 1698. He was elected to a fellowship 9 July 1698, and seems to have resided and held various lectureships and college offices for some years. His first step of ecclesiastical promotion was his appointment as domestic chaplain to Henry Compton [q. v.], bishop of London, whose funeral sermon he preached at St. Paul's (1713). He was then successively chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne; rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgar's; archdeacon of Essex (1714–37); canon residentiary of Chichester (1719); lecturer at Gray's Inn; canon of Canterbury (1730–8); master of Caius College (from 29 Nov. 1716 to his death); vice-chancellor in 1717, when, owing partly to his exertions, the senate house was built; bishop of Bristol (12 June 1737), 'where he stayed so short a time as never to have visited his diocese' (Cole); bishop of Norwich (17 Oct. 1738), 'where he repaired and beautified the palace at a very great expense;' bishop of Ely (January 1747–1748) to his death (14 Feb. 1753–4).

He succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his brother William, governor of Virginia, in 1751; 'although the bishop was the elder brother (it being most probably thought of by him), yet he was also put into the patent to succeed to the title in case the governor [i.e. his brother] should die without male issue' (Cole).

He was three times married: first to Mary, daughter of Dr. William Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, afterwards bishop of Salisbury; by her he had one son, Sir Thomas Gooch (1720–1781) of Benacre, Suffolk, who inherited a very large fortune from his maternal grandfather; secondly to Hannah, daughter of Sir John Miller of Lavant, Sussex, bart., by whom he had also one son, John; thirdly, when in his seventy-fifth year, to Mary, daughter of Hatton Compton, esq., great-granddaughter of Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton [q. v.], and great-niece of Henry Compton, bishop of London [q. v.]

He was in many ways a typical bishop of the last century: courteous, dignified, and charitable in his conduct; attentive to the official work of his diocese, as well as to his parliamentary duties to his party. Cole (whose narrative must of course be received with caution) has a number of amusing anecdotes illustrative of Gooch's adroitness in his own personal advancement, and pertinacity in securing abundant preferment for his younger son. These characteristics are not borne out by his extant correspondence. It may also be remarked that a certain story, still repeated in combination rooms, of the device by which the master of Caius allowed a college living to lapse to the Bishop of Nor-

wich (at a time when he held both offices), the result being the appointment of John Gooch, is not true. Cole sums up his character as follows: 'He was of a kind and generous disposition ... as I have hinted that he was a man of as great art, craft, and cunning as any in the age he lived in, so I must bear my testimony that he was as much of a gentleman in his outward appearance, carriage, and behaviour.'

He died at Ely House, Holborn, 14 Feb. 1753–4, but was buried at Cambridge in the college chapel, where there is a monument to him. There are portraits in the college lodge, in the university library. A third, by Heins, is at Benacre Hall, and a fourth, by Bardwell, is in the possession of Mr. A. Hartshorne. He is only known as an author by the publication of three sermons.

[Cole's MSS., Brit. Mus.; College Records; notes kindly supplied by Albert Hartshorne, esq., from Gooch's manuscripts in his possession.]

J. V.

GOOD, JOHN MASON (1764–1827), physician and miscellaneous writer, the second son of the Rev. Peter Good, a congregational minister at Epping, was born at Epping on 25 May 1764. His mother, a Miss Peyto, the favourite niece of the Rev. John Mason [q. v.], author of 'Self-Knowledge,' died in 1766. Good was well taught in a school kept by his father at Romsey, near the New Forest, and the latter's system of commonplace books was of great use to the son in after life. While at school he mastered Greek, Latin, and French, and showed unusual devotion to study. At fifteen he was apprenticed to a medical practitioner at Gosport, and during his apprenticeship he mastered Italian, reading Ariosto, Tasso, and Dante. In 1783–4 he went to London for medical study, attended the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce and others, and became an active member of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital. In the summer of 1784, when only twenty, he settled in Sudbury, in partnership with a Mr. Deeks, who very shortly retired. Here Good married in 1785 a Miss Godfrey, who only survived six months, and in 1788 a Miss Fenn, who bore him six children, and survived him. In 1792 he lost a considerable sum of money by becoming surety for friends, and although relieved by his father-in-law, he determined to free himself from difficulty by literary work. He wrote plays, translations, poems, essays, &c., but failed for some time to sell anything. At last he gained a footing on 'The World,' and one of the London reviews. In 1793 he removed to London, entering into partnership with a medical man, and on 7 Nov. was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons. His new partner was jealous of him, and soon caused the business to fail. While struggling to surmount his difficulties, Good in February 1795 won a prize of twenty guineas offered by Dr. Lettsom for an essay on the 'Diseases frequent in Workhouses, their Cure and Prevention.' In 1794 he became an active member of the 'General Pharmaceutic Association,' designed to improve the education of druggists, who were then notorious for their frequent illiteracy and mistakes. At the request of some members of this society Good wrote his 'History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the Profession of the Apothecary,' 1795. He now gained considerable practice, and contributed to several leading periodicals, including the 'Analytical' and the 'Critical' Reviews. The latter he edited for some time. In 1797 he began to translate Lucretius into blank verse. In order to search for parallel passages, he studied successively Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, and Persian; he was already acquainted with Hebrew; later he extended his acquirements to Russian, Sanscrit, Chinese, and other languages. Much of his literary work was done while he walked the streets on his rounds; even his translation of Lucretius was thus composed, a page or two at a time being elaborated, until it was ready for being written down. This work occupied the intervals of nearly six years till 1805. The notes still have considerable value from their parallel passages and quotations. From 1804 to 1812 he was much occupied, with his friend and biographer, Olinthus Gregory [q. v.], in the preparation of 'Pantologia,' a cyclopædia in twelve volumes, to which he furnished a great variety of articles, often supplying by return of post articles requiring much research. In 1805 he was elected F.R.S. In 1811–12 he gave three courses of lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were afterwards published in three volumes, under the title 'The Book of Nature.' In 1820 he devoted himself to practice exclusively as a physician, and obtained the diploma of M.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1822 he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. In this year he published his 'Study of Medicine' in four volumes, which was well received and sold rapidly, but proved of no permanent value. In it he endeavoured to unite physiology with pathology and therapeutics, an attempt which was bound to fail owing to the defective state of those sciences. His enormous labours at length told on his constitution, and for some years before his death his health was bad. He died of inflammation of the bladder on 2 Jan. 1827, in his sixty-third year, at the house of his widowed daughter, Mrs. Neale,

at Shepperton, Middlesex. Only one other child, a daughter, survived him. His son-in-law, the Rev. Cornelius Neale, senior wrangler in 1812, died in 1823. His grandson was Dr. J. M. Neale [q. v.]

No man could be more conscientious or industrious than Good. He had a striking power of acquiring knowledge and of arranging it in an orderly fashion. But he was without creative ability, and hence his works, while full of erudition, pleasingly though not brilliantly imparted, are not of permanent value. He was always active in works of benevolence, and had strong religious feelings. During the latter part of his residence at Sudbury he became a Socinian or unitarian, and from the time of his settling in London to 1807 he was a member of a unitarian church. In that year he withdrew, in consequence of what he considered recommendations of scepticism delivered from the pulpit, and he afterwards became a member of the established church, attaching himself to the evangelicals. In his later years he was an active supporter of the Church Missionary Society, giving the missionaries instruction in useful medical knowledge.

Good wrote: 1. 'Maria, an Elegiac Ode,' 1786, 4to. 2. 'Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poorhouses,' 1795. 3. 'History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the Profession of the Apothecary,' 1795, 2nd edit. 1796, with an answer to a tract entitled 'Murepsologia,' criticising the first edition. 4. 'Dissertation on the best Means of employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses,' 1798. 5. 'The Song of Songs, or Sacred Idyls, translated from the Hebrew, with notes critical and explanatory, 1803; two translations, one literal, the other metrical, are given, and the book is regarded as a collection of love-songs. 6. 'The Triumph of Britain,' an ode, 1803. 7. 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Alexander Geddes, LL.D.' [q. v.], 1803. 8. 'The Nature of Things; translated from Lucretius, with the original Text and Notes, Philological and Explanatory,' 2 vols. 4to, 1805–7. Jeffrey, in the 'Edinburgh Review,' x. 217–34, wrote: 'These vast volumes are more like the work of a learned German professor than of an ungraduated Englishman. They display extensive erudition, considerable judgment, and some taste; yet they are extremely dull and uninteresting.' This translation has since been published in Bohn's Classical Library. 9. 'Oration before the Medical Society of London on the Structure and Physiology of Plants,' 1808. 10. 'Essay on Medical Technology,' 1810 ('Trans. Medical Society,' 1808). This essay gained the Fothergillian medal. 11. 'The Book of Job, literally translated, with Notes and an Introductory Dissertation,' 1812, 8vo. 12. 'Memoir of Rev. John Mason, prefixed to a new edition of his "Treatise on Self-Knowledge,"' 1812. 13. 'Pantologia,' in conjunction with Olinthus Gregory and Newton Bosworth, 12 vols. 1802–13. Good wrote most of the medical and scientific articles, with some on philological subjects. 14. 'A Physiological System of Nosology,' 1817. 15. 'The Study of Medicine,' 4 vols. 1822; 2nd edit. 1825; two editions were afterwards edited by Samuel Cooper (1780–1848) [q. v.], 1832 and 1834. Six American editions of this work had been published up to 1835. 16. 'The Book of Nature,' 3 vols. 1826. This reached a third edition in England, and there were several American editions. 17. 'Thoughts on Select Texts of Scripture,' 1828. 18. 'Historical Outline of the Book of Psalms,' edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale, 1842. 19. 'The Book of Psalms, a new Translation, with Notes,' 1854. 20. 'Thoughts for all Seasons,' 1860. Good also wrote much in periodicals, besides those mentioned, contributed largely for some years to Dodsley's 'New Annual Register,' and was one of the editors and principal writers of 'The Gallery of Nature and Art,' 1821 (see *Life*, pp. 88, 108). He contributed the introduction and notes to Woodfall's edition of 'Junius,' 1812. Many of his occasional poems are contained in his 'Life,' and several in his 'Thoughts for all Seasons.' He left in manuscript, in addition to works that have been published since his death, a new translation of the 'Book of Proverbs.'

[Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character of John Mason Good, by Olinthus Gregory, 1828; Funeral Sermon, with Notes and Appendix, by C. Jerram, 1827; Gent. Mag. (1827), xcvii. pt. i. 276–8.] G. T. B.

GOOD, JOSEPH HENRY (1775–1857), architect, was a son of the rector of Sambrook, Shropshire, where he was born on 18 Nov. 1775. He received his professional training from Sir John Soane, to whom he was articled from 1795 to 1799, and early in his career he gained a number of premiums for designs for public buildings. His most noteworthy works for private clients were Apps' Court Park, Surrey, and the mansion of Horndean, Hampshire, and other buildings, designed for Sir William Knighton. In 1814 he was appointed surveyor to the trustees of the Thavies estate, Holborn, and some years later to the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in which latter capacity he designed and carried out in 1825 the vestry hall, in 1830 the national school, and in 1831 the workhouse, Shoe Lane. He also in 1818 designed

the interior decoration, &c., of St. Andrew's Church. In 1840 he erected the new hall in Coleman Street for the Armourers' Company, to which in 1819 he had been appointed surveyor. About 1822 he was appointed architect to the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and from 1830 to 1837 erected several new buildings there, including the north and south lodges and entrances, additional stables, coach-houses, dormitory, &c. From 1826 to the dissolution of the commission he was architect to the commissioners for building new churches, from which he subsequently enjoyed a pension. In 1830 he was appointed, under the office of works and public buildings, clerk of works to the Tower, Royal Mint, Fleet and King's Bench prisons, &c., and on 4 Jan. 1831 succeeded, as clerk of works to Kensington Palace, to the official residence at Palace Green, which, in spite of the abolition of the office, he occupied by permission of the sovereign during the remainder of his life. He died there on 20 Nov. 1857, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. One of the original fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he took a lively interest in the study and progress of architecture. Among his many pupils were Robert Wallace, Henry Ashton, and Alfred Bartholomew.

[Dict. of Architecture, Architectural Publications Soc. 1848.] G. W. B.

GOOD, THOMAS (1609–1678), master of Balliol College, born in 1609, was a native of Worcestershire or Shropshire. He was admitted scholar at Balliol College in 1624, and took the degree of B.A. in 1628. Next year he was elected probationer-fellow, and in 1630 fellow of his college. He proceeded M.A. in 1631, and B.D. in 1639. He became vicar of St. Alkmund's in Shrewsbury, probably in 1642. From this living he seems to have been ejected by the parliament (Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. ii. pp. 253, 254; Blakeway, *Shrewsbury*, ii. 280, 281); but he continued to hold the rectory of Coreley in Shropshire, to which he had been instituted before 1647, throughout the interregnum, and he submitted to the parliamentary visitors for Oxford. He was even appointed one of the visitors' delegates on 30 Sept. 1647. With Dr. Warmestry he met Baxter and other ministers of the Worcestershire Association in September 1653 at Cleobury Mortimer, in order to discuss the question of the Shropshire clergy joining the association, and signed a paper expressing unqualified approval of the articles of agreement. He obtained leave of absence from Balliol College for a large part of the years from 1647 to 1658, and then resigned his fellowship. At the Restoration he was created doctor of divinity as a sufferer for the king's cause. He was also appointed prebendary of Hereford on 29 Aug. 1660, and about the same time he was presented to the rectory of Wistanstow in Herefordshire. In 1672 he was unanimously elected master of Balliol College. He died at Hereford 9 April 1678.

His published works were: 1. 'Firmianus and Dubitantius, certain dialogues concerning Atheism, Infidelity, Popery, and other Heresies and Schismes that trouble the peace of the Church and are destructive of primitive piety,' 8vo, Oxford, 1674. Reflections on the nonconformists contained in this work moved Baxter to write the author a letter of strong remonstrance, which is printed in 'Reliquiæ Baxterianæ,' pt. iii. pp. 148–51. 2. A folio sheet addressed to the 'Lords, Gentlemen, and Clergy of the Diocese and County of Worcester,' 'the humble proposal of a native of that county in behalf of ingenious young scholars.' This states that Worcestershire has no 'considerable encouragement' for such scholars, and suggests the endowment of two or more fellowships in Balliol College, which (it is said) is 'commonly known by the name of the Worcester College.' 3. 'A Brief English Tract of Logick,' 12mo, 1677. In the British Museum (*Addit. MS.* 15857, f. 254) there is a letter from Good to Evelyn, thanking him for offering to present two of his books to Balliol College Library.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1154; Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, ii. 149, iii. 148; Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford, 1647–58 (Camden Soc.); Kennett's Register and Chronicle, p. 333; Balliol College MS. Register; Bodleian Library Cat. of Printed Books.] E. C–n.

GOOD, THOMAS SWORD (1789–1872), painter, was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4 Dec. 1789, the birth-year of David Wilkie. He was brought up as an ordinary house-painter, but in course of time began to execute portraits at a cheap rate. From this he passed to *genre* painting, and between 1820 and 1834 exhibited at the principal London exhibitions. To the Royal Academy he sent in 1820 'A Scotch Shepherd;' in 1821 'Music' and 'A Man with a Hare;' in 1822 (the year in which Wilkie's 'Chelsea Pensioners' was exhibited) 'Two Old Men (still living) who fought at the Battle of Minden,' a charming little picture, now (1890) in the possession of Mr. F. Locker-Lampson. To the same year belongs 'An Old Northumbrian Piper.' In 1823 he exhibited 'Practice' (probably the barber's apprentice shaving a sheep's head, engraved in mezzotint by W. Morrison); 1824, 'Rummaging an Old Wardrobe;' 1825,

'Girl and Boy' and 'Smugglers Resting;' 1826, 'A Study of Figures;' 1827, 'Fishermen;' 1828, 'Interior, with Figures;' 1829, 'Coast Scene, with Fishermen' and 'Idlers;' 1830, 'The Truant' and 'Merry Cottagers;' 1831, 'Medicine;' 1832, 'Coast Scene, with a Fisherman' (now in the National Gallery); and 1833, 'The Industrious Mother.' Besides these, he sent forty-three pictures to the British Institution and two to the Suffolk Street Gallery, making a total of sixty-four works up to 1834. About this date, from some obscure cause, he relinquished his brush, and never resumed it professionally. He died in his house on the Quay Walls of his native town, 15 April 1872. Little is known of his life. He visited London and Wilkie, to whose school he belongs, though his connection with the 'Goldsmith of art' would appear to be rather instinctive than direct.

Besides the picture in the National Gallery mentioned above, there are in the same collection three specimens of Good's work, 'The Newspaper,' which has been more than once reproduced, and two others ('No News' and 'Study of a Boy'), both bequeathed in 1874 by the painter's widow, Mary Evans Good, to whom he had been married in 1839. There are also several examples of Good's art in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and there is an admirable portrait of the artist's friend, the wood-engraver, Thomas Bewick, in the Museum of the Newcastle Natural History Society. But by far the largest collection of his works is that owned by Mr. J. W. Barnes of Durham, which besides oils, e.g. the above-mentioned 'Smugglers Resting' and 'Merry Cottagers,' water-colours, drawings, and etchings, includes a characteristic portrait of the artist by himself. Good's subjects are simple, ingeniously lighted, and cleanly and dexterously painted. They are generally on panel. In boys, fishermen, and smugglers he excelled, and he sometimes exhibits considerable humour. W. Morrison, who engraved 'Practice,' also engraved 'Music.'

[Communications from Mr. J. W. Barnes; Ward's English Art in the Public Galleries of London, pp. 118–20; Portfolio, 1889, xx. 111–113.] A. D.

GOOD, WILLIAM (1527–1586), jesuit, born at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, in 1527, was educated there, and admitted at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 26 Feb. 1545–6, elected a fellow of that society 15 June 1548, and commenced M.A. 18 July 1552, being about that time humanity reader in the college (Boase, *Registrum Univ. Oxon.* i. 218). He was one of the clerks of the market in 1552. In Queen Mary's reign he obtained the benefice of Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, the prebend of Comba Octava in the church of Wells, and the head-mastership of the grammar school at Wells. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he withdrew to Tournay, where in 1562 he was admitted into the Society of Jesus by Father Mercurianus, the provincial (afterwards general of the society). After he had passed his novitiate he was sent into Ireland with Dr. Richard Creagh [q. v.], archbishop of Armagh, and laboured as a missionary in that country for several years. Then he went to Louvain, where he became acquainted with Robert Parsons, whom he persuaded to join the jesuit order. In 1577 he was professed of the four vows at Rome. Subsequently he visited Sweden and Poland in company with Anthony Possevin in order to settle certain affairs relating to the order. While living in Poland he was elected by the provincial meeting as procurator to the fourth general congregation, and by his vote he assisted in the election of Father Claudius Aquaviva as general of the jesuits (1581). After the congregation was over he remained in Rome as confessor to the English College then recently established. His appointment gave special satisfaction to Dr. Allen, as appears by his letter to Father Agazzari, 1 June 1581. In 1582 Agazzari appealed to him to clear him from the charge of enticing the students of the college into the Society of Jesus (Knox, *Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen*, p. 153). Good died at Naples on 5 July (N. S.) 1586, and was buried in the college of the jesuits in that city.

His works are: 1. An abstract of the lives of the British saints, digested, says Wood, according to the years of Christ and kings of Great Britain. Manuscript formerly in the English College, Rome. 2. 'Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophæa, sive sanctorum Martyrum, qui pro Christo Catholicæque Fidei veritate asserenda, antiquo recentiorique Persecutionum tempore, mortem in Anglia subierunt, Passiones. Romæ in Collegio Anglico per Nicolaum Circinianum depictæ; nuper autem per Jo. Bap. de Cavalleriis æneis typis repræsentatæ,' Rome, 1584, fol., containing thirty-six plates, inclusive of the title-page, engraved on copper. These curious pictures, which formerly covered the walls of the church attached to the English College at Rome, were presented to that institution by George Gilbert [q. v.] Good superintended the work and supplied the artist with the subjects. A reproduction of the engravings, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. John Morris, appeared in 1888.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 516; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 332; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 105; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 145; Records of English Catholics, i. 328, 334, ii. 466; More's Hist. Missionis Anglic. Soc. Jesu, p. 13; Tanner's Societas Jesu Apostolorum Imitatrix, p. 210; Foley's Records, iv. 477, vii. 307; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptt. Soc. Jesu, p. 314.] T. C.

GOODACRE, HUGH (*d.* 1553), primate of Ireland, was vicar of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight, and chaplain to Bishop Poynet of Winchester. Strype supposes him to have been at first chaplain to Princess Elizabeth, who about 1548 or 1549 procured him a license to preach from the Protector, saying in a letter to Cecil that he had been 'long time known unto her to be as well of honest conversation and sober living as of sufficient learning and judgment in the Scriptures to preach the Word of God.' When Archbishop George Dowdall, who was opposed to the Reformation, retired from Armagh in 1552, Cranmer recommended Goodacre to Edward VI for the vacant see as 'a wise and well learned man,' and he was appointed by a letter under the privy seal dated 28 Oct. 1552. On 2 Feb. 1552-3 he was consecrated in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. He died in Dublin on 1 May of the same year, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by priests 'for preaching God's verity and rebuking their common vices' (Bale, *Vocacyon*, p. 343; see also Burnet, *Reformation*, iii. 325). He is said to have been 'famed for his preaching' (Strype). None of his writings were published.

[Ware's Bishops of Ireland; Strype's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer; Cotton's Fasti; Mant's Hist. of Church of Ireland.] T. H.

GOODAL, WALTER (1706 ?–1766), Scottish antiquary. [See Goodall.]

GOODALL, CHARLES, M.D. (1642–1712), physician, was born in Suffolk in 1642, studied medicine at Leyden, and graduated M.D. at Cambridge 26 Nov. 1670. He then went to reside in London, attended some of the anatomical lectures of Dr. Walter Needham [q. v.] (*The Colledge of Physicians vindicated*, p. 66), and was admitted a candidate, a grade corresponding to the present degree of member, at the College of Physicians on 26 June 1676. Earlier in the same year he had published 'The Colledge of Physicians vindicated, and the True State of Physick in this Nation faithfully represented.' This work is a reply to an attack on the college by Adrian Hyberts, and proves three points: that the College of Physicians was legally established, that it exercised its rights justly, and that it had advanced medical learning in England. The illustrations in support of the last show Goodall to have been well read in the science of his time. On 5 April 1680 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, delivered the Gulstonian lectures there in 1685, and the Harveian oration in 1694 and 1709. He was censor in 1697, 1703, 1705, and 1706, and president from 1708 till his death. In 1684 he published 'The Royal College of Physicians of London founded and established by law,' and 'An Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics, &c., in every prince's reign from their first Incorporation to the Murther of the Royal Martyr, King Charles the First.' These treatises are usually bound in one volume. The first gives an account of all the acts of parliament, royal charters, and judicial decisions establishing the privileges of the College of Physicians. The second, after an epistle dedicatory, which contains excellent brief biographies of the most distinguished fellows of the college of past times, gives details of all the prosecutions of empirics, or uneducated practisers of physic, extracted from the college records, and is of great historical interest. On 28 April 1691 Goodall succeeded Needham as physician to the Charterhouse, and for the rest of his life resided there with occasional visits to a house which he owned at Kensington. He enjoyed the friendship of Sydenham [q. v.], of Sydenham's son, of Sir Hans Sloane, and of most of the physicians of his time. He was warmly attached to the College of Physicians, and the manuscript annals bear testimony to his constant attendance at its meetings. He presented the portraits of Henry VIII and of Wolsey which now hang in the censor's room. Sydenham dedicated his 'Schedula Monitoria' to Goodall, and speaks with respect of his medical skill and with warm admiration of his character. A letter from Goodall making an appointment to meet Sloane in consultation at the Three Tuns in Newgate Street, London, is in the British Museum (Sloane MS. 4046), and in the same volume are six other autograph letters of his, all written in a hand of beautiful clearness. One dated 1 Sept. 1709 is from Leatherhead, the others from Charterhouse. On 26 Oct. 1698 he asks to borrow some books, on 28 Jan. 1697 he asks Sloane about two Arabian measures, 'Zasang' and 'Rhoxates,' and wishes to borrow 'Agricola, de ponderibus.' In another he proposes an edition of 'Sydenham,' and 9 Jan. 1699 wishes to consult Sloane as to his own health. He married thrice, died at Kensington 23 Aug. 1712, and is buried in the church of that parish. His widow gave

his portrait to the College of Physicians in 1713. His combat as Stentor, champion of the College of Physicians, with a champion of the Apothecaries, is one of the incidents of the fifth canto of Garth's 'Dispensary.'

CHARLES GOODALL, the younger (1671–1689), poet, son of the foregoing, was educated at Eton, and Merton College, Oxford, where he became post-master in 1688. He died 11 May 1689, and was buried in Merton College chapel. He was, says Wood, 'a most ingenious young man.' He is author of an easily written volume of poems, entitled 'Poems and translations written upon several occasions and to several persons by a late scholar of Eaton,' London, 1689. There are two dedications, one to the Countess of Clarendon, and the other to 'Mr. Roderick, Upper Master of Eaton School' (WOOD, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 256).

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 403; Garth's Dispensary, 6th ed. 1706, p. 91; Works; Sloane MSS. in British Museum.] N. M.

GOODALL, CHARLOTTE (*fl.* 1784–1813), actress, was the daughter of Stanton, manager of what was called a 'sharing company' in Staffordshire. From an early age she played in her father's company. She made so successful a début at Bath as Rosalind, 17 April 1784, that John Palmer [q. v.] engaged her for his theatre. In Bath or Bristol she played Lady Teazle, Lydia Languish, Miss Hardcastle, Mrs. Page, and many other characters, including Juliet and Desdemona. On 6 Oct. 1787, still in Bath as Mrs. Goodall, late Miss Stanton, she played Miranda in the 'Busybody.' On 2 Oct. 1788 she made her début in London, at Drury Lane, as Rosalind. She supported Miss Farren [q.v.] and Mrs. Jordan [q. v.] in other characters, and played also Charlotte Rusport in 'West Indian,' Angelica in 'Love for Love,' Millamant in 'Way of the World,' and Viola in 'Twelfth Night.' Her refusal to play Lady Anne in 'King Richard III' led to a quarrel with Kemble and to a keen newspaper controversy On 30 July 1789, expressly engaged by Colman the younger for 'breeches parts,' she appeared at the Haymarket as Sir Harry Wildair in the 'Constant Couple.' At one or other house she played many original characters in plays of secondary importance now forgotten. With the Drury Lane company she migrated in 1791–2 to the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, where she played, 30 Nov. 1791, Katharine to the Petruchio of Palmer, returning in 1794 with the company to Drury Lane. Two or three years later she ceased to belong to the summer company at the Haymarket, and in 1798–9 her name disappears from the Drury Lane bills. She played at the Haymarket for a short time in 1803. On 19 July 1813 an action was brought by her husband, Thomas Goodall [q. v.], a merchant-captain in Bristol, who took the title of Admiral of Hayti, against William Fletcher, an attorney, for criminal conversation. A verdict for the plaintiff, with 5,000*l.* damages, was then given. In the evidence it is stated that Mrs. Goodall was originally an actress, and had a family of eight children. From this point traces of Mrs. Goodall disappear. She had a symmetrical figure, and in this respect was pitted against Mrs. Jordan, whom she surpassed in height. Her voice was melodious, but her articulation not quite clear. Her character is said to have been amiable. A portrait by De Wilde [q. v.], representing her as Sir Harry Wildair, is in the Mathews Collection at the Garrick Club. In the 'Druriad,' a satire, 1798, 4to, she is described as possessing a neat figure and

> a pretty, lifeless face; and it is said
> Nor joy, nor grief, affect (*sic*) her lifeless frame,
> Inanimate and gentle, mild and tame.

A note says she conveys the idea of 'a well-constructed automaton.'

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Hazlewood's Secret History of the Green Room, 1795; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror, 1808; Report of Trial, Goodall *v.* Fletcher, 8vo, n. d. (1813); works cited.] J. K.

GOODALL, EDWARD (1795–1870), line-engraver, was born at Leeds on 17 Sept. 1795. He was entirely self-taught, and owed his proficiency solely to his own ability and perseverance. From the age of sixteen he practised both engraving and painting; but having attracted the attention of Turner by one of his pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1822 or 1823, the latter offered him as many plates to engrave from his paintings as he would undertake. This decided his future course as a landscape engraver, and his principal plates were from the works of the great landscape painter. These included 'Cologne,' 'Tivoli, with the Temple of the Sybil,' 'Caligula's Bridge'—a commission from the artist which was never published—'Old London Bridge,' and several plates for the 'England and Wales' series, and the 'Southern Coast.' To these must be added the exquisite little vignettes for Rogers's 'Italy' and 'Poems,' and the illustrations to Campbell's 'Poems.' He engraved also 'A Seaport at Sunset' and 'The Marriage Festival of Isaac and Rebecca' after Claude Lorrain, a 'Landscape, with Cattle and Figures,' after Cuyp, and 'The Market Cart' after Gainsborough, all for the series

of 'Engravings from the Pictures in the National Gallery,' published by the Associated Engravers; 'The Ferry Boat,' after F. R. Lee, for Finden's 'Royal Gallery of British Art;' and 'The Castle of Ischia,' after Clarkson Stanfield, for the Art Union of London. Although landscape engraving was his speciality, he also executed several figure subjects, more especially after the paintings of his son, Frederick Goodall, R.A. Among these were 'The Angel's Whisper' and 'The Soldier's Dream,' 'The Piper' (engraved for the Art Union of London), 'Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate,' and 'The Happy Days of Charles the First,' all after Frederick Goodall; and 'The Chalk Waggoner' after Rosa Bonheur. He also engraved some plates for the 'Amulet' and for the 'Art Journal,' the latter comprising 'Raising the Maypole,' 'A Summer Holiday,' 'The Swing,' 'Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso,' 'Hunt the Slipper,' 'Arrest of a Peasant Royalist, Brittany, 1793,' 'The Post-boy,' and 'The School of Sultan Hassan,' all after Frederick Goodall; 'The Bridge of Toledo' after David Roberts; 'Amalfi, Gulf of Salerno,' after George E. Hering; 'Manchester from Kersal Moor,' after W. Wyld; 'Evening in Italy,' after T. M. Richardson; 'The Monastery,' after O. Achenbach; and 'Dido building Carthage,' 'Caligula's Palace and Bridge, Bay of Baiæ,' and 'Ulysses deriding Polyphemus,' after Turner.

Goodall's fame rests mainly upon his plates after Turner, which are executed with great delicacy and beauty. He died at Hampstead Road, London, on 11 April 1870, leaving three sons, Frederick Goodall, R.A., Edward A. Goodall, and Walter Goodall [q. v.], members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and a daughter, Eliza Goodall, afterwards Mrs. Wild, who exhibited some domestic subjects at the Royal Academy and British Institution between 1846 and 1855.

[Art Journal, 1870, p. 182; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886, i. 584.] R. E. G.

GOODALL, FREDERICK TREVELYAN (1848–1871), painter, son of Frederick Goodall, R.A., was a student at the Royal Academy. In 1868 and 1869 he exhibited some studies there, and in 1869 was successful in obtaining the gold medal of the Academy for an original picture, 'The Return of Ulysses.' He went to Italy, and seemed on the threshold of a successful career, when he lost his life by an accident at Capri on 11 April 1871. He was twenty-three years of age.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.] L. C.

GOODALL, HOWARD (1850–1874), painter, son of Frederick Goodall, R.A., showed early promise as a painter. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1870 'Nydia in the House of Glaucus,' and in 1873 'Capri Girls winnowing.' He died at Cairo on 17 Jan. 1874, aged 24.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.] L. C.

GOODALL, JOSEPH (1760–1840), provost of Eton, was born 2 March 1760. He was elected to King's College, Cambridge, from Eton in 1778. He gained Browne's medals in 1781 and 1782, and the Craven scholarship in 1782. He graduated B.A. in 1783 and M.A. in 1786. In 1783 he became a fellow of his college and assistant-master at Eton. In 1801 he was appointed head-master of the school, which preserved its numbers and reputation under him. In 1808 he became canon of Windsor on the recommendation of his friend and schoolfellow, the Marquis Wellesley. In 1809 he succeeded Jonathan Davies [q. v.] as provost of Eton. In 1827 he accepted the rectory of West Ilsley, Berkshire, from the chapter of Windsor. Goodall had the virtues of the ideal head-master of an English public school; he wrote Latin verses, of which specimens are in the 'Musæ Etonenses' (1817, i. 146, ii. 24, 58, 87). The second volume is dedicated to him. His discipline was mild, and he was courteous, witty, hospitable, and generous. He was a staunch conservative, and during his life was supposed to be an insuperable obstacle to any threatened innovations. William IV once said in his presence, 'When Goodall goes I'll make you [Keate] provost;' to which he replied, 'I could not think of "going" before your majesty.' He kept his word, and died 25 March 1840. He was buried in the college chapel 2 April following. A statue in the college chapel was raised to his memory by a subscription of 2,000*l.*, headed by the queen dowager. He founded a scholarship of 50*l.* a year, to be held at Oxford or Cambridge. A mezzotint from a portait by H. E. Dawe was published.

[Gent. Mag. 1840, pp. 545, 670; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, p. 354; Maxwell Lyte's Eton (1875), pp. 355, 371, 401–3.] L. S.

GOODALL, SAMUEL GRANSTON (*d.* 1801), admiral, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the navy in 1756, and on 2 June 1760 to the command of the Hazard sloop, in which he captured a French privateer, the Duc d'Ayen, at anchor on the coast of Norway near Egersund—an alleged breach of Denmark's neutrality, which gave

rise to a long and curious correspondence, Goodall defending his action on the grounds that the French ship had made prizes within a league of the shore; that 'the place was a piratical nest for French rovers, to the obstruction of commerce by the meanest of vessels;' and that as the king of Denmark had no forts or ensigns there, and exercised no control or protection, the privateer became a just subject of forfeiture. On 13 Jan. 1762, Goodall was posted to the command of the Mercury of 24 guns, in which he joined the flag of Sir George Pocock [q. v.] in the West Indies, and took part in the reduction of Havana. He was afterwards employed in the protection of trade on the coast of Georgia, and returned home in the spring of 1764. In 1769 he commissioned the Winchelsea for service in the Mediterranean, and in the summer of 1770 was sent to protect British interests at Smyrna, where the Turks, by reason of the war with Russia and the recent destruction of their fleet in Chesme Bay [see ELPHINSTON, JOHN], were in a state of great excitement and exasperation. In 1778 he commanded the Defiance of 64 guns, in the action off Ushant on 27 July; and being afterwards moved into the Valiant, served in the Channel fleet through the three following years, and at the relief of Gibraltar in 1781. He afterwards went out with Rodney to the West Indies, and took an honourable part in the actions off Dominica on 9 and 12 April 1782. The Valiant was one of the ships then detached with Sir Samuel Hood to intercept the flying enemy in the Mona passage, and being, by her better sailing, ahead of her consorts, it was to her that both the Caton and Jason struck their flags on 19 April. She returned to England on the peace, and was paid off. For a short time in the summer of 1790 Goodall commanded the Gibraltar; and on 21 Sept. 1790 he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1792 he was commander-in-chief in Newfoundland, but returned home in the winter, and in April 1793, with his flag in the Princess Royal, took one of the divisions of the fleet out to the Mediterranean, where, during the occupation of Toulon, he acted as governor of the city. On 12 April 1794 he became a vice-admiral, and after the recall of Lord Hood commanded in the second post under Admiral Hotham, in the actions of 13 March and 13 July 1795, but without any opportunity of special distinction. Towards the close of the year he applied for leave to strike his flag, being disappointed, it was said, at not succeeding to the command of the fleet. He had no further service, but was advanced to the rank of admiral on 14 Feb. 1799. He died at Teignmouth in 1801.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 458; Ralfe's Naval Biog. i. 335; Official Letters in the Public Record Office. There are also some interesting notices in Nicolas's Nelson Despatches (see Index).] J. K. L.

GOODALL, THOMAS (1767–1832?), admiral of Hayti, was born at Bristol in 1767, and was intended by his father to be brought up as a lawyer; but at the age of thirteen he ran away from school, and shipped on board a privateer bound for the West Indies, which was cast away on St. Kitts in the hurricane of Oct. 1780. He was so fortunate as to fall into the hands of a merchant there who was acquainted with his father, and passed him on to an uncle in Montserrat. He was now entered on board the Triton frigate, in which he was rated as midshipman, and was present at the action off Dominica on 12 April 1782. In October 1782 he was transferred to the Thetis for a passage home; after which he returned to the merchant service for a voyage to the Levant, and afterwards to China. In 1787 he married Miss Stanton, a young actress [see GOODALL, CHARLOTTE], described as a very beautiful woman, whom he saw playing at the Bath Theatre. During the Spanish armament in 1790, Goodall was borne as master's mate on board the Nemesis, commanded by Captain A. J. Ball; but on that dispute being arranged, having no prospects in the navy, he obtained command of a merchant ship bound to the West Indies. During his absence the war with France began, and on his homeward voyage he was captured by a French privateer and carried into L'Orient. He was, however, fortunate enough to win the good will of his captor, who found an opportunity to let him escape on board a Dutch timber ship then in the port. On his return to England, he is said to have been appointed to the Diadem frigate; but he does not seem to have joined her; he was certainly not entered on the ship's books [*Pay-Book* of the Diadem]. He accepted the command of a small privateer, and continued in her till the peace of 1801, 'during which time he is said to have made more voyages, fought more actions, and captured more prizes than ever before were effected in the same time by any private ship.' When the war broke out again, Goodall fitted out a small privateer of 10 guns and forty men, in which, on 25 July 1803, he fell in with, and after a stubborn defence was captured by, La Caroline, a large privateer, and again carried into

L'Orient. He and his men were sent on to Rennes, and thence to Espinal; from which place he made his escape, in company with one of his officers. After many hardships and adventures they reached the Rhine, succeeded in crossing it, and so making their way to Berlin, whence they were sent on to England.

On the beginning of the war with Spain Goodall again obtained command of a privateer, and in her captured a treasure-ship from Vera Cruz. He afterwards touched at St. Domingo, and having made some acquaintance with Christophe, one of two rival black presidents, he was induced to put his ship and his own services at the disposal of Christophe in the civil war that was raging between the two. His assistance seems to have turned the scale definitely in Christophe's favour; but Goodall was considered by the governor of Jamaica to have acted improperly, and was therefore sent home in 1808. On his arrival he was released, and shortly after returned to Hayti; coming home again in 1810 and again in 1812. He is said to have remitted to his agent in England—an attorney named Fletcher—very large sums of money, to the amount of 120,000*l.* The amount was probably exaggerated, but that he had remitted considerable sums seems established. He now, however, found himself a bankrupt by the chicanery of Fletcher, who had not only robbed him of his fortune but also of his wife, who, although the mother of eight children by Goodall, six of whom were living, had become Fletcher's mistress. It was deposed on the trial that during her husband's imprisonment and absence from home Mrs. Goodall had supported her family by her theatrical profession; but there was no whisper of any misconduct or even levity on her part, till she yielded to the seductions of Fletcher; and the jury before whom the case was tried, taking this view of the matter, awarded the injured husband 5,000*l.* damages.

Of Goodall, nothing further is known; but as his name does not occur in the later history of Hayti (Limonade, *Relation des événements*, &c.), it would seem probable that he lived in privacy till his death, which is said to have taken place in 1832 (Evans, *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits*, 1836).

[European Mag. (May 1808), liii. 323. This biographical sketch would appear to have been furnished by Goodall himself, and is therefore liable to suspicion of exaggerating a romantic career: so far as they go, it is corroborated by the pay-books of the Triton and the Nemesis, now in the Public Record Office. General Evening Post, 23 April, 14 May 1808; Report of the Trial between Thomas Goodall (Plaintiff) and William Fletcher (Defendant), 1813, 8vo.]

J. K. L.

GOODALL, WALTER (1706?–1766), apologist of Mary Queen of Scots, was the eldest son of John Goodall, a farmer in Banffshire. He was educated at King's College, Old Aberdeen, which he entered in 1723, but left without taking a degree. In 1730 he obtained employment in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and in 1735 became sub-librarian. He aided the principal librarian, Thomas Ruddiman, in the compilation of the catalogue of the library, printed in 1742, which has now been entirely superseded. In 1753 Goodall edited a new issue of the garbled 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland,' originally published by David Crawford [q. v.] His interest in the 'Memoirs' arose from the favourable representation they contained of the career of Queen Mary. Goodall at this time purposed to write a life of Queen Mary, and as a preliminary published in 1754, in two volumes, an 'Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James, Earl of Bothwell.' The work may be regarded as the inauguration of the apologist epoch of the literature relating to the unhappy queen. It shows acuteness and diligence, and many of his arguments are still made to do service in vindication of Mary, although others have been discarded, and his researches have been supplemented by means of a more thorough examination, especially of the internal evidence bearing on the genuineness of the letters. In 1754 he also published an edition, with emendations, of Scot of Scotstarvet's 'Staggering State of Scots Statesmen,' and an edition of Sir James Balfour's 'Practicks,' with preface and life. He assisted Bishop Keith in the preparation of his 'New Catalogue of Scottish Bishops,' for which he supplied the preliminary account of the Culdees. The historical value of this dissertation is impaired by Goodall's violent national prejudices. Not content with endeavouring to deny that the Scotia of the early writers was Ireland, not Scotland, and that those first termed Scoti were really emigrants from Ireland, he affirmed that Ireland's other ancient name, Ierne, belonged also to Scotland. The 'glacialis Ierne,' which, according to Claudian, wept for her slain Scots, was in his opinion the brilliant and exquisite valley of Strathearn, the seat of an ancient Celtic earldom. Goodall published in 1759 an edition of Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' with a Latin introduction on the antiquities of Scotland, and a dissertation on the marriage of Robert III. An English trans-

lation of the introduction appeared separately in 1769. Goodall died in poverty 28 July 1766.

[Scots Mag. xxviii. 390; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. F. H.

GOODALL, WALTER (1830–1889), water-colour painter, born on 6 Nov. 1830, was youngest son of Edward Goodall [q. v.], the engraver, and brother of Frederick Goodall, R.A. He studied in the school of design at Somerset House and at the Royal Academy. In 1852 he exhibited three drawings at the Royal Academy. In 1853 he became an associate of the old Society of Painters in Water-colours, and continued to be a frequent exhibitor in Pall Mall from that date. In 1862 he became a full member of that society. His drawings were very much esteemed. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Manchester Institution and all the principal water-colour exhibitions. Some of his best work was shown at the exhibition of water-colour paintings at Manchester in 1861. His 'Lottery Ticket' was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Goodall usually painted small subject-pictures, such as 'The Day-dream,' 'The Cradle Song,' 'Waiting for the Ferry-boat,' and 'The Tired Lace-maker.' A number of these were lithographed in a series entitled 'Walter Goodall's Rustic Sketches.' Goodall also made many drawings from pictures in the Vernon Gallery for engravings published in the 'Art Journal.' About fourteen years before his death he had a paralytic seizure, from which he never quite recovered, and during the last few years of his life was unable to practise his art. He died on 14 May 1889, in his sixtieth year, leaving a widow and three children.

[Athenæum, 1 June 1889; Manchester Guardian, 28 May 1889.] L. C.

GOODCOLE, HENRY (1586–1641), divine, baptised at St. James's, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, on 23 May 1586, was the son of James Goodcole of that parish, by his wife Joan Duncombe (*Parish Registers*, Harl. Soc. i. 17, iii. 4). He does not appear to have graduated at a university, nor to have obtained church preferment until late in life. A scandal connected with his marriage may have been the cause of his non-advancement. His ministrations seem to have proved acceptable to the condemned prisoners in Newgate, whom he attended by leave of the ordinary, and whose dying confessions he occasionally published. Such are: 1. 'A True Declaration of the happy Conuersion, contrition, and Christian preparation of Francis Robinson, Gentleman. Who for covnterfetting the Great Seale of England, was drawen, Hang'd, and quartered at Charing Crosse, on Friday last, being the Thirteenth day of Nouember, 1618,' 4to, London, 1618. 2. 'The Wonderful Discovery of Elizabeth Sawyer, a Witch, late of Edmonton, her Conviction, Condemnation, and Death; together with the Relation of the Devil's Access to her, and their Conference together,' 4to, London, 1621. 3. 'The Adultresses Funerall Day: in flaming, scorching, and consuming fire: or the burning downe to ashes of Alice Clarke late of Vxbridge in the County of Middlesex, in West-smithfield, on Wensday the 20. of May, 1635, for the unnaturall poisoning of Fortune Clarke her Husband. A breviary of whose Confession taken from her owne mouth is here unto annexed: As also what she sayd at the place of her Execution,' 4to, London, 1635. In 1637 Goodcole appears as curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, in which cure he was succeeded by James Sibbald, D.D., on 19 Nov. 1641 (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 657). He married, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, on 24 Aug. 1606, Anne Tryme, by whom he had, rather too soon, a daughter Joan, baptised on 25 Feb. 1606–7, and two sons, Andrew and Humphry (*Parish Registers*, Harl. Soc. i. 49, 54, 60, iii. 31).

[Robinson's Edmonton, p. 118.] G. G.

GOODE, FRANCIS (1797?–1842), divine, born in 1797 or 1798, was the son of William Goode, the elder [q. v.], by his wife Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Coles, silk manufacturer, of London and St. Albans, Hertfordshire. On 3 May 1809 he was admitted to St. Paul's School, London, was captain during 1815–16, and proceeded as Campden exhibitioner to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a Perry exhibition in 1818, and held it until 1823. In 1817 he gained a Bell university scholarship, and went out B.A. in 1820 as seventh wrangler, becoming subsequently fellow of his college (*Admission Registers of St Paul's School*, ed. Gardiner, p. 237). He proceeded M.A. in 1823. Soon after his ordination he went to India in the service of the Church Missionary Society. On his return home he was chosen evening lecturer of Clapham, Surrey, and in 1834 morning preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum, London. He died at Clapham on 19 Nov. 1842. He published many sermons. A collected volume, 'The Better Covenant,' reached a fifth edition in 1848.

[Gent. Mag. new ser. xix. 215–16; Cambridge University Calendar; Funeral Sermons by C. Bradley, W. Dealtry, and W. Borrows in The Pulpit, xlii. 387–99, 417–22.] G. G.

GOODE, WILLIAM, the elder (1762–1816), divine, born 2 April 1762 at Buckingham, was the son of William Goode (*d.* 1780) of that town. At ten years of age he was placed at a private school in Buckingham, and in January 1776 at the Rev. T. Bull's academy at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, where he remained until Christmas 1777. In the summer of 1778, after making trial of his father's business, he went as a private pupil to the Rev. Thomas Clarke at Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 2 May 1780, commenced residence on the following 1 July, graduating B.A. 20 Feb. 1784, M.A. 10 July 1787 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, p. 537; *Oxford Graduates*, 1851, p. 264). On 19 Dec. 1784 he was ordained deacon by Thurlow, bishop of Lincoln. He took the curacy of Abbots Langley in Hertfordshire, to which he added next year the curacy of King's Langley. At the end of March 1786 he became curate to William Romaine, then rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, at a salary of 40*l.* a year. On 11 June of the same year he was ordained priest by Bishop Thurlow. In February 1789 he obtained the Sunday afternoon lectureship at Blackfriars, and in December 1793 the Lady Camden Tuesday evening lectureship at St. Lawrence Jewry. At the former lecture he delivered between November 1793 and September 1795 a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Ephesians. The second edition of Brown's 'Self-interpreting Bible,' published in 1791, was superintended by him. Not long after he undertook for a while the 'typographic revisal' of Bowyer's edition of Hume's 'History of England,' issued in 1806, but found his eyesight unable to bear the strain. On 2 July 1795 he was chosen secretary to the Society for the Relief of poor pious Clergymen of the Established Church residing in the Country. He had supported the society from its institution in 1788, and held the office till his death. He declined a salary, voted by the committee in 1803, preferring to accept an occasional present of money. In August 1795 he succeeded, on the death of William Romaine, to the rectory of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars; and in December 1796 he resigned the Sunday afternoon lectureship at Blackfriars on his appointment to a similar lectureship at St. John's, Wapping, which he retained until his death. He was elected to the triennial Sunday evening lectureship at Christ Church, Spitalfields, in 1807, and in July 1810 to the Wednesday morning lectureship at Blackfriars. He thus preached never less than five sermons every week. In 1811 he published in two octavo volumes 'An Entire New Version of the Book of Psalms,' which reached a second edition in 1813 and a third in 1816. He was elected president of Sion College in the spring of 1813 and delivered the customary 'Concio ad Clerum.' In the autumn of 1814 Goode visited some of the principal towns in the north-western counties, and in 1815 Norwich and Ipswich, as the advocate of the Church Missionary Society. He died after a lingering illness at Stockwell, Surrey, on 15 April 1816, and was buried in the rector's vault in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, near the remains of William Romaine, as he had requested. By his marriage on 7 Nov. 1786 to Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Coles, silk manufacturer, of London and St. Albans, Hertfordshire, he had, with twelve other children, two sons, Francis (1797–1842) [q. v.] and William, the younger [q. v.] In the June before his death Goode completed a series of 156 essays on the Bible names of Christ, on which he had been engaged above thirteen years, besides delivering them as lectures on Tuesday mornings at Blackfriars. Of these eleven appeared in the 'Christian Guardian' between July 1813 and May 1816 and in September 1820. They were published in a collected form as 'Essays on all the Scriptural Names and Titles of Christ, or the Economy of the Gospel Dispensation as exhibited in the Person, Character, and Offices of the Redeemer . . . To which is prefixed a memoir of the Author' [by his son William], 6 vols. 8vo, London, 1822. The 'Memoir' was issued separately in 1828, with an appendix of letters. Goode also published several sermons. His portrait by S. Joseph was engraved by W. Bond.

[Memoir referred to; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, ii. 170.] G. G.

GOODE, WILLIAM, D.D., the younger (1801–1868), divine, son of the Rev. William Goode, the elder [q. v.], was born 10 Nov. 1801, and educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was first in classics in 1822, graduated in 1825, and was ordained deacon and priest in 1825, becoming curate to his father's friend, Crowther, incumbent of Christ Church, Newgate Street. In 1835 he was appointed rector of St. Antholin, Watling Street, which he held till 1849, when the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the rectory of Allhallows the Great, Thames Street. In 1856 the lord chancellor presented him to the rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury, which he held till 1860, when Lord Palmerston advanced him to the deanery of Ripon. He was Warbur-

tonian lecturer from 1853 to 1857. He died very suddenly 13 Aug. 1868. For some years Goode was editor of the 'Christian Observer,' and became the recognised champion of the so-called evangelical party in the Anglican church. He was the author of a large number of tracts, pamphlets, letters, and speeches upon the church-rate question, the Gorham case, and the whole tractarian movement.

His chief works are: 1. 'Memoir of the Rev. W. Goode, M.A.,' 2nd edition, 1828, 8vo. 2. 'The Modern Claims to the Possession of the extraordinary Gifts of the Spirit, stated and examined,' &c., 2nd edition, 1834, 8vo. 3. 'A Brief History of Church Rates, proving the Liability of a Parish to them to be a Common-Law Liability,' &c., 2nd edition, 1838, 8vo. 4. 'The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice,' 2 vols. 1842, 8vo, and again revised and enlarged in 3 vols. 1853, 8vo. This is an 'expansion of Chillingworth's doctrine that the Bible alone is the religion of protestants,' supported by a systematic collection of church authorities, and is perhaps the most learned exposition of distinctively evangelical theology. 5. 'Tract XC. historically refuted; or a Reply to a Work by the Rev. F. Oakeley, entituled "The subject of Tract XC. historically examined,"' 1845, 8vo, 2nd edition, 1866. 6. 'The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the effects of Baptism in the case of Infants. With an Appendix containing the Baptismal Services of Luther and the Nuremberg and Cologne Liturgies,' 1849, 8vo; 2nd edition, 1850. 7. 'A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Church of England on the Validity of the Orders of the Scotch and Foreign Non-Episcopal Churches,' in three pamphlets, &c., 1852, 8vo. 8. 'The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist, or the Doctrine of the Real Presence vindicated in opposition to the fictitious Real Presence asserted by Archdeacon Denison, Mr. (late Archdeacon) Wilberforce, and Dr. Pusey,' 2 vols., 1856, 8vo. A supplement to this appeared in 1858. 9. 'Fulfilled Prophecy. A Proof of the Truth of Revealed Religion, being the Warburtonian Lectures for 1854–8,' 1863, 8vo.

[Men of the Time, 1865; Record, 14 Aug. 1868; Guardian, 19 Aug. 1868; obituary reprinted from Clerical Journal, 1883. See Brit. Mus. Cat. and Crockford's Directory for his works.] R. B.

GOODEN, JAMES (1670–1730), jesuit, born in Denbighshire in 1670, was educated in the college at St. Omer, entered the novitiate at Watten in 1689, and was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1706–7. For several years he taught philosophy and mathematics at Liège, and he filled the office of rector of the college of St. Omer from 14 March 1721–1722 till 15 April 1728, when he became superior of the house of probation at Ghent. He died at St. Omer on 11 Oct. 1730.

His works are: 1. 'Anathemata Poetica serenissimo Walliæ Principi Jacobi regis . . . filio recens nato sacra, offerebant ad ejusdem Principis pedes prostratæ musæ Audomarenses,' St. Omer, 1688, 4to (composed by Gooden and G. Killick). 2. 'Trigonometria plana et sphærica, cum selectis ex astronomia Problematis,' Liège, 1704, 12mo.

[Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 105; Paquot's Mémoires; Foley's Records, vii. 307; De Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, 1869, i. 2206.] T. C.

GOODEN, PETER (*d.* 1695), controversialist, probably a son of Peter Gooden of New Hall, Pendleton, near Manchester, was educated in the English College at Lisbon, and after being ordained priest was sent back to England upon the mission, in company with Edward Barlow, *alias* Booth [q. v.] He appears first to have been chaplain to the Middletons at Leighton Hall, near Lancaster. About 1680 he removed to Aldcliffe Hall, the seat of the seven daughters of Robert Dalton, esq. In this mansion Gooden 'kept a sort of academy or little seminary for educating of youth, who were afterwards sent to popish colleges abroad to be trained as priests.' After the accession of James II, he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Berwick's regiment, and during that reign he had frequent conferences with Stillingfleet, William Clagett [q. v.], and other learned divines of the church of England. 'No man,' says Dodd, 'was better qualified to come off with reputation in a personal conference,' as 'he was naturally bold and intrepid, had a strong voice, a ready utterance, and generally made choice of such topics as afforded him matter to display his eloquence.' The revolution of 1688 obliged him to retire to his old abode at Aldcliffe Hall, where he died on 29 Dec. 1695.

He published: 1. 'The Controversial Letters on the Grand Controversy, concerning the pretended temporal authority of the Popes over the whole earth; and the true Sovereignty of kings within their own respective kingdoms; between two English Gentlemen, the one of the Church of England, and the other of the Church of Rome,' 2nd edit. 1674, 8vo. This was against Thomas Birch, who was vicar of Preston, Lancashire, from 1682 till his death in 1700. 2. 'The Sum of the Conference had between two Divines of the Church of England and two Catholic Lay-

Gentlemen. At the request and for the satisfaction of three Persons of Quality, Aug. 8, 1671,' London, 1687, 4to. An earlier edition was published, *sine loco* [1684], 4to.

His conference with Stillingfleet gave rise to the publication of several controversial pamphlets, and 'The Summ of a Conference on Feb. 21, 1686, between Dr. Clagett and Father Gooden, about the point of Transubstantiation,' was published in 1689–90 by William Wake, D.D., afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It is reprinted in 'Seventeen Sermons,' &c. by William Clagett, D.D., 3rd edit., London, 1699, 8vo, vol. i.

[Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 481; Palatine Note-book (January 1882), ii. 9; Catholic Mag. vi. 108.] T. C.

GOODENOUGH, EDMUND (1785–1845), dean of Wells, youngest son of Samuel Goodenough [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. James Ford, physician extraordinary to Queen Charlotte, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, on 3 April 1785. At an early age he was sent to Westminster School, where in 1797, when only twelve years old, he was elected into college. In 1801 he obtained his election to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honours in Easter term 1804, and graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1807, B.D. 1819, and D.D. 1820. Having taken orders, Goodenough became tutor and censor of Christ Church, and in 1810 was appointed curate of Cowley, Oxford. In 1811 he was chosen by the university as one of the mathematical examiners, and in 1816 filled the office of proctor. In Michaelmas term 1817 he was appointed select preacher to the university, and in the following year was instituted vicar of Warkworth, Northumberland. In 1819 Goodenough was appointed head-master of Westminster School and sub-almoner to the king, in succession to Dr. Page. On 23 June 1824 he was made a prebendary of York, on 22 April 1826 a prebendary of Carlisle, and on 1 June 1827 a prebendary of Westminster. In 1828 he retired from the head-mastership, and was succeeded by Dr. Williamson. Towards the end of Goodenough's rule the numbers of the school steadily declined. On 6 Sept. 1831 he was nominated dean of Wells, in the place of the Hon. Henry Ryder, bishop of Lichfield, who succeeded to Goodenough's stall at Westminster. Goodenough was prolocutor of the lower house of convocation for a short time. He died suddenly at Wells, while walking in the fields near his house, on 2 May 1845, aged 59, and was buried in the Lady Chapel of Wells Cathedral, where there is a brass to his memory. He married, on 31 May 1821, Frances, daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell of Westbourne House, Paddington, by whom he had James Graham Goodenough [q. v.] and many other children. His widow, dying of cholera at Malaga on 5 Aug. 1855, was buried there. A portrait of Goodenough hangs in the dining-room of the head-master of Westminster School. Goodenough was an excellent scholar, and a man of much general culture. He was elected on the council of the Royal Society in 1828. He published the three following sermons: 1. 'A Sermon [on 1 Cor. xiv. 33] preached at . . . Lambeth [12 Nov. 1820], at the Consecration of . . . W. Carey, . . . Bishop of Exeter,' London, 1821, 4to. 2. 'A Sermon [on Deut. xxxiii. 9] preached . . . [13 May 1830] at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy,' &c., London, 1830, 4to. 3. 'A Sermon [on Luke xii. 47 and part of 48] preached in the Abbey Church, Bath [24 Jan. 1832] at the Anniversary Meeting of the Bath Diocesan Association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,' &c., London, 1832, 8vo.

[Alumni Westmon. (1852), pp. 36, 375–6, 447, 455–6; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. (1831), vi. 254; Annual Register (1845), app. to chron. p. 273; Gent. Mag. (1821), vol. xci. pt. i. p. 562, (1846) new ser. xxv. 101–2, (1855) xliv. 334; Somerset County Herald, 10 and 17 May 1845; Le Neve's Fasti (1854), i. 155, iii. 222, 253, 369, 503; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers (1876), p. 95; Catalogue of Oxford Graduates (1851), pp. 264, 793; Honours Register of the Univ. of Oxford (1883), pp. 26, 132, 193, 198–9; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

GOODENOUGH, JAMES GRAHAM (1830–1875), commodore, son of Edmund Goodenough [q. v.], dean of Wells, and grandson of Samuel Goodenough [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle, was born on 3 Dec. 1830, at Stoke Hill, near Guildford, Surrey. The close connection of his godfather, Sir James Graham, with the admiralty had fixed his profession from the beginning, and after three years at school at Westminster, he entered the navy in May 1844 on board the Collingwood, commanded by Captain Robert Smart, and carrying the flag of Rear-admiral Sir George Francis Seymour [q. v.] as commander-in-chief in the Pacific. On the Collingwood's paying off, in the summer of 1848, Goodenough was appointed to the Cyclops on the coast of Africa, from which, towards the end of 1849, he was permitted to return home in order to pass his examination and compete for the lieutenant's commission in a special course at the college at Portsmouth. This commission he obtained in July 1851, and in September was appointed to the Centaur, carrying Rear-admiral Henderson's flag

on the east coast of South America. On the near prospect of war with Russia the Centaur was recalled to England in February 1854, and Goodenough, after a few months in the Calcutta guardship at Plymouth, was appointed to the Royal William, which took a body of fifteen hundred French soldiers up the Baltic for the siege of Bomarsund, and after the reduction of the fortress returned to England with twelve hundred Russian prisoners. After a few weeks on board the Excellent, Goodenough was next appointed gunnery lieutenant of the Hastings, in which he served through the Baltic campaign of 1855, and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg on 20 Aug. During the early part of 1856 he commanded the Goshawk gunboat, one of the flotilla reviewed at Spithead on 23 April, and on 4 Aug. was appointed first lieutenant of the Raleigh, a 50-gun frigate, commissioned for the broad pennant of Commodore the Hon. Henry Keppel, as second in command on the China station. After an extraordinarily rapid passage, on 15 March 1857 the Raleigh, when within a hundred miles of Hongkong, struck on a rock till then unknown, stove in her bows, and was run ashore near Macao as the only chance of saving her. The men and most of the stores were got safely ashore, but the ship, sinking gradually in the fetid mud, was lost. The Raleigh's crew was kept together for some months, during which time Goodenough commanded the hired steamer Hongkong, and in her took part in the engagement in Fatchan Creek on 1 June. He was afterwards appointed to the Calcutta, the flagship of Sir Michael Seymour (1802–1887) [q. v.], and commanded her field-pieces at the capture of Canton on 28–9 Dec. 1857. He was immediately afterwards promoted to be commander of the Calcutta, in which capacity he took part in the capture of the Taku forts on 20 May 1858. The Calcutta was paid off at Plymouth early in August 1859, and a few weeks later, on the news of Sir James Hope's [q. v.] bloody repulse from the Taku forts, Goodenough was again sent out to China in command of the Renard sloop. In her he took part in the second capture of the Taku forts in June 1860, and in the following operations in the Peiho, his ship being kept at Tien-tsin till November. He was afterwards senior officer at Shanghai and in the Yang-tse-kiang, till, in November 1861, his health having suffered from his long service in China, he obtained leave to return to England.

In July 1862, at the request of Rear-admiral Smart, then in command of the Channel fleet, Goodenough was appointed commander of his flagship, the Revenge, in which in the following spring Smart went out to assume command of the Mediterranean station. On 9 May Goodenough was promoted to the rank of captain, and returning to England was within a few months sent out to North America on a special mission, 'to obtain what information he could with regard to the ships and guns there in use.' It was known that the civil war was causing a marked development of naval armaments, and Goodenough's reputation as a scientific gunnery officer stood high. He returned to England in May 1864, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the Victoria, fitting for the flag of Admiral Smart in the Mediterranean. In May 1866 Smart, and with him his flag-captain, were relieved, but shortly afterwards Goodenough was invited by Rear-admiral Warden to go as his flag-captain in the Minotaur in the Channel squadron. From 1867 to 1870, first with Warden and then with Sir Thomas Symonds, Goodenough continued in the Minotaur, and on his being relieved from the command in October 1870, he offered his services on the French Peasant Relief Fund, which had been started by the 'Daily News.' After working for a month in the neighbourhood of Sedan, he was afterwards, in February 1871, sent to Dieppe to superintend the transmission to Paris of a quantity of relief stores. He was at this time also appointed a member of the admiralty committee on designs for ships of war, on which he served till July, and in August he was appointed naval attaché to the several embassies in Europe, on which duty he continued for a twelvemonth, his brother, Colonel Goodenough of the Royal Artillery, being at the same time military attaché at Vienna. In May 1873 he was appointed commodore of the Australian station and captain of the Pearl, which sailed from Spithead in the following month. After a busy two years, visiting many of the islands on his wide extended station, he was on 12 Aug. 1875 at Santa Cruz, where, going on shore with a few men, and engaged in what seemed friendly intercourse with the natives, he was treacherously shot in the side by an arrow. A flight of arrows followed: six men in all were wounded. They hastily got into the boats and pulled off to the ship, and understanding that, with the possibility of the arrows having been poisoned, it was advisable to get into a cooler climate, Goodenough gave orders to shape a course for Sydney. The wounds in themselves were slight, but in a few days Goodenough and two of the other men showed symptoms of tetanus, which in all three cases proved fatal. Goodenough died on the even-

ing of 20 Aug., about five hundred miles from Sydney, where he was buried on the 24th. He left a widow and two sons, one of whom is now a lieutenant in the navy. A subscription bust, an excellent likeness, by Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, himself a former messmate of Goodenough in the Raleigh, has been placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

Goodenough, in his rare moments of leisure, acquired varied accomplishments. He was a skilful and elegant swordsman; he could read and enjoy the Latin poets; and his knowledge of modern languages was remarkable. He is said to have been able to converse fluently in seven. All the theoretical parts of his profession were familiar to him. Reserved and grave in manner, even as a young man, he inspired all with whom he served with confidence and esteem.

[Journal (1873–5), edited, with a memoir, by his widow; In Memoriam James Graham Goodenough, by the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Stanley; personal knowledge.] J. K. L.

GOODENOUGH, RICHARD (*fl.* 1686), conspirator, was an attorney of bad repute, who contrived nevertheless to obtain the under-sheriffdom of London, which he held in turn with his brother Francis for some years. The whig party long relied upon him for questionable services, especially in the selection of jurymen. In July 1682 the justices of the peace fined him 100*l.* because he refused to alter the panel as they pleased at the sessions at Hicks's Hall (Luttrell, *Historical Relation*, i. 205). In the following September, 'upon complaint against Mr. Goodenough, the under-sheriff, for not provideing a dinner for their worships, the justices committed him to prison, denyeing bail' (*ib.* i. 216). Along with Alderman Henry Cornish [q. v.] and several others he was tried, 16 Feb. 1683, for a pretended riot and assault on the lord mayor, Sir John Moore, at the election of sheriffs for the city of London at the Guildhall on midsummer day 1682. Although it was shown that he was not at the Guildhall until some three hours after the supposed disturbance, Chief-justice Saunders in his summing-up singled him out, in company with Forde, lord Grey of Werke [q. v.], for especial castigation, insinuating that they were the promoters of the fictitious riot. He was found guilty and fined five hundred marks on 15 June, when he failed to appear (Cobbett, *State Trials*, ix. 187–293). He had been deeply implicated in the Rye House plot (1683), and had sought an asylum in the Low Countries. On 23 June a reward of 100*l.* was offered for his capture; on 12 July the grand jury found a true bill against him and his brother Francis for high treason, and both were outlawed (Luttrell, i. 262, 263, 267, 273). He remained abroad until Monmouth's rebellion. Monmouth appointed him his 'secretary of state' (*ib.* i. 349). After the battle of Sedgemoor (5 July 1685) he fled with Nathaniel Wade and Robert Ferguson and reached the coast in safety, only to find a frigate cruising near the spot where they had hoped to embark. They then separated. Goodenough and Wade were soon discovered and brought up to London, 20 July 1685 (*ib.* i. 354). He was suffered to live because he had it in his power to give useful information to the king. He had a private grudge against Henry Cornish [q. v.], who when sheriff in 1680 had declined to employ him. Goodenough now consented to swear with Colonel John Rumsey, a fellow-conspirator, that Cornish was concerned with them in the Rye House plot. To qualify him for this task a patent was passed for his pardon (*ib.* i. 360, 365). On 9 Dec. he helped to swear away the life of Charles Bateman the surgeon, who was tried for high treason in conspiring the death of Charles II (Howell, *State Trials*, xi. 472); and on 14 Jan. 1686 was produced with Grey and Wade at the trial of Henry Booth, lord Delamere [q. v.], but could only repeat what he had heard said by Monmouth and by Wildman's emissaries (*ib.* xi. 542). He was to have appeared along with Grey on 7 May 1689 as a witness against John Charlton, also charged with high treason against Charles II, but both had the good sense to keep away (Luttrell, i. 531). According to Swift (note in Burnet, *Own Time*, Oxford edit. iii. 61), Goodenough went to Ireland, practised his profession, and died there.

[Macaulay's Hist. of England, ch. v. vi.; (Thomas Sprat's) A True Account . . . of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King (Copies of the Informations, &c.), 2nd edit. fol. 1685.] G. G.

GOODENOUGH, SAMUEL (1743–1827), bishop of Carlisle, born at Kimpton, near Weyhill, Hampshire, on 29 April 1743 (O.S.), was the third son of the Rev. William Goodenough, rector of Broughton Poggs, Oxfordshire. In 1750 the family returned to Broughton, and Samuel was sent to school at Witney, under the Rev. B. Gutteridge; five years later he was sent to Westminster School, where Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, was head-master. He became king's scholar, and in 1760 was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, took his B.A. degree 9 May 1764, and proceeded M.A. 25 June 1767 and D.C.L. 11 July 1772. In 1766 Goodenough returned to Westminster as

under-master for four years, when he quitted that post for the church, having inherited from his father the advowson of Broughton Poggs, and received from his college the vicarage of Brize-Norton, Oxfordshire. He married on 17 April 1770 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. James Ford, formerly physician to the Middlesex Hospital. Two years subsequently he established a school at Ealing, and carried it on for twenty-six years, during which time he had the charge of the sons of many noblemen and gentlemen of position. Goodenough's reputation as a classical tutor ranked high. But his strongest bent was towards botany, and when the Linnean Society was established in 1787 he was one of the framers of its constitution and treasurer during its first year. He contributed a classical memoir on the genus *Carex* to the second and third volumes of the 'Transactions' of that body. In addition to being one of the vice-presidents of the Linnean, Sir J. E. Smith being president, he was for some time a vice-president of the Royal Society (of which he became a fellow in 1789) while Sir Joseph Banks was the presiding officer, and he also shared in the conduct of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1797 he was presented to the vicarage of Cropredy by the Bishop of Oxford, in the following year he was advanced to the canonry of Windsor, and in 1802 promoted to the deanery of Rochester. In this preferment he was aided by the warm friendship of the third Duke of Portland, all of whose sons had been his pupils. As a final proof of the duke's favour Goodenough in 1808 was elevated to the episcopal bench as bishop of Carlisle. He died at Worthing on 12 Aug. 1827, surviving the loss of his wife only eleven weeks, and was buried on the 18th of that month in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey. He left three sons, all clergymen (Samuel James, Robert Philip, and Edmund, afterwards dean of Wells [q. v.]), and four daughters.

The bishop was a sound and elegant scholar. Sir J. E. Smith consulted him on points of latinity when engaged on the splendid 'Flora Græca,' the 'Flora Britannica,' and lesser works. Besides the *Carex* paper, and another on British *Fuci*, and two others on natural history, also in the Linnean Society's 'Transactions,' Goodenough published three sermons and began a 'Botanica Metrica,' which should have included all botanical names, with their derivations, but the work was never finished. The genus *Goodenia* was dedicated to him by his friend Sir J. E. Smith. It was a sermon preached by Goodenough before the House of Lords in 1809 that gave birth to the well-known epigram:—

'T is well enough that Goodenough
Before the Lords should preach;
But, sure enough, full bad enough
Are those he has to teach.

He is eulogised in Mathias's 'Pursuits of Literature.' His portrait is in the hall at Christ Church.

[Nichols's Lit. Illustr. vi. 245–56; Welch's Alumni Westmonast. pp. 374–5.] B. D. J.

GOODERE, SAMUEL (1687–1741), captain in the navy, was third and youngest son of Sir Edward Goodere, bart., of Burhope in Herefordshire, by his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Dineley, bart., of Charleton in Worcestershire, and on the mother's side granddaughter of Lewis Watson, first lord Rockingham. The eldest son having been killed in a duel, the second son, John Dineley, who had been brought up at sea in the merchant service, and had served as a volunteer on board the Diamond in 1708, quitted his profession by desire of Sir Edward Dineley, who acknowledged him as his heir. Samuel entered the navy in 1705 as a volunteer on board the Ipswich, with Captain Kirktowne; served in a subordinate rank and afterwards as a lieutenant through the war of the Spanish succession, and on 12 Jan. 1718–19 was appointed first lieutenant of the Preston with Captain Robert Johnson, whom, on 28 Feb., he accompanied to the Weymouth, in which he served during the summer, in the operations on the north coast of Spain; and on 6 Nov. 1719 was, with Johnson and the greater part of the officers, turned over to the Deptford. A few weeks later, however, Johnson preferred against him a charge of misconduct at St. Sebastian's on 23 June, the attack having, it was alleged, failed in consequence. On this charge Goodere was tried by court-martial on 24 Dec. 1719, was found guilty of 'having been very much wanting in the performance of his duty,' and was dismissed his ship (*Minutes of the Court-Martial*), which, in the reign of comparative peace then beginning, was almost equivalent to being dismissed the service. It is very doubtful whether he served again at sea till November 1733, when, consequent apparently on some electioneering job, he was posted to the Antelope of 50 guns. It was, however, for rank only, and he was superseded in a fortnight. So far as conflicting accounts enable us to judge, he lived at this time with his father, now a very old man and at variance with his elder son, the heir to the baronetcy, who is spoken of as rough, uncouth, and of no education. It would seem that Samuel, taking the father's side, was already on bad terms with his brother; and

these became worse when John, having quarrelled with his wife, found that she too was supported against him by Samuel. Sir Edward died on 29 March 1739, leaving more to Samuel than John (his successor in the baronetcy) thought was a second son's share, but less than Samuel had expected. An angry quarrel was the result. John, joining with his son who was of age, cut off the entail, and, on his son's death shortly after, announced his intention of leaving the property to one of the sons of his sister Eleanor, wife of Mr. Samuel Foote of Truro and mother of Samuel Foote the comedian [q. v.] Goodere's rage was excessive, and for some months the brothers held no communication. In November 1740 Samuel was appointed to the command of the Ruby, then lying in King's Road, Bristol, and she was still there on Sunday, 18 Jan., when Samuel, being on shore, learned that his brother, Sir John, was dining with a Mr. Smith, an attorney of the city. On this Samuel sent a note to Smith, saying that, having heard his brother was there, he would be glad to meet him if Smith would allow him to come in. Accordingly in the evening he went to Smith's house, and the two brothers smoked and drank together, and to all appearance made up their quarrel. But, as John was walking towards his lodgings, he was seized by Samuel's orders, carried down to the boat, taken on board the Ruby, and confined in a spare cabin, the captain telling the men on deck not to mind his cries, as he was out of his mind, and would have to be watched to prevent his attempting his own life. Three men were chosen to attend the prisoner, and these three men, after being well primed with brandy, and on the promise of large rewards, went into the cabin early next morning (19 Jan. 1741), put a rope round Sir John's neck, and strangled him, Samuel meanwhile standing sentry at the door with a drawn sword to prevent any interference. He had apparently intended to put to sea at once, but Smith, having had information the previous night that a gentleman resembling his guest had been taken a prisoner on board the Ruby, applied to the mayor for an investigation. This was made at once. Goodere and his vile tools were apprehended on a charge of wilful murder, were tried on 26 March, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were all four hanged on 15 April 1741.

Goodere married Miss Elizabeth Watts of Monmouthshire, and by her left issue three daughters and two sons. Of the daughters two died unmarried; the third, Anne, married John Willyams, a commander in the navy, and was the mother of the Rev. Cooper Willyams [q. v.] Of the two sons, twins, born in 1729, the elder, Edward Dineley, died a lunatic in 1761; the other, John Dineley [see DINELEY-GOODERE, SIR JOHN], died a poor knight of Windsor in 1809. Samuel, on the death of his brother John, should have succeeded to the baronetcy. He appears, however, to have been indicted as Samuel Goodere, esq., and Ralph Bigland, in his manuscript collections in the Heralds' College (information supplied by Mr. A. Scott Gatty, York Herald), speaks of his sons Edward Dineley-Goodere and John Dineley-Goodere as successive baronets, following their murdered uncle. But Burke thinks that the baronetcy descended in due course to Samuel and to his sons after him. Collins (*Baronetage*, 1741) speaks of the baronetcy as extinct; so also does Wotton (*Baronetage*, ed. 1771), specifying 'attainted.' Nash (*Hist. of Worcestershire*, i. 272) says that Sir Edward Dineley-Goodere succeeded his grandfather, which is certainly wrong, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Dineley-Goodere (so also *Gent. Mag.* 1809, pt. ii. p. 1084). It is probable that Collins and Wotton are right; that the baronetcy became extinct in 1741, on the sentence of Samuel Goodere, though the twins may have been allowed the title by courtesy.

[The Genuine Memoirs of Sir John Dineley-Goodere, Bart. . . . together with the Life, History, Trial, and last Dying Words of his Brother, Captain Samuel Goodere . . . by S. Foote, 1741; The Genuine Trial of Samuel Goodere, Esq. . . . taken in Shorthand by Order and Direction of S. Foot, 1741; Gent. Mag. (1825), vol. xcv. pt. ii. p. 136; letters and other documents in the Public Record Office. The memoir in Charnock's Biog. Nav. iv. 241, is exceedingly inaccurate in the details of Goodere's early life and service.]

J. K. L.

GOODFORD, CHARLES OLD (1812–1884), provost of Eton, second son of John Goodford of Chilton-Cantelo, Somersetshire, who died in 1835, by Charlotte, fourth daughter of Montague Cholmeley of Easton, Lincolnshire, was born at Chilton-Cantelo 15 July 1812, and entered at Eton in 1826. He proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, in 1830, whence he took his B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, and D.D. 1853. He was elected a fellow of his college, but did not long retain his fellowship, as on 28 March 1844 he married Katharine Lucia, third daughter of George Law of Lincoln's Inn. While still an undergraduate he returned to Eton and became an assistant-master in 1835. It was not long before he succeeded his former tutor, John Wilder, in charge of a large and important schoolhouse, in which a number of the resident boys were from his own and the

adjacent counties. As a house-master he was liberal and kind, but his management was not equal to his good intentions. In 1853 he succeeded Edward Craven Hawtrey, D.D., as head-master at Eton. His rule on the whole was beneficial to the college. He aimed at a very complete reconstruction of the system of teaching; he made discipline a reality, while he abolished many vexatious rules which had needlessly restricted liberty, and would have done more but for the veto of the provost. In 1854 he edited 'P. Terentii Afri Comœdiæ,' a work which he printed chiefly to present as a leaving book to his sixth-form boys. On the death of Dr. Hawtrey, Lord Palmerston, in ignorance of the needs of Eton, and much against Goodford's own wishes, appointed him provost of Eton, a position which he held from 27 Jan. 1862 to his death. Under the Cambridge University commission of 1860, and more particularly under the royal commission of 1865, great changes and improvements were made in the college. Goodford held the small family living of Chilton-Cantelo from 1848 to his death. He died at The Lodge, Eton, 9 May 1884, and was buried in the Eton cemetery 14 May.

[Lyte's Eton College, 1875, pp. 475–8, 517, 519; Times, 10 May 1884, p. 7, 12 May p. 9, and 15 May p. 5; Academy, 17 May 1884, pp. 349–50; Graphic, 7 June 1884, pp. 546, 549, with portrait; Illustrated London News, 17 May 1884, pp. 465, 475, with portrait.] G. C. B.

GOODGROOME, JOHN (1630?–1704?), composer, lutenist, singer, and teacher, was one of a family of musicians, born at Windsor, and bred up a chorister. He was present at the coronations of Charles II, James II, and William and Mary, as one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. In 1666 Goodgroome succeeded Notario and Henry Purcell the elder as musician in ordinary for the lute and voice and lute and violl, at the fee of 40*l.*, and 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly for livery, while his post in the chapel choir was worth from 70*l.* to 73*l.* According to Wood, Goodgroome was a 'rare songster, and taught some persons to sing.' Four airs by Goodgroome, with bass for theorbo lute, or bass violl, were published in J. Playford's 'Select Airs,' and subsequently in the 'Treasury' of March 1669, and three of these, arranged for two and three voices, in the 'Musical Companion,' 1673; other music is in the Lambeth Palace Library, and two manuscript songs in the Fitzwilliam collection. Pepys records the visits of Theodore Goodgroome as his or his wife's singing-master from 1 July 1661 occasionally until 31 Aug. 1667. A John Goodgroome, organist of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1725, may have been the son of John or Theodore Goodgroome, or of William Goodgroome, who is in the register of St. Dionys Backchurch, 1701, as music-master. The date of John Goodgroome's death is given in the Old Cheque-book, 15 May 1704.

[Wood's MSS., Bodl. Lib.; Rimbault's Old Cheque-book of the Chapel Royal; State Papers communicated by Mr. W. B. Squire; Chamberlayne's Angliæ Notitia, 1692, p. 171, and following years; Pepys's Diary, i. 249 et seq.; Harleian Society's Registers, iii. 140.] L. M. M.

GOODHUGH, WILLIAM (1799?–1842), compiler, born about 1799, was for some time a bookseller at 155 Oxford Street. In order to render himself a competent bibliographer he acquired a knowledge of many of the oriental and most of the modern languages. He distinguished himself by his learned criticisms on John Bellamy's translation of the Bible in the 'Quarterly Review' for April 1818 and July 1820. In 1840 he issued proposals for a society to be called the 'Dugdale Society,' for the elucidation of British family antiquity by the publication of inedited documents and by systematic reference to those already printed, but the project was not encouraged. He died at Chelsea on 23 May 1842, aged 43, leaving a son and a daughter. During the three years preceding his death he had been engaged in the compilation of a bible cyclopædia, but he only lived to prepare the work down to the letter 'r.' It appeared in two folio volumes. He also published: 1. 'The Gate to the French, Italian, and Spanish Unlocked' (anon.), 12mo, London, 1827. 2. 'The Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac Unlocked by a new and easy method of acquiring the accidence' (anon.), 8vo, London, 1827. 3. 'The English Gentleman's Library Manual, or a Guide to the Formation of a Library of Select Literature,' 8vo, London, 1827. 4. 'Motives to the Study of Biblical Literature in a course of introductory lectures,' 8vo, London, 1838; another edition, without Goodhugh's name, was issued in 1839.

[Gent. Mag. new ser. xviii. 215; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. i. 699.] G. G.

GOODINGE, THOMAS (1746–1816), divine, born in 1746, son of Thomas Goodinge, barrister-at-law, was educated at Gloucester, and entered Trinity College, Oxford, 14 Jan. 1762 (B.A. 1766, and in 1778 both M.A. at Cambridge and D.C.L. at Oxford). In 1765 he was engaged for a few months as an assistant in the college school at Salisbury, and afterwards became principal of the college school of Worcester. In 1769 he was ordained deacon, and in 1771 was presented to the living of Bredicot in Worcestershire. In December

1773 he married Maria Hale, daughter of Robert Hale of Marylebone, London. In 1775 he opened a private school at Bevere. He was head-master of the grammar school at Leeds in 1779, became rector of Hutton in Somersetshire in 1788, and in 1789 rector of Cound in Shropshire. Here he lost his wife in September 1810, and during his remaining years he resided in Shrewsbury. He died 17 July 1816.

Goodinge was a sound scholar, a powerful preacher, and a successful schoolmaster. He commenced a translation of Lycophron, but relinquished it on the appearance of Meen's translations in 1800. He was a good botanist.

[Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxvi. pt. ii. p. 94, vol. lxxxvii. pt. ii. p. 182; Chambers's Biog. Illustr. of Worcestershire.] W. F. W. S.

GOODMAN, CARDELL or CARDONNELL (1649?–1699), actor and adventurer, was son of a clergyman of the same names at one time settled in Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, and on 18 March 1651 removed from the benefice of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by order of the council of state (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., 1651). The son went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and proceeded B.A. in 1670. According to his own admissions, as related by Cibber, he was expelled from the university 'for being one of the hot-headed sparks who were concerned in the cutting and defacing the Duke of Monmouth's picture, then chancellor of that place.' Soon after he appeared in London, and became one of the pages of the back-staircase to Charles II, but after five years' service he was dismissed for negligence. Two years previous to his dismissal he inherited 2,000*l.* by his father's death, which he rapidly squandered among the rakes of the town. He then attached himself to the king's company at Drury Lane Theatre, and made what was probably his first appearance as Polysperchon in the 'Rival Queens, or Alexander the Great,' 4to, 1677. Here, according to Cibber, he made rapid advances in reputation, and he is mentioned by Downes as taking the parts of Alexas in Dryden's 'All for Love,' Pharnaces in 'Mithridates, king of Pontus,' by Lee, acted in 1678, and Valentinian in the tragedy of 'Valentinian,' adapted by the Earl of Rochester from Beaumont and Fletcher's play, and performed at Drury Lane in 1685. The characters in which he won his chief success were Julius Cæsar and Alexander the Great. Cibber mentions with some warmth the generous praise he bestowed upon Goodman when he was playing the part of the chaplain in Otway's 'Orphan,' and how confidently he predicted his future success. In 1682, when a fusion took place between the duke's and the king's company, he supported Mohun in opposing the united actors, although he joined them about three years later. According to Cibber the highest salary paid to hired actors at that period was 6*s.* 3*d.* per diem, which he pleads as some excuse for Goodman's excesses. As a proof of his poverty Cibber relates that Captain Griffin and 'Scum' Goodman—'as he was styled by his enemies'—were driven to share the same bed and the same shirt, and that a duel was fought on Goodman's appropriating the common clothing out of his turn. His scanty livelihood also led him to commit a highway robbery. He was condemned, but speedily pardoned by James II, and 'his Majesty's servant returned to the stage a hero.' His latter years were rendered more affluent by his becoming the paramour of the Duchess of Cleveland, but he was shortly detected in an attempt to poison two of her children, brought to trial for a 'misdemeanour,' and fined heavily. In 1688 he withdrew from the stage, and became a gamester, a profession in which he soon proved an expert, especially at ombre. Out of gratitude to King James for sparing his life, Goodman became a Jacobite, and on the death of Queen Mary was connected with the Fenwick and Charnock plot to kill William III (1696–7). When the scheme was discovered, Goodman, who was committed to the Gatehouse, was offered a free pardon if he would inform against his more illustrious accomplice, Sir John Fenwick [q. v.], a condition he would have been quite disposed to accept had not Fenwick's friends sought him at the 'Fleece' in Covent Garden, and at the 'Dog' in Drury Lane, where he eventually agreed to accept 500*l.* a year with a residence abroad. He escaped to France, and died there of a fever in 1699, aged about 50.

[Luttrell's Rel. of State Affairs; Doran's Annals of the Engl. Stage; Colley Cibber's Apology, ed. Robert Lowe; Downe's Roscius Anglicanus; Theophilus Lucas's Memoirs of the most famous Gamesters.] W. F. W. S.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER (1520?–1603), puritan divine, member of an old Cheshire family, was probably born (1520) in Chester. When about eighteen he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating as B.A. 4 Feb. 1541, and M.A. 13 June 1544. In 1547 he became a senior student at Christ Church, and was proctor in 1549 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 217). He proceeded B.D. in 1551, and is said to have become Lady Margaret professor of divinity about 1548 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 518; Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, i. 721; Wood, *Fasti*, i. 120, 132; *Oxf.*

Univ. Reg. i. 199, 217). At Oxford Goodman made friends with Bartlet Green [q. v.], who had sought him out 'for his learning and godly and sober behaviour' (Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. Townsend, vii. 732–4, 738). Goodman left England in 1554, and on 23 Nov. his name appears among the signatures to a letter from the exiles at Strasburg. He afterwards joined the schism among the reformers at Frankfort, and withdrew with Whittingham [q. v.] and other leading exiles to Geneva, whence they united in writing a letter to the Frankfort congregation to defend their departure. The brethren at Geneva chose Knox and Goodman in September 1555 for their pastors, and the two formed a lifelong friendship. During his exile Goodman took part in Coverdale's translation of the Bible, helped Knox in the 'book of common order,' and wrote some very acrimonious tracts. The most famous was entitled 'How superior Powers ought to be obeyed of their subjects, and wherein they may lawfully be by God's word disobeyed and resisted . . .' Geneva, 1558. The book, in favour of Wyatt's rebellion, bitterly attacked Mary and the government of women in general, a fact which afterwards drew down Elizabeth's displeasure upon the author. Knox's 'First Blast of the Trumpet' was published in the same year, and the tracts were secretly circulated in England. Their violence was generally disapproved, even by their own party. Goodman also published while abroad a 'Commentary upon Amos,' in which he likens Mary to Proserpine, queen of Hades. So bitter was the feeling about his book that Goodman did not dare to return to England on Elizabeth's accession. In June 1559 Knox earnestly begged Goodman, 'whose presence I thirst for more than she that is my own flesh,' to join him at Edinburgh, and after repeated entreaties Goodman went to Scotland early in September, acting as escort to Knox's wife and family from Geneva. In October he was made one of the council appointed by the lords of the congregation to treat of religion, he and Knox preaching daily in 'the Scots camp' (*Zurich Letters*, Parker Soc. 1558–79, p. 60, 1 Dec. 1559). In November he became minister of Ayr. In the following July Goodman was appointed to St. Andrews. He also went about Scotland preaching, and in August 1560 spent ten days in the Isle of Man, where he preached twice (*State Papers*, Scotch Ser. 1509–1603, p. 161, and For. Ser. 1560–1, p. 259). Two years later he and Knox went together to visit some of the reformed churches in Scotland. Intercessions were meanwhile made for his return to England, though Calvin exhorted him to finish his work in Scotland. Cecil, to whom he wrote with indiscreet zeal, told Sadler in 1559 that, next to Knox, Goodman's name was the most odious of his party to Elizabeth. The Earl of Mar favoured his views, and in 1562 asked leave to bring him in his train to a projected meeting between Elizabeth and Mary. Warwick from Havre begged (in December) Dudley and Cecil to give 'so worthy an instrument' employment with his army in Normandy. At last by Randolph's advice he ventured into England in the winter of 1565. He went to Ireland (January 1566) as chaplain to Sir Henry Sidney, the new lord deputy, who in the spring of 1567 recommended him to be bishop of Dublin, and promised him the deanery of St. Patrick's (*State Papers*, Ireland, Elizabeth, 1556–7, pp. 325, 327). Goodman, however, received neither of these offices. It was probably when Sidney returned to England in 1570 that he was appointed to the living of Alford, near Chester, and made archdeacon of Richmond. In the next year he was deprived by Bishop Vaughan for nonconformity, and in April 1571 brought before the ecclesiastical commissioners at Lambeth. He was obliged to make a full recantation of his published opinions, and a protest in writing of his dutiful obedience to the queen's person and her lawful government (see Strype, *Annals*, II. i. 140). In June he was again examined before Archbishop Parker, 'beaten with three rods,' and forbidden to preach. He complained (26 July) to Leicester of his hard treatment (*Addit. MS.* 32091, f. 246). In August he returned to Chester. On 21 Nov. 1580 Randolph writes to Leicester, soliciting leave for Goodman to revisit Scotland (Lemon, *Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, p. 688). In 1584 Goodman refused to subscribe to the articles and the service book, and Archbishop Whitgift complained of his perversity to the lord treasurer. Having no living he was not however again examined, but allowed to spend the rest of his days peacefully at Chester. When Ussher came to England to collect books for the Dublin Library, he visited Goodman (4 June 1603), then 'very ancient,' and lying on his deathbed. In after days the archbishop would often repeat the 'grave wise speeches' he heard from the old man, who must have died shortly after his visit (Ussher, *Life*, ed. Elrington, i. 23). Goodman was buried at Chester, in St. Bride's Church. Wood gives a Latin epigram written upon him by his 'sometime friend,' John Parkhurst, containing a play upon his name, 'Gudmane.' He is said by Wood to have written a commentary on Amos.

[State Papers, Scotch Ser. 1509–1603 pp. 119, 181, 183, 226; Foreign Ser. 1558–9 p. 335, 1559–60 pp. 49, 52, 73, 125, 1562 pp. 51, 233, 273, 562, 602, 1565 pp. 514, 534; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), i. 721; Strype's Memorials, ed. 1822, vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 131, 187; Annals, vol. i. pt. i. pp. 152, 182, 187, 343, &c., vol. ii. pt. i. p. 140; Life of Parker, ii. 66; Troubles at Frankfort (Phenix), ii. 44; Original Letters (Parker Soc.) 2nd ser., Goodman to Peter Martyr; Sadler, i. 510; McCrie's Life of Knox, i. 284, 300, 328, 510, 532, 561, ii. 138, 270, 328, 384, 442; Maitland's Essays on the Reformation, pp. 103, 112, 116, 126, 171, 177, 196; Heylyn's Hist. of the Reformation, ii. 182, 297; Ormerod's Cheshire, ii. 727; Fuller's Church Hist. bk. ix. p. 77.]

E. T. B.

GOODMAN, GABRIEL (1529 ?–1601), dean of Westminster, born at Ruthin, Denbighshire, about 1529, was second son of Edward Goodman (*d.* 1620), merchant and burgess of Ruthin, by his wife Cecily, daughter of Edward Thelwall of Plâs-y-ward. He proceeded B.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1549–50, and was fellow of Jesus College till 28 Sept. 1555, graduating M.A. in 1553, and acting for a long time as chaplain to Sir William Cecil, with whom he was always on intimate terms. He was created D.D. in 1564 as a member of St. John's College. He became rector of South Luffenham, Rutlandshire, 30 Sept. 1558; rector of the first portion of the church of Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire, 1559, and of the second portion 25 Nov. 1569; canon of Westminster 21 June 1560, and was in April 1561 a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. On 23 Sept. 1561 he was appointed dean of Westminster, but continued to hold much other preferment. He preached at court 13 Feb. 1561–2, and was a Lent preacher at court 1565–6. He subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles in the convocation of 1562–3, and voted against suggested changes in the ceremonies and liturgy of the church. In 1563 John Feckenham, the late abbot of Westminster, was placed in his custody. In August 1564 he was at Cambridge preparing for the queen's visit to the university. In 1570 a suggestion that Goodman should succeed Grindal as bishop of London was opposed by Archbishop Parker on the ground that although 'a sad, grave man,' Goodman was in Parker's private judgment 'too severe.' Neither Parker's recommendation that Goodman should be made bishop of Norwich in 1575, nor Aylmer's request that he should be appointed to the see of Rochester in November 1581, nor Whitgift's proposal that the bishopric either of Rochester or Chichester should be conferred on him in 1584, produced any result. Goodman was repeatedly nominated a commissioner for causes ecclesiastical in the court of high commission; was a commissioner for visiting the Savoy Hospital in 1570; assisted in the condemnation of the Dutch anabaptists in 1575; aided Lord Burghley to settle a dispute respecting the validity of certain graces granted at Cambridge in 1580; was a commissioner to represent the primate at the convocation of 1586, and a royal commissioner for the settlement of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1589. Goodman acted as an executor of Lord Burghley's will in 1598. He died on 17 June 1601, and was buried in St. Benedict's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. A monument with a bust in a gown was erected in St. Peter's Church, Ruthin.

Goodman showed himself much interested in educational and charitable schemes. In 1570 he provided for the erection at Chiswick of a home for sick Westminster scholars. Two scholarships were founded in his name at St. John's College, Cambridge, by a deed dated 20 Feb. 1578–9, the endowment being the gift of Mildred, Lord Burghley's wife. As overseer of the will of Frances, countess of Sussex, he took part in the inauguration of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In 1590 he founded Christ's Hospital at his native town of Ruthin, for a president, warden, and twelve poor inmates, and in 1595 added to the foundation a grammar school. Camden was always an intimate friend. Goodman assisted him in his 'Britannia,' to which he prefixed Latin verses in 1586, and bequeathed to him a gold ring with a turquoise stone. By his will, dated 2 March 1600–1, Goodman left bequests to almost all the officials of Westminster Abbey, to the town of Ruthin, to the parishes in which he had lived, and to various members of the Cecil family. His household stuff was bequeathed to his hospital at Ruthin, and many rare books and manuscripts, chiefly bibles, together with legacies to poor scholars, were left to Christ's College, Cambridge (with a portrait of Lady Margaret Beaufort, the foundress), to Sidney Sussex College (with a portrait of the foundress), to St. John's College, Cambridge, to Jesus College, Cambridge, and to Jesus College, Oxford. A Chaldean Lexicon was left to Sir Thomas Bodley for his library.

Goodman translated in 1568 the first epistle to the Corinthians for the Bishops' Bible (Parker, *Correspondence*, p. 336). He helped, both with literary aid and money, Dr. William Morgan in his Welsh translation of the Bible. A continuation by him of Dr. Bill's 'Order of the Government of the Colledge of Westminster' appears, with a letter to Lord

Burghley (15 Nov. 1577), in Strype's 'Annals.' His statutes for the hospital at Ruthin are in 'Charity Reports,' xxxii. (3) 93–5, and for his grammar school in Newcome's 'Memoir.' Some of his letters are at Hatfield.

A portrait in the hospital at Ruthin was engraved by Robert Graves from a sketch by G. P. Harding for Newcome's 'Memoir.'

[Richard Newcome's Memoir (Ruthin), 1825; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 317; Parker's Corresp.; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 214, 219, 294; Le Neve's Fasti; Stanley's Westminster Abbey; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. pp. 179 et seq. (Westminster Abbey Archives) contains a few unimportant references.] S. L. L.

GOODMAN, GODFREY (1583–1656), bishop of Gloucester, born at Ruthin, Denbighshire, 28 Feb. 1582–3, was second son of Godfrey Goodman, by his second wife, Jane Cruxton or Croxton. His father, a man of property, purchased the estates of Sir Thomas Exmew, lord mayor of London, and Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster [q. v.], was his uncle. In 1592 he went to Westminster School, where the head-master, Camden, an intimate friend both of his father and uncle, took much interest in him. From a chorister he rose to be a scholar, and in 1599 was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. He proceeded to the degrees of B.A. (1603–4), M.A., and B.D., and in 1603 was ordained at Bangor. From 1606 to 1620 he was vicar of Stapleford Abbots, Essex, and there elaborated one of his sermons into his well-known treatise on man's decadence. On 10 May 1607 he was installed a prebendary of Westminster, and on 11 July 1615 was incorporated B.D. at Oxford. On 5 Sept. 1616 he wrote to the vice-chancellor at Cambridge urging the establishment of a public library in the university with the same privileges as the Bodleian. He became about 1616 rector of West Ilsley (formerly Ildesley), Berkshire, and afterwards purchased the advowson of Kemerton rectory, Gloucestershire, to which he presented himself. He also held the sinecure livings of Llandyssil, Montgomeryshire (from 28 Sept. 1607), and of Llanarmon (from 21 July 1621 to 8 June 1626). He boasted that the parishes under his active control were invariably free from alehouses, beggars, serious crime, violent deaths, or loss of property by fire (cf. his own manuscript note in his copy of *Pontificale Romanum*, 1627, in Trin. Coll. Libr. Cambr.; Newcome, *Memoir*, App. T).

Goodman's sermons, strongly Anglican in tone, quickly attracted attention, and Bishops Andrewes, Vaughan, and Williams befriended him. Before 1616 he was chaplain to the queen. On 20 Dec. 1617 he became a canon of Windsor, always his favourite place of residence; on 4 Jan. 1620–1 dean of Rochester; and in 1625 bishop of Gloucester. He resigned his Westminster prebend in 1623. With his bishopric he was allowed to hold *in commendam* the Windsor canonry, the Ilsley rectory, and other benefices below 200*l.* a year.

Troubles began almost as soon as Goodman was consecrated (6 March 1624–5). He offended the king by declining to take a hint from his secretary in the choice of a chancellor (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 11 Jan. 1625), and a lavish expenditure, partly devoted to charity, entailed monetary difficulties. In Lent 1626 he preached at court. His remarks on the real presence were 'supposed to trench too near the borders of popery' (Heylyn, *Cypr. Angl.* p. 153). On 29 March convocation, at the request of the king, discussed the sermon, referred its consideration to a committee, and Goodman was mildly reprimanded (12 April). He was subsequently directed to explain his meaning in another sermon at court, but failed to satisfy the king. In 1628 Burton, Bastwick, and Prynne drew up a petition to Charles accusing Goodman of having 're-edified and repaired' the high cross at Windsor, and with having set upon it two coloured pictures—one of Christ upon the cross, and the other of Christ rising out of the sepulchre. He was also charged with having introduced into Gloucester Cathedral altar-cloths and the like with crucifixes embroidered on them, and with having suspended one Ridler, 'minister of Little Deane,' on the ground that he had preached that 'an obstinate papist, dying a papist, could not be saved, and if we be saved, the papists were not' (Kennett). In 1633 the bishopric of Hereford fell vacant. Juxon, who was first chosen to fill it, was before consecration translated to London to take the place of Laud, who had just become archbishop of Canterbury. Goodman, apparently from a desire of higher emolument, sought to succeed Juxon. By bribing court officials he secured his election at the hands of the Hereford chapter. But Laud, resolving to suppress current corruptions in the church, induced the king to revoke his assent to Goodman's translation. It was reported that Goodman had requested to hold both bishoprics together (*Court of Charles I*, ii. 229). On 18 Dec. 1633 Goodman formally renounced his claims to Hereford, and entreated Laud to grant him leave of absence from Gloucester, and appoint a coadjutor (Heylyn, *Cypr.* p. 263; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1633–5, pp. 323, 435). Laud brusquely ordered him to return to Gloucester, and added that if, as Goodman threatened, he offered to resign, his resignation would be

immediately accepted (Laud, *Works*, v. 62). Goodman set out for his diocese, and in 1636 arbitrated, by order of the privy council, between the city and county of Gloucester as to their liability to ship-money. In 1633, 1636, and 1637, Laud complained that Goodman failed to send in any report as to the state of his diocese.

Goodman's religious views gradually brought him into very close sympathy with the Roman church, and he soon gave grounds for the suspicion that he had secretly joined that communion. Panzani, the papal agent in England, wrote in January 1635–6 that 'the bishop said divine offices in private out of the Roman breviary, and had asked permission to keep an Italian priest to say mass secretly in his house' (Gardiner, *Hist.* viii. 140). Early in 1638 similar allegations were openly made in Rome, and Sir William Hamilton, the English agent there, wrote to Secretary Windebank that Goodman had been converted about 1635 or 1636 by one William Hanmer, who went by the name of John Challoner. On 13 July 1638 Edmund Atwood, vicar of Hartbury, Gloucestershire, gave Windebank an account of Goodman's intimate relations with Hanmer and with the provincial of the jesuits, who were both repeatedly the bishop's guests at Gloucester (*Clarendon State Papers* in Newcome, *Memoirs*, App. O.) To escape the threatened storm, Goodman made a fruitless application to Laud for permission to visit Spa on the specious ground of ill-health. On 27 Aug. 1638 he petitioned in vain for a private interview with the king. Laud, in letters to Windebank and Strafford, dwelt on the king's wrath, and wrote with biting sarcasm of Goodman's dejection and cowardice (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 17–18; *Strafford Papers*, ii. 158). Finally Goodman appears to have given an assurance of future conformity. He was summoned in the same year (1638) before the high commission court on the charge of having allowed the justices of Tewkesbury to hold quarter-sessions in the church there. In 1639 he showed some vigour in examining residents in his diocese who had graduated at Scottish universities, and were suspected by the privy council of active sympathy with the Scottish rebellion (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1639, pp. 266–7, 319). On 18 Jan. 1639–40 the king sent him a peremptory order to return to Gloucester from Windsor, where he preferred to live. But worse difficulties were in store. In May 1640 Goodman with the other bishops was requested to sign adhesion to the new canons, which upheld passive obedience and the divine right of kings, while sternly denouncing Romish practices. Goodman privately informed Laud that he should withhold his signature at all hazards. He argued that convocation had no right to sit, now that parliament was dissolved. Laud plainly told him that his refusal could only be ascribed to his being a papist, Socinian, or sectary, and charged him with popish predilections. But Goodman was obstinate in his resistance when convocation met (29 May), and the two houses passed upon him a decree of deprivation *a beneficio et officio* (Heylyn, p. 446; Laud, *Works*, iii. 236; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640, pp. 233–4). Laud at once informed the king of the situation, and orders were sent down for Goodman's committal to the Gatehouse. He petitioned for a fair trial (31 May), and begged Vane to restore his papers which had been seized, and which he declared were chiefly literary notes made in early life (2 June). He gave a bond of 10,000*l.* not to leave the kingdom. On 10 July he made his submission, signed the canons, was released from prison, and was restored to his see. On 28 Aug. he wrote to Laud expressing a desire to resign his bishopric as soon as his debts were paid and live on 'his commendam.'

Goodman's equivocal position was very prejudicial to the cause of his fellow-churchmen. In February 1640–1, when the condition of the church was under debate in parliament, Falkland ascribed the disrepute into which it had fallen to the dishonesty of men like Goodman, 'who found a way to reconcile the opinions of Rome to the preferments of England, and to be so absolutely, directly, and cordially papists, that it is all that 1,500*l.* a year can do to keep them from confessing it.' On the other hand, the enemies of Laud found an additional weapon to employ against him and his brother-bishops in the severe treatment to which Goodman had been subjected in convocation. The canons which Goodman had resisted were naturally obnoxious to the parliament. A proposal was made in 1641 to bring 'within a præmunire' all who had voted for Goodman's suspension, and the ninth additional article in Laud's impeachment (1644) charged him with having advised Goodman's imprisonment, and with having forced him to sign the obnoxious canons. But Goodman did not escape the persecution to which his order was exposed. In August 1641 it was resolved by the House of Commons to impeach him along with Laud and the other bishops who had signed the canons. In December Goodman and eleven other bishops signed the letter sent to the king, in which they complained of intimidation while making their way to the House of Lords, and protested against the transaction of business in their absence.

The letter included an assurance that the signatories 'do abominate all actions or opinions tending to popery and the maintenance thereof,' a sentiment which 'jesuitical equivocation' can alone have enabled Goodman to adopt. As soon as the protest was published, Goodman and the other signatories were committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason. When brought to the bar of the House of Lords in February, his companions declined to plead, but Goodman pleaded not guilty. After eighteen weeks' imprisonment he was released on bail and ordered to return to his diocese (*House of Lords' Journals*, v. 64–5). On 30 Aug. 1642 he wrote an angry letter to Laud, complaining bitterly of the wrongs he had suffered at his hands, and of Laud's refusal to speak with him while both were prisoners in the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 381). In 1643 Goodman's palace at Gloucester was sacked by the parliamentary soldiers; nearly all his books and papers were dispersed, and in deep distress he retired to Carnarvon, where he possessed a small estate. On 18 July 1643 he entered into a bond of 10,000*l.* to appear before a committee of the House of Commons when required. In 1646 the committee of sequestration directed the tithes due to him from West Ilsley to be paid to them. On 31 Aug. 1649 he presented a humble petition to parliament for relief, and declared he had never interfered in 'matters of war.' Appended to the petition was an address in the same sense from the mayor and other authorities of Carnarvon, besides an appeal to Lenthall from the gentry, citizens, and burgesses of Gloucester diocese (printed together in folio sheet, London, 1649; Brit. Mus. Cat. 190, g. 12, No. 15). Further particulars concerning his pecuniary relations with the city of Gloucester are given in a letter to the mayor of that city, 23 Nov. 1649 (*Fairfax Corresp.* iv. 111). 'His losses,' says Wood, 'were so extraordinary and excessive great that he was ashamed to confess them, lest they might seem incredible, and lest others might condemn him of folly and improvidency.'

About 1650 Goodman seems to have settled in London, first in Chelsea and afterwards in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The attentions of his Westminster landlady, Mrs. Sibilla Aglionby, and the friendship of Christopher Davenport [q. v.], formerly chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria, appear to have consoled his declining days. He spent much time in Sir Thomas Cotton's library. In 1653 he dedicated to Cromwell 'A large Discourse concerning the Trinity and Incarnation,' in which he recapitulated his grievances. He had had five houses in England, 'all of which were plundered and his writings in them miscarried.' Finally he demanded a hearing of his case. In a second dedication to the master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, he declared that he was destitute. Another petition to Cromwell was presented in 1655. Goodman died 19 Jan. 1655–6, and was buried 4 Feb. in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. His tomb was simply inscribed 'Godfrey Goodman.'

His will, dated 17 Jan. 1655–6, and proved 16 Feb., opens with the profession that he died as he had lived 'most constant in all the doctrine of God's holy and apostolic church, whereof I do acknowledge the church of Rome to be the mother church. And I do verily believe that no other church hath any salvation in it but only so far as it concurs with the faith of the church of Rome.' This and other portions of his will were published in 'Mercurius Politicus' for March 1655–6, Nos. 299, 300. He left his Welsh property to the town of Ruthin, his birthplace, of which he had been presented with the freedom, and to which he had in his lifetime given a silver cup. There were small legacies to poor sequestered clergymen, to his landlady, Mrs. Aglionby, and to his kinsman and executor, Gabriel Goodman. His manuscripts were to be published if any scholar deemed them of sufficient value. His advowson of Kenerton he bequeathed to the hospital of Ruthin, unless a kinsman was qualified to take the living within three months. His books, originally designed for Chelsea College, went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Wood writes of Goodman as a harmless man, hurtful to none but himself, and as hospitable and charitable. But his career shows great want of moral courage. Kennett says that a daughter of Goodman 'was reduced to begging at his doors' (*Compl. Hist.* iii. 215). Goodman was unmarried, and this story is not corroborated.

Goodman's works, written in readable English, and showing much original thought, were: 1. 'The Fall of Man, or the Corruption of Nature proved by the Light of his Naturall Reason,' London, 1616, dedicated to Queen Anne. The celebrated reply by George Hakewill [q. v.], 'An Apologie . . . of the Power and Providence of God,' appeared in 1627 in four books, and in the third edition an additional book—the fifth—consisted of animadversions by Goodman on Hakewill's argument with Hakewill's replies. The disputants wrote of each other in terms of deep respect. R. P. republished 'The Fall of Man,' London, 1629, under the title 'The Fall of Adam from Paradise proved by Natural Reason and the grounds of Philosophy,' and prefixed a letter by Goodman in

which he deprecated the republication of a work of his early days. Southey quotes admiringly from this work in his 'Commonplace Book,' 1st ser. pp. 137–65. 2. 'The Creatures Praysing God, or the Religion of Dumbe Creatures. An Example and Argument for the stirring up of our Devotion and for the Confusion of Atheism,' London, 1622 (by Felix Kyngston), without author's name (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. v. 400). A French translation by V. F., with a dedication to the author, appeared at Paris (12mo) in 1644 as 'Les Devoirs des creatures inferieures à l'homme reconnaissant & louant incessamment leur Createur . . . par le sieur Geoffroy Bon-homme de Ruthin.' 3. 'A Large Discourse concerning the Trinity and Wonderfull Incarnation of our Saviour,' London, 1653, 4to, dedicated to Cromwell. Goodman regarded this work as an appendix to his first book. 4. 'The Court of King James the First,' first printed by the Rev. J. S. Brewer (London, 1839), from the manuscript in the Bodleian Library, together with a second volume of letters illustrative of the period, collected by the editor from various sources. The manuscript, which opens with the death of Elizabeth and concludes with James I's death, bears no author's name, but a memorandum inserted in it by Bishop Barlow and the internal evidence leave no doubt as to Goodman's authorship. It is a temperate defence of James I in reply to Anthony Weldon's 'Traditionall Memoirs,' first issued in 1650, and is a valuable authority for the reign. Wood also credits Goodman with 'An Account of his Sufferings,' 'which is only a little pamphlet printed 1650.' He sent a copy to Ussher with a letter 1 July 1650 (Newcome, pp. 76–7), but no copy seems now known. In the dedication to No. 3 Goodman notes that he had completed before the civil war began 'an ecclesiastical history more particularly relating to our own nations, which from the year 1517 was very large and distinct, making a good volume.' Nothing is known of this manuscript.

[Newcome's Memoir appended to that of Gabriel Goodman, Ruthin, 1825; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 863–9; Wood's Fasti, i. 363; art. by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor in Camb. Antiq. Soc. Communications, ii. 113; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. p. 106; Walker's Sufferings, ii. 32; Commons' Journals, vol. ii.; Lords' Journals, vols. iv. v.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1625–55 passim; Welch's Alumni Westmonast. p. 68; Laud's Works; Le Neve's Fasti; Fuller's Worthies; Evelyn's Memoir; Gardiner's Hist.] S. L. L.

GOODMAN, Sir STEPHEN ARTHUR (*d.* 1844), major-general, entered the army in October 1794 as ensign of the 48th foot, in which he became lieutenant in 1795 and captain in 1803. He served with his regiment in Minorca, with the force sent to Leghorn in 1800, under Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Steuart, to co-operate with the Austrians, and at the reduction of Malta. He accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the light companies of Stewart's brigade of Hill's division at the battle of Talavera. In 1810 he was appointed deputy judge-advocate, with the rank of assistant adjutant-general in Lord Wellington's army. He was present at the capture of Badajoz, and was placed in charge of the French governor Phillipon, whom he was ordered to conduct to Elvas. At the capture of Madrid and at the siege of Burgos, and in the subsequent retreat, Goodman acted for the adjutant-general of the army (Waters), absent through illness. In 1814 Goodman was appointed deputy judge-advocate of the troops proceeding to America, but exchanged to a like post in the British force left in Holland under the Prince of Orange. He was deputy judge-advocate of the Duke of Wellington's army in the Waterloo campaign, and at the occupation of Paris. His supersession was dictated by the duke's belief in the imperative need of having a professional lawyer at the head of that department of the army (see *Wellington Suppl. Desp.* xi. 43). Goodman retired on half-pay of his regimental rank at the peace, afterwards attaining major-general's rank, and was made C.B. and K.H.

In 1819 he was appointed colonial secretary of Berbice, to which in 1821 was added the then lucrative appointment of vendue-master in Berbice and Essequibo. His colonial services extended over a period of twenty-four years, during which he was in charge of the government of the colony from May 1835 to October 1836. During the negro insurrection of 1823 he was deputed by Governor Murray to organise a militia, and held the office of major-general and inspector-general of militia in the colony up to his death. He died on 2 Jan. 1844, leaving a widow and eleven children.

[Philippart's Royal Mil. Cal. 1820; Gent. Mag. new ser. xxi. 539.] H. M. C.

GOODRICH, RICHARD (*d.* 1562), ecclesiastical commissioner, a native of Yorkshire, was nephew of Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, but does not appear to have graduated. On leaving the university he became a member of Gray's Inn in 1532, and was admitted ancient 5 July 1542 (*Harl. MS.* 1912). As early as 1535 he was attorney of the court of augmentations. In

1545 he had a grant from the crown of lands which had belonged to the monasteries of Newnham, Bedfordshire, and Butley, Suffolk. He was appointed attorney of the second court of augmentation on its formation, 2 Jan. 1546–7. He also held the office of attorney of the court of wards and liveries. He represented Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in the parliament which began 8 Nov. 1547. Throughout the reign of Edward VI he was almost constantly employed in the service of the crown. He was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was also in the several commissions for the codification of the ecclesiastical laws, the suppression of heresy, the sale of chantry lands, and the deprivation of bishops Gardiner, Day, Heath, and Tunstal. In 1551 the king granted him an annuity of 100*l.* At Elizabeth's accession he was in a commisson, 23 Dec. 1558, to arrange matters for the consideration of the ensuing parliament, and also in the ecclesiastical commission, and in that issued to administer the oaths to the clergy. He died at Whitefriars, London, in May 1562, and was buried on the 25th at St. Andrew's, Holborn. His funeral was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Parker), the lord keeper (Sir N. Bacon), the lord chief justice of the queen's bench (Sir R. Catlyn), the bishop of London (Grindal), the bishop of Ely (Cox), many worshipful men, and two hundred gentlemen of the Inns of Court. The sermon was preached by Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's. When Goodrich was a young man, Leland complimented him for his promising virtues and abilities (*Lelandi Encomia*, p. 108). He was one of the executors of Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in a letter written at Paris, in allusion to the death of Goodrich, terms him a rare man, both for his gifts and honesty. His will, dated 14 Nov. 1556, was proved on 8 June 1562 (P. C. C. 15, Streat). By his wife, Dorothy, widow of Sir George Blage, he had a son Richard, and a daughter Elizabeth.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 214–15, 553; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, For. 1562.]

G. G.

GOODRICH or **GOODRICKE**, THOMAS, D.D. (*d.* 1554), bishop of Ely and lord high chancellor of England, was a younger son of Edward Goodrich of East Kirkby, Lincolnshire, by his third wife, Jane, sole daughter and heiress of Mr. Williamson of Boston. The name was pronounced and often spelt Goodricke, in spite of the epigram—

Et bonus, et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo;
Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.

Thomas is said to have been a member of King's College, Cambridge, but was not on the foundation, and it seems certain that he was of Corpus Christi College, where he resided with his elder brother John, when he took his degree of B.A. in 1510, in which year he was appointed a fellow of Jesus College (Masters, *Hist. C.C.C.C.* p. 293). He commenced M.A. in 1514, and was one of the proctors of the university in 1515. He was admitted to the rectory of St. Peter Cheap, London, 16 Nov. 1529, on the presentation of Cardinal Wolsey, as commendatory of the abbey of St. Alban (Newcourt, *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, i. 521). He was one of the divines consulted by the convocation as to the legality of the king's marriage with Catherine of Arragon, and also one of the syndics appointed by the university of Cambridge to determine that question in February 1529–30. At this time he was a doctor of divinity. Soon afterwards he occurs as one of the chaplains to Henry VIII, and canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster. On 5 April 1533 he was present as one of the divines in the convocation held in St. Paul's chapter-house, London. In the same year he was sent to France on an embassy. He was a commissioner for reforming the ecclesiastical laws in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. About a year after the death of Bishop West the king promoted him to the see of Ely, and he was consecrated at Croydon by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 19 April 1534 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 341).

His zeal for the Reformation was manifested in 1535 by his enjoining masters and fellows of colleges in the university of Cambridge to preach in the parish churches, and there to set forth to the people the king's style of supreme head of the church of England, and to renounce the pope (Strype, *Eccl. Memorials*, i. 186, folio). In 1537 he was one of the compilers of what was called the 'Bishops' Book,' which was published under the title of 'The Godly and Pious Institution of a Christian Man;' and soon afterwards he was entrusted with the Gospel of St. John in the revision of the New Testament. In December 1540 he seems to have been suspected of encouraging the translation by Thomas Walpole and others of an epistle of Melanchthon, and the privy council directed his study to be searched (Nicolas, *Proceedings of the Privy Council*, vii. 98).

On the accession of Edward VI he was sworn of the privy council, and in November 1548 was appointed one of the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university of Cambridge. He assisted in compiling the first Book of Common Prayer, which he

encouraged Francis Philippe, one of his dependents, to translate into French for use in the Channel Islands and elsewhere. On 15 March 1548–9 Goodrich was sent to prepare Lord Seymour of Sudeley for death, after the warrant had been signed for his execution by his brother the Duke of Somerset. The duke's harsh conduct induced the bishop to join the malcontents in the privy council who sought the overthrow of the protector. In 1549 and 1550 he was one of the commissioners assigned to inquire 'super hæretica pravitate.' Hooper, writing to Bullinger on 27 Dec. 1549, refers to Goodrich as one of six or seven bishops who comprehended the reformed doctrine relating to the Lord's Supper with as much clearness and piety as one could desire; and says it was only the fear for their property that prevented them from reforming their churches according to the rule of God's word (Robinson, *Letters relative to the English Reformation*, i. 72, 76). In 1550 he was one of the bishops who tried to obtain a recantation from Joan Bocher [q. v.] (Nichols, *Lit. Remains of Edward VI*, ii. 264). He objected to Cranmer's making any concessions to Hooper's puritanical scruples as to the ceremony of consecration. In November 1550 Goodrich was appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester (Strype, *Cranmer*, p. 223, folio). Soon afterwards he and Cranmer were ordered by the council to dispute with George Day [q. v.], bishop of Chichester, who was deprived and committed to Goodrich in 'Christian charity.' In May 1551 Goodrich was appointed a commissioner to invest Henry II, king of France, with the order of the Garter, and to treat of the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Edward VI (Brydges, *Restituta*, iii. 234).

On 22 Dec. 1551 the great seal, on the sudden retirement of Lord-chancellor Rich, was given into the bishop's hands as keeper. Upon the discovery that Rich's illness was pretended, Goodrich received the full title of lord chancellor on 19 Jan. 1551–2 (Foss, *Judges of England*, v. 302). In the parliament which met the next day the new liturgy was made the law of the land. Another was held in March 1552–3, being the last in Edward's reign; and, on account of the king's illness, was opened in the great chamber of the palace, where Goodrich as chancellor declared the causes of the meeting. He was apparently not consulted upon Edward's settlement of the succession, but was induced by the Duke of Northumberland to put the great seal to the instrument in which it was declared. With the rest of the council he subscribed the undertaking to support the royal testament, and he acted on the council during the nine days of the Lady Jane's reign, signing as chancellor several letters issued by them on her behalf (*Chronicle of Queen Jane*, pp. 91, 100). He was accordingly one of the prisoners named for trial as traitors on the accession of Queen Mary; and it was perhaps on account of his having joined in the order sent by the council on 20 July, commanding the Duke of Northumberland to disarm, that the queen struck his name out of the list. The great seal was of course taken from him. He did homage to Queen Mary on the day of her coronation, and he was permitted to retain his bishopric until his death, which took place at Somersham, Huntingdonshire, on 10 May 1554. He was buried in Ely Cathedral, where there is a brass representing him in his episcopal robes as he wore them after the Reformation, with a Bible in one hand and the great seal in the other. He repaired and adorned the episcopal palace at Ely, but alienated some of the property of the see. His portrait is in Holbein's picture of the grant of the charter to Bridewell Hospital (Granger, *Biog. Hist. of England*, 5th edit. i. 170).

Burnet says 'he was a busy secular spirited man, and had given himself up wholly to factions and intrigues of State; so that, though his opinion had always leaned to the Reformation, it is no wonder if a man so tempered would prefer the keeping of his bishopric before the discharge of his conscience' (*Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. Pocock, ii. 442).

[Authorities cited above; also Addit. MSS. 5802 f. 146, 5860 p. 321, 5870; Bentham's Ely, p. 189; Boutell's Monumental Brasses of England, pp. 17–19; Cambridge Camden Society's Monumental Brasses, p. 13; Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 1845, ii. 28; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 117, 545; Fuller's Church Hist.; Fuller's Worthies; Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson); Parker Society's Publications (general index); Rymer's Fœdera, xiv. 485, 486, 487, 527; Smith's Autographs; State Papers of Henry VIII; Strype's Works (general index); Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 676; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 707.] T. C.

GOODRICKE, Sir HENRY (1642–1705), diplomatist, eldest son of Sir John Goodricke (created baronet by Charles I, for whom he suffered severely in estate during the civil wars), by his first wife Catherine Norcliffe, was born 24 Oct. 1642. He was returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, on 7 Nov. 1673 and again on 14 March 1678–9. He first served in the army, and obtained the command of a regiment of foot, which was disbanded in 1679.

He was appointed, 28 Nov. 1678, envoy extraordinary to the court of Madrid. His instructions are printed in Goodricke's 'History of the Goodricke Family,' p. 25. In June 1682 he made, on behalf of Charles II, an offer of mediation in the war between France and Spain. He was, however, soon afterwards expelled from Madrid, in consequence of the anger of the Spanish court at the policy of Charles II, and lodged in a neighbouring convent of Hieronymites. He returned to England in the following February. He was actively concerned in securing York for the Prince of Orange (19–22 Nov. 1688; *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, p. 412), and was rewarded (26 April 1689) by the post of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, which he held until 29 June 1702. On 13 Feb. 1689-90 he was sworn of the privy council. On 11 July 1690 he was placed on a commission appointed to investigate the behaviour of the fleet, and particularly of Admiral Torrington, who was accused of supineness in a recent engagement with the French off Beachy Head. He represented Boroughbridge in parliament from 1688–9 until his death. His speeches in the House of Commons were not very frequent, but were usually brief, pithy, and to the purpose. He died on 8 March 1704-5, and was buried in the family vault at Ribston, Yorkshire. Goodricke married, in 1668, Mary, daughter of Colonel William Legg, and sister to George, lord Dartmouth, by whom he had no issue.

[Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 260; Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. App. 289 *a*, 6th Rep. App. 321 *b*, 7th Rep. App. 277, 282, 283 *a*, 361 *b*, 382 *a*, 391 *a*, 420 *b*, 495 *a*, 9th Rep. App. 378, 11th Rep. App. (pt. ii.) 80; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, i. 530, ii. 15, 74, v. 528; Beatson's Polit. Index; Parl. Hist. vols. iv. v.; C. A. Goodricke's Hist. of the Goodricke Family, 1885; Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, ed. Cartwright.] J. M. R.

GOODRICKE, JOHN (1764–1786), astronomer, born at Groningen on 17 Sept. 1764, was the eldest child of Henry Goodricke of York, by his wife, Levina Benjamina, daughter of Peter Sessler of Namur; and on his father's death, 9 July 1784, became heir to his grandfather, Sir John Goodricke of Ribston Hall in Yorkshire, who, however, survived him. Goodricke earned lasting distinction by his investigations of variable stars. At the age of eighteen he discovered the period and law of Algol's changes. He first saw the star lose light on 12 Nov. 1782, and observed it at York every fine night from 28 Dec. to 12 May. The results were communicated to the Royal Society in a paper entitled 'A Series of Observations on and a Discovery of the Period of the Variations of the Light of the Bright Star in the Head of Medusa, called Algol' (*Phil. Trans.* lxxiii. 484); and in a supplement, 'On the Periods of the Changes of Light in the Star Algol' (*ib.* lxxiv. 287). His suggested explanation of the phenomenon by the interposition of a large dark satellite still finds favour. The merit of the research was recognised by the bestowal of the Copley medal in 1783.

His discoveries of the variability respectively of β Lyræ and of δ Cephei dated from 10 Sept. and 19 Oct. 1784 (*ib.* lxxv. 153, lxxvi. 48). He perceived the double periodicity of the former star in $12^{d}\ 19^{h}$, a determination regarded by him as merely provisional (Schönfeld's period is nearly three hours longer), and accounted for the observed changes by the rotation on an axis considerably inclined to the earth's orbit of a bright body mottled with several large dark spots. For δ Cephei he gave a period of $5^{d}\ 8^{h}\ 37\frac{1}{2}^{m}$ (10^{m} too short), remarking that such inquiries 'may probably lead to some better knowledge of the fixed stars, especially of their constitution and the cause of their remarkable changes.' Goodricke died at York, in his twenty-second year, on 20 April 1786, and was buried in a new family vault at Hunsingore, Yorkshire. A portrait of him exists at Gilling Castle in the same county. He was unmarried, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society fourteen days before his death.

[C. A. Goodricke's History of the Goodricke Family, p. 38; Gent. Mag. vol. lvi. pt. i. p. 353; Poggendorff's Biog. Lit. Handwörterbuch; Lalande's Bibl. Astr. p. 587; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. M. C.

GOODSIR, JOHN (1814–1867), F.R.S. and professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, on 20 March 1814. His father was Dr. John Goodsir of that town, and his grandfather Dr. John Goodsir of Largo, a man of marked individuality, who carried on a large country practice, and during the last twenty years of his life officiated as preacher to the Largo baptists (for his biography and portrait see the *Evangelical Mag. and Theol. Rev.*, June 1821). The family had been settled on the east coast of Fife for several generations, and were said to have come from Germany; the name was locally pronounced Gutcher. Goodsir's mother was Elizabeth Taylor, great-granddaughter of Grizzel Forbes, the sister of Duncan Forbes, president of the court of session. From the Anstruther schools he was sent at the age of twelve to college at St. Andrews. He went through the four years' course of arts, but did not take a degree; 'at this early period of

his life he was fond of the study of metaphysics, and imbibed the doctrines of Coleridge, which gave a colour to the whole of his subsequent thoughts and speculations' (Obituary in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* vol. xvi. p. xiv). In November 1830 his father, to save a surgeon's premium, apprenticed him to Nasmyth, an Edinburgh surgeon-dentist; the indenture was cancelled at Goodsir's request before the legal term, but he continued to assist Nasmyth and took charge of the practice in his absence in 1835. At the same time he attended Knox's classes in anatomy and some of the university medical classes. He learned practical surgery from Syme and practical medicine from Macintosh, both of the 'extra-mural' school. His decided turn for dissection and for making preparations, casts, &c., attracted notice. In 1835 he obtained the license of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons (he did not take the M.D. degree), and joined his father in practice at Anstruther, where he spent the next five years. His first piece of scientific work, and one of his best, grew out of his dental practice; it was a careful and elaborate memoir 'On the Origin and Development of the Pulps and Sacs of the Human Teeth,' published, with figures, in the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal,' January 1839, but read in abstract at the British Association in the previous autumn. It gave him an assured place among the rising men of science, for it furnished a consecutive account of the process of human dentition. His five years' practice at Anstruther was varied by researches in marine zoology, geology, and archæology, by lecturing now and then at St. Andrews and Cupar, by keeping up with the newer writings in anatomy and physiology, and by making a considerable collection of pathological specimens. In May 1840 he went to Edinburgh, and established himself, along with one (or two) of his brothers, with Edward Forbes [q. v.], and with G. E. Day, in a half-flat at the top of the house 21 Lothian Street, which became well known as 'the barracks,' and cost 17*l.* a year. It was the chief meeting-place of a coterie known as 'The Universal Brotherhood of the Friends of Truth,' to which belonged Samuel Brown, George Wilson, John Hughes Bennett, and others, as well as the inmates proper; the club had been started by Edward Forbes some years before on the model of a German students' club (rose and black ribbon across the breast), but had to be reconstituted on a more select and less convivial footing. After about a year of unattached work Goodsir was appointed (in April 1841) curator of the museum of the College of Surgeons, in which capacity he gave courses of lectures upon the specimens, illustrated by his own microscopic researches. The original studies were afterwards communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh and other societies. In May 1843 he transferred his services to the university as curator of part of the museum, to which office he added that of demonstrator of anatomy in 1844, and the care of the rest of the museum in 1845. On the death of Monro tertius in 1846 he became a candidate for the valuable chair of anatomy, declaring that he would yield his claims to no one in Britain except Owen; he was elected by vote of the town council (22 to 11). With his appointment to the professorship Goodsir became less active as a writer of scientific memoirs. Beginning with his researches on the growth of the teeth (1838), and ending with his embryological paper on the suprarenals, thyroid, and thymus sent to the Royal Society and printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1846, he brought out thirty papers, most of them short, dealing with original points in development, in zoology, and in microscopic physiology and pathology. The more important of these were collected into a small volume ('Anatomical and Pathological Observations,' Edinburgh, 1845). The volume contained also two or three papers by his brother Harry Goodsir, who sailed the same year with Franklin's expedition and perished with it. This small collection was all that Goodsir ever published in book form, and it was mainly on it that his reputation for original research rested at home and abroad. The paper on 'Centres of Nutrition' has affinities to a certain part of the cell-doctrine afterwards worked out by Virchow, who dedicated the first edition of his 'Cellular-Pathologie' (1859) to Goodsir 'as one of the earliest and most acute observers of cell-life both physiological and pathological.' The memoir on 'Secreting Structures' was also important, and remains of interest still, although his conclusion 'that secretion is exactly the same function as nutrition' is too much in the transcendental manner. Other noteworthy papers are those on the placenta, on the structure, growth, and repair of bone, and on the amphioxus. A subordinate discovery, that of the sarcina ventriculi, or vegetable spores in the human stomach, brought him more credit with the profession at large than his researches did. His writings subsequent to 1846 were mostly on the morphology of the skeleton and the mechanism of the joints; his various plans for some great and comprehensive work were never carried out.

On entering upon his duties as professor of anatomy his enthusiasm for his subject soon

raised the department from the state into which it had fallen in the incompetent hands of Monro tertius. He took great pleasure in dissection, especially in displaying the muscular system. He worked much for the university museum, making preparations mostly of the invertebrata. He dissected the horse twice, and left written descriptions of the anatomy, which were brought out after his death by Strangeways (1870). Electric fishes were also a favourite subject with him. Upwards of a thousand specimens prepared by himself and his assistants are striking evidence of the reality of his work. He gave for several years a course of summer lectures on the invertebrata, the first in 1847. He was consulted on questions of pisciculture and agriculture, and took part in the examination of veterinary students. In his proper anatomy lecture he was heard with interest, not for his good speaking, but on account of the numerous ideas, suggestions, and comparisons that he threw out. He would often expound at great length, and with more of enthusiasm than when lecturing, to a few pupils who stayed behind to put questions. At the outset of his career as professor he intended to join private and hospital surgical practice to his other work. With that end he took a house in George Square, and in 1848 applied for the vacant post of assistant-surgeon to the infirmary. He was greatly disappointed at not being elected, and told the managers that he had been unfairly treated. After this his domestic life became careless. He removed to a smaller house in the New Town, then to Trinity on the shore of the Firth, then back to Edinburgh for a year and a half, and finally to Edward Forbes's old cottage at Wardie (also on the Firth), where he spent the last ten years of his life. He saw no company, slept on a sofa in the midst of his papers and preparations, took his meals irregularly, and did nearly everything for himself. In his later years his sister kept house for him. The long illness of which he died (wasting of the spinal cord) began in 1853. His health was completely shattered by the gratuitous labour which he took upon himself in lecturing for the invalid professor of natural history in the summer of 1853; instead of reading the old lectures he gave an original and brilliant course, remembered long after, which prostrated him so much that he required a year's leave of absence abroad. He came back greatly set up, but fell into his old careless way of living. From that time he had to delegate much of his work to assistants, and at last spent most of the day in the museum, except the lecture hour. When on visits to Vienna, Berlin, and Paris in the vacations he spent nearly all his time in the anatomical collections and in seeking out new pieces of 'philosophical' or physiological apparatus. Of the latter he brought home the first collection that came to this country, which was acquired after his death for the use of the physiological laboratory. The favourite speculation of his later years was that the triangle was the ground-plan of all organic forms; in this way he sought to bring living organisms into the same view with crystals, man being a tetrahedron. His various papers 'On the Dignity of the Human Body' and other morphological subjects were collected, together with his scientific memoirs of an earlier period, in two posthumous volumes, Edinburgh, 1868. In 1850 he issued the first part of the 'Annals of Anatomy,' consisting of original papers by pupils and others; but the serial stopped at the third number. The progressive disease from which he suffered doubtless prevented him from leaving more work (apart from his museum work) in a finished state. He began the winter session as usual in 1866, but broke down exhausted, and died on 6 March 1867. He was buried in the Dean cemetery, next to the grave of his early friend Edward Forbes.

[Biography by H. Lonsdale, M.D., prefixed to Goodsir's Anatom. Memoirs, 2 vols., Edinb., 1868; Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. xvi.; Edinb. Med. Journ. 1867.] C. C.

GOODSON, RICHARD, the elder (*d.* 1718), organist, was organist of New College and of Christchurch, Oxford; proceeded Mus. Bac.; and became in 1682 professor of music to the university. Goodson died on 13 Jan. 1718, and was buried in the chapel adjoining the choir of Christchurch. His will, signed 1714, made provision for his widow, Mary, a daughter, Ann Hobson, and two sons, Richard and William, and directed that 10*l.* should be spent upon his funeral.

Richard Goodson the younger (*d.* 1741), proceeded Mus. Bac. from Christchurch, Oxford, 1 March 1716; was organist at Christchurch and New College, and succeeded his father as professor of music in 1718. He was also the first organist of Newbury. Goodson died in January 1741, and was buried near his father. He bequeathed to Christchurch library some of his own and his father's manuscripts, comprising a service, four anthems, and some chants, together with his collection of music, except some few articles left to the Music School.

[Hawkins, p. 788; Burney, iii. 66; Oxford Graduates, p. 265; P.C.C. Registers of Wills, Tenison, 176; Cat. of Music, Christchurch Library.] L. M. M.

GOODSONN, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1634–1662), vice-admiral in the state's navy, and formerly shipowner, seems to have been originally of Yarmouth (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 6 Oct. 1654), where others of the name and of the same business were settled (*ib.* 28 Jan. 1631–2). About 1634, he says in a letter to Thurloe (24 Jan. 1655–6; THURLOE, iv. 451), he lived for some time at Cartagena, on the Spanish Main, not, however, long enough to acquire a perfect knowledge of the language (*ib.* v. 151). It may possibly have been then, or in other voyages, that he gained the familiarity, which he certainly had in later life, with the Spanish settlements, both in the islands and on the mainland. He describes himself as having entered the service of the state in 1649 (*ib.* iv. 458), but it is doubtful in what capacity. In 1650 he entered into a contract with the government for the hire of his ship, the Hopeful Luke of London, and in October 1651 was petitioning for a license to transport shoes to Barbadoes (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. pp. 500, 504). His first direct connection with the navy seems to have been on 25 Jan. 1652–3, when he was appointed captain of the Entrance, in which he took part in the great fight off Portland on 18 Feb. On 24 March he was moved into the Rainbow, in which he served as rear-admiral of the blue squadron in the battles of 2–3 June and 29–31 July, for which, with the other flag-officers, he received a gold chain and medal. He is spoken of [see BLAKE, ROBERT] during the winter as commanding the Unicorn (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 12 Nov.) and afterwards the George (*ib.* 18 Nov.), under Monck, and during the summer of 1654 as vice-admiral of the blue squadron under Penn (*ib.* 3, 19 July), combining with that employment the more lucrative business of contractor for the supply of clothes to the seamen (*ib.* 1 Oct. 1654). Towards the end of the year he was appointed to the Paragon, as vice-admiral of the squadron to be sent to the West Indies under the command of General Penn [see PENN, SIR WILLIAM], and by order of 7 Dec. was associated with him as commissioner, so that in case of Penn's death he might be capable of acting fully as commander-in-chief (THURLOE, iii. 11). While at Barbadoes, on 19 March 1654–5, Penn ordered the formation of 'a regiment of seamen,' or, as it would now be called, a naval brigade, for service on shore, with Goodsonn as its colonel, and Benjamin Blake, Robert Blake's brother, as lieutenant-colonel (PENN, ii. 74). On 13 April Goodsonn and his 'sea-regiment' were landed on Hispaniola with the rest of the army [see VENABLES, ROBERT], and, on the failure of the attempt to reduce that island, were re-embarked on 3 May. The expedition went on to Jamaica, where Goodsonn was again landed on 11 May. On the 17th the capitulation was signed; and it being determined that Penn with the larger ships should return to England, Goodsonn was constituted admiral and commander-in-chief of the squadron left behind (21 June), with orders to 'wear the jack-flag at the main-top-mast head.' The Paragon being one of the ships selected to go home with Penn, Goodsonn hoisted his flag on board the Torrington, and on 31 July put to sea with the squadron, and, standing over to the mainland, took, sacked, and burned Santa Marta (THURLOE, iv. 159); but, finding his force insufficient to attempt Cartagena, returned to Jamaica by the beginning of November 'to refit and consider of some other design.' During the winter both the army on shore and the ships' companies suffered much from sickness (*ib.* iv. 451). By April, however, he was able to sail for another cruise, and, making almost exactly the same round as before, sacked and burned the town at the Rio de la Hacha, watered at Santa Marta, again anchored for a day off Cartagena, and so returned to Jamaica by the end of May. It was then that, for mutinous and irregular conduct, he had determined to bring Captain Benjamin Blake to a court-martial; but, on Blake desiring to lay down his commission, Goodsonn permitted him to do so, 'partly,' as he wrote to Thurloe, 'in my respect to the general his brother, and also to testify the integrity of my heart in being free from passion.' The charges against Blake he sent home sealed, with instructions that they were not to be opened till they were delivered to Thurloe, and requested that then they might not be produced, unless 'he appear maliciously active in vindicating himself to deprave our proceeding' (*ib.* v. 154; cf. BLAKE, ROBERT). In August several of the ships, including the Torrington, were found not fit to remain out any longer, and were sent home, Goodsonn hoisting his flag in the Marston Moor, from which in the following January he moved into the Mathias and sailed for England, where he arrived on 18 April 1657, being then in very bad health. During the summer and autumn of 1657 Goodsonn commanded a squadron in the Downs or off Mardyk, and in 1658 off Dunkirk, co-operating with the besieging army. In the autumn, with his flag in the Swiftsure, he was vice-admiral in the fleet under Sir George Ayscue [q. v.], which attempted to pass the Sound, but, being unable to do so by reason of the lateness of the season and foul weather, he returned with the fleet, Ayscue remaining in

Sweden. In the following year he was again in the fleet ordered to the Sound under General Mountagu [see MOUNTAGU, EDWARD, first EARL OF SANDWICH], and seems to have continued with Mountagu till the scheme for the restoration of the monarchy began to take form. From that time nothing more is heard of him in a public capacity, though mention is made of him nearly three years afterwards as suspected, on no apparent grounds, of complicity in a plot to kill the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 15 Dec. 1662). By a reference to him in a brother puritan's will he seems to have been still alive in 1680 (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. ix. 138). From the connection with Penn it appears not improbable that the John Goodson (APPLETON, *Cyclopædia of American Biography*), 'the first English physician that came to Pennsylvania under Penn's charter, and among the first that bought lands in the province of the "Free Society of Traders,"' may have been William Goodsonn's son; but we know nothing certainly of Goodsonn's family or private life, except that his wife's name was Mary, and that advances on her husband's pay were made to her during his absence at Jamaica (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 15 Oct. 1655, 17 June, 21 Aug. 1656; THURLOE, iv. 458).

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650–2; Thurloe's State Papers; Lediard's Naval History; Granville Penn's Memorials of Sir William Penn.]

J. K. L.

GOODWIN, ARTHUR (1593?–1643), friend of John Hampden, born in 1593 or 1594, was the only surviving son of Sir Francis Goodwin, knt. (1564–1634), of Upper Winchendon, Buckinghamshire, by his wife, Elizabeth (*d.* 1630), daughter of Lord Grey de Wilton (Pedigree in LANGLEY, *Hundred of Desborough*, p. 442; will of Sir F. Goodwin, P. C. C. 72, Seager). With Hampden he studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and with his friend contributed Latin verses to the college collection on the death of Henry prince of Wales, entitled 'Luctus Posthumus,' 4to, Oxford, 1612, p. 52. On 10 Feb. 1613–1614 he was admitted B.A. (*Reg. of Univ. of Oxf.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 325). He became with Hampden a member of the Inner Temple in November 1613 (*Members admitted to Inner Temple*, 1547–1660, p. 204). He sat for Chipping Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, in the parliaments of 1620–1 and 1623–1624, for Aylesbury in the same county in that of 1625–6, and on 14 Oct. 1640 was returned for Buckinghamshire with Hampden as his colleague (*Lists of Members of Parliament, Official Return*, pt. i.) During the civil war Goodwin, like Hampden, held a command under the Earl of Essex, and raised a regiment of cavalry in Buckinghamshire, of which he was appointed colonel. While he was quartered at Coventry, Warwickshire, with Hampden and Lord Brooke, they defeated, 29 Aug. 1642, the Earl of Northampton in an attempt to force his way into Daventry, Northamptonshire. Northampton himself was seized by Goodwin's troops in the rear (*A True Relation of the Manner of Taking of the Earl of Northampton*, &c. 1642). On 6 Dec. of the same year the Earl of Essex gave instructions to Colonels Goodwin and Hurry, then in camp near Newbury, Berkshire, to march with all speed to the relief of Marlborough, Wiltshire. When they reached Marlborough the royalists had retired with their plunder, leaving a party which was forced to abandon the place. Goodwin and Hurry afterwards compelled three regiments under Lord Digby to abandon Wantage with some loss of men and ammunition. Goodwin visited Andover, Hampshire, where Lord Grandison was reported to be with three thousand horse and dragoons (cf. his very interesting letter of 12 Dec. 1642, printed in MONEY, *Battles of Newbury*, 2nd edit. pp. 30–1). Essex appointed him commander-in-chief of the forces of Buckinghamshire 3 Jan. 1643 (*Carte MS.* ciii. f. 106), when he made Aylesbury his headquarters. At daybreak on 27 Jan. he attempted to storm Brill, Buckinghamshire, but after two hours' hard fighting he was forced to fall back on Aylesbury (*The Latest Intelligence of Prince Rupert's Proceeding in Northamptonshire*, &c. 2 Feb. 1642–3; *Mercurius Aulicus*, 27 and 29 Jan. 1643). In April he took part in the siege of Reading. 'Your regiment,' writes Hampden, 'is of very great reputation amongst us.' When Hampden received his fatal wound; Goodwin took him to Thame and soothed his last moments. (His letter to his daughter Jane, lady Wharton, upon Hampden's death is among his correspondence in vol. ciii. of the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and has been printed at p. 109 of MONEY'S *Battles of Newbury*, 2nd edit.) Goodwin died in the same year, 1643, and was buried at Wooburn, Buckinghamshire (LANGLEY, p. 466). His will, dated 6 Feb. 1638, with a codicil dated 30 Aug. 1642, was proved at London on 11 Nov. 1644 (registered in P. C. C. 1, Rivers). He had bequeathed to Hampden 'twentie poundes as a smale token of my love to my faithfull freind.' By his marriage with Jane, third daughter of Sir Richard Wenman, knt., of Thame Park, Oxfordshire, he had an only child, Jane (1618–1658), who on 7 Sept. 1637 became the second wife of Philip, fourth lord Wharton (1613–1695).

He left particular directions for the foundation of six almshouses at Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire, which the troubles had prevented him from erecting in his lifetime. His portrait, by Vandyck, has been engraved by Gunst.

[Notes and Queries, 6th ser. i. 255, 383, 466; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 142; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland (Archdall), iv. 282; Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.] G. G.

GOODWIN, CHARLES WYCLIFFE (1817–1878), Egyptologist, was born in 1817 at King's Lynn, where his father was a solicitor in large practice. He was the eldest of four sons, the second of whom, Harvey, is now bishop of Carlisle. He received his early education at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and when a schoolboy of nine or so was led to take a lively interest in Egyptology by reading an article on 'Hieroglyphics' in the 'Edinburgh Review' for December 1826 (erroneously identified by the Bishop of Carlisle with an article in the 'Quarterly'). Egyptology became the favourite study of his life, and during his school holidays he wrote essays on the early history of Egypt. He was also in early life a fair Hebraist, botanist, and geologist, an accomplished Anglo-Saxon and a good German scholar. In 1834 he was entered at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree with high classical honours in 1838, proceeding M.A. in 1842, and being afterwards elected a fellow of his college Goodwin had intended to take orders, but his views undergoing a change he resigned his fellowship, which was only tenable by a clergyman. In 1848 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and devoted himself to the uncongenial study of the law. In the same year he published 'The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, hermit of Crowland. Originally written in Latin by Felix (commonly called of Crowland). Now first printed from a MS. in the Cottonian Library. With a translation and notes,' chiefly grammatical and philological. He had for years contributed to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, when in 1851 he edited for it 'The Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica . . . with an English translation.' For the 'Cambridge Essays' for 1858 he wrote the valuable disquisition on 'Hieratic Papyri,' his first noticeable contribution to Egyptology. This was followed in 1859 by the anonymous republication from the 'Law Magazine' of his 'Curiosities of Law,' consisting of translated extracts from deeds of grant of various kinds in favour of a monastery near Thebes in Egypt, written in Coptic, of which Goodwin was a diligent student. In 1860 he acquired a wider reputation by his paper, 'The Mosaic Cosmogony,' in 'Essays and Reviews,' to which he was the only lay contributor. This plain-spoken essay produced five or six specific replies, one of them by Professor Young of Belfast, to none of which does Goodwin seem to have made any rejoinder. According to the catalogue of the British Museum library he succeeded Mr. John Morley as the last editor of the second series of the 'Literary Gazette.' He certainly edited the two volumes of the 'Parthenon,' 1862–3, with which the 'Literary Gazette' was incorporated, giving prominence in it to Egyptological subjects. In May 1862 at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, to which Goodwin sent several communications on those subjects, he replied to Sir George Cornewall Lewis's scepticism, expressed in person, as to the possibility of interpreting the ancient Egyptian by arguing that Coptic was in some degree a continuation of that language. Various contributions of Goodwin's, chiefly Egyptological, appeared in the second series of Chabas' 'Mélanges Egyptologiques,' 1864.

In March 1865 Goodwin was appointed assistant judge in the newly created supreme court for China and Japan. A paper which he contributed to 'Fraser's Magazine' for February of that year was in 1866, after his departure to the East, separately issued (Mr. Le Page Renouf correcting the proofs) as 'The Story of Saneha, an Egyptian Tale of Four Thousand Years ago, translated from the Hieratic Text.' It was prefaced by an admirable summary of the history and chronology of ancient Egypt in connection with the previous development of its varied civilisation. Goodwin executed his translation from the facsimile of the original papyrus printed in 1860 in Lepsius's 'Denkmäler Aegyptens.' His version was read before the Society of Antiquaries in December 1863, the month following the publication of another version by M. Chabas, both of them executed simultaneously, but without concert, and, though not identical, agreeing in all essential points. For the 'Records of the Past' Goodwin revised his version of the 'Story of Saneha' and others of his translations of hieratic texts. In 1866 also appeared 'Voyage d'un Egyptien en Phénicie, en Palestine, &c., au XIV^e^ siècle avant notre ère, d'un papyrus du Musée Britannique, comprenant le facsimile du texte hiératique et sa transcription complète en hiéroglyphes et en lettres coptes. Par F. Chabas, avec la collaboration de C. W. Goodwin.' In his essay on 'Hieratic Papyri' Goodwin had translated the first eight pages

of this work. Chabas speaks enthusiastically of Goodwin's labours in hieratic as having effected 'a genuine revolution in the science.' During his residence in the East he worked assiduously at Egyptology, continuing frequently from 1866 to 1876 the contributions to Lepsius and Brugsch's 'Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache,' which he had begun before leaving England. Communications from him were utilised and acknowledged by Canon Cook in his disquisition 'On Egyptian Words in the Pentateuch' in vol. i. pt. i. of the 'Speaker's Commentary on the Bible,' 1871.

After being several years at Shanghai Goodwin was transferred to Yokohama, where he spent three years as acting judge of the supreme court. He retained this position in 1876 when he returned to Shanghai, and he remained there, a visit to England intervening, until his death, after a long illness, in January 1878. The event caused the deepest regret among the British residents at Shanghai and Yokohama. Goodwin had endeared himself to all his friends as a delightful companion, cheerful and unaffected, his great acquirements being unaccompanied by the slightest trace of pedantry or pretension. He was fond of music, of which he had studied the theory, playing on more than one instrument. He is understood to have been for years the musical critic of the 'Guardian,' and to have contributed to the 'Saturday Review.' He was the author of at least two law books: 1. 'The Succession Duty Act' (16 and 17 Vict. cap. 51), with introduction, notes, and an appendix, containing the Legacy Duty Acts 1853. 2. 'The Practice of Probate and Administration under 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 77, together with the statute and appendix,' 1858.

[Biographical Notes on Goodwin by the Bishop of Carlisle in Athenæum for 23 March 1878; Obituary Notices in Academy for 16 March 1878, and in the Shanghai and Yokohama papers of January 1878; Foreign Office List for 1878; personal knowledge.] F. E.

GOODWIN, CHRISTOPHER (*fl.* 1542), poet, was author of 'The Chaunce of the Dolorous Lover,' London, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1520, 4to, 'a lamentable story without pathos,' writes Warton. A more interesting production is 'The maydens dreme. Compyled and made by Chrystofer Goodwyn. In the yere of our Lorde, MCCCCCXLIJ.,' London, 'by me Robert Wyer for Richard Bankes.' The only copy known belonged to Heber. It is in seven-line stanzas; in the concluding stanza the four words 'Chryst,' 'offre,' 'good,' and 'wyn' (forming together the author's name) are introduced into different lines enclosed in brackets. Warton describes the second piece as 'a vision without imagination.' A young lady is supposed to listen in a dream to 'a dispute between Amour and Shamefacedness for and against love.'

In 1572 Christopher Goodwin or Goodwyn and John Johnson proposed to Queen Elizabeth's ministers to convert Ipswich into 'a mart town,' in order to draw thither the whole trade from Antwerp. Much of the promoters' notes and correspondence with Lord Burghley, Sir Thomas Smith, and others is in the Record Office (*Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, pp. 447–8); and among Lord Calthorpe's manuscripts is 'a device' on the same subject by the same authors (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 40). It is doubtful whether this Christopher Goodwin is identical with the poet, but the identity of name suggests kinship, and, like the poet, the Ipswich projector usually spells his name 'Goodwyn.'

[Warton's History, p. 681; Collier's Bibl. Cat. i. 318; Heber's Cat. ed. Collier,' p. 111; Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Ames's Typogr. Antiq.; Hazlitt's Bibliographical Collections.] S. L. L.

GOODWIN, FRANCIS (1784–1835), architect, was born 23 May 1784, at King's Lynn, Norfolk, and became a pupil of J. Coxedge of Kensington. He exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1806 an 'Internal View of St. Nicholas' Chapel, Lynn,' after which he appears to have devoted himself to the study of his profession, and from 1822 to 1834 exhibited twenty-three drawings made for competition or for his executed works, which were chiefly in the pointed style. In 1821 he built the church at West Bromwich, which was his first completed structure of the kind, and in the same year a chapel of ease at Portsea, Hampshire, a new church at Ashton-under-Lyne, and rebuilt the parish church at Walsall, with the exception of the spire and chancel. He was occupied from 1821 to 1824 with a church at Kidderminster; in 1822, added the steeple to St. Peter's, Manchester; in 1823, the tower and spire to St. Paul's, Birmingham, and completed Trinity Church, Bordesley, Birmingham, a view of which was published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1827. In 1824 he built Holy Trinity Church, Burton-on-Trent; in 1825, St. James's, Oldham, Lancashire; and in 1826, St. Paul's Chapel, Walsall, of which plans and sections were published in Tress's 'Modern Churches,' 1841. From 1826 to 1827 he was erecting St. John's, Derby; from 1826 to 1828, St. George's, Hulme, near Manchester; and in 1830 he completed St. Mary's, Bilston. He also rebuilt the old church at

Bilston, and a portion of St. Michael's, Southampton. He designed the town hall and assembly rooms, Manchester, built between 1822 and 1825, the interior of which was regarded as his chef d'œuvre, and was engraved as a frontispiece to vol. ii. of his 'Rural Architecture.' Since the erection (1869–77) of the New Town Hall, by Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., Goodwin's building in King Street has been used as the Free Reference Library. Within the last few years the removal of the steps from the street to the portico (rendered advisable by the increased traffic) has rather disfigured the approach to the building. The town hall and assembly rooms at Macclesfield were erected under his direction between 1823 and 1824, and in 1823 he commenced the county gaol at Derby, one of the best and most commodious prisons in the kingdom at the time. He erected the market at Leeds, 1824–7, and that at Salford, Manchester, 1825. The exchange at Bradford was built from his designs, 1829. Among his private works were Lissadell, co. Sligo, for Sir R. Gore Booth, bart., views of which are engraved in his 'Rural Architecture;' an Italian villa for Henry Gore Booth, esq., Cullamore, near Lissadell; a lodge for G. Dodwell, esq., Sligo; some works for E. J. Cooper, esq., M.P., at Markree, co. Sligo; lodge, Demstall Hall, Staffordshire, for H. Hordern, esq.; and a parsonage in the Grecian style for the Rev. W. Leigh at Bilston. In almost every competition for a building of any importance, drawings were sent in by Goodwin, in the preparation of which he spared no expense. He designed a scheme for an extensive cemetery in the vicinity of the metropolis, with buildings from the best examples in Athens, and exhibited his drawings gratuitously in an office taken for the purpose in Parliament Street. In 1833 his plans for the new House of Commons were pronounced the best of those sent in, and were ordered by the committee to be printed, and in 1824 a design for an 'Intended Suspension Bridge at Horseferry Road, projected by Capt. S. Browne, R.N., and F. Goodwin, Architect and Engineer,' was approved by the provisional committee. In 1834 he was at Belfast preparing designs for additions to the college, including a museum, and also for baths in Dublin, but these were never executed. He died suddenly of apoplexy on 30 Aug. 1835 at his residence, 21 King Street, Portman Square, while engaged on a set of designs for the new houses of parliament, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

He published: 1. 'Plans, &c., of the New House of Commons,' 1833. 2. 'Domestic Architecture,' 1st ser., 1833; 2nd ser., 1834. A second edition of the work appeared in 1835 under the title of 'Rural Architecture,' with supplements to each series entitled 'Cottage Architecture.'

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dict. of Architecture; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Goodwin's Rural Architecture; Gent. Mag. 1827 pt. ii. pp. 201–2, 1835 p. 659; Architectural Magazine, 1834 p. 136, 1835 p. 479; Glew's Walsall, p. 20; Butterworth's Stockport, pp. 39, 40; Axon's Annals of Manchester, pp. 166, 172; Cornish's Manchester, pp. 17, 48, 49; Cornish's Birmingham, p. 37; Jewitt's Derby, pp. 38, 51; Parson's Leeds, i. 229; Reeves's West Bromwich, pp. 14, 15; Baines's Lancaster, 1836, ii. 576; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues; Univ. Cat. of Books on Art; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Printed Books.]

B. P.

GOODWIN, GEORGE (*fl.* 1620), Latin verse writer, was the author of 'Melissa religionis pontificæ ejusdemque apotrope; elegiis decem.' Lond. 1620, 4to, dedicated to Sir Robert Naunton. An English translation, by John Vicars, appeared under the title of 'Babel's Balme, or the Honeycombe of Rome's Religion, with a neat Draining and Straining out of the Rammish Honey thereof: sung in Tenne most elegant Elegies in Latine by that most worthy Christian Satyrist, Master George Goodwinne, and translated into ten English Satyres by the Muses' most unworthy eccho John Vicars,' Lond. 1624, 4to. Goodwin was also author of another set of verses, which exist only in the form of a translation by Joshua Sylvester, entitled 'Automachia, or the Self-conflict of a Christian, from the Latin of Mr. George Goodwin' (1633?).

[Brit. Mus. Libr. and Bodl. Libr. Catalogues.]

A. V.

GOODWIN, JAMES IGNATIUS (1603?–1667), jesuit, born in Somersetshire in or about 1603, after making his humanity course at St. Omer, was sent in 1621 for his higher course to the English College of the jesuits at Valladolid. He was professed of the four vows 25 March 1645. For twenty years (1631–51) he served the missions in the 'residence of St. Stanislas,' which included Devonshire and Cornwall, and subsequently he was appointed professor of moral theology and controversy at Liège. Returning to this country he died in London on 26 Nov. 1667.

He wrote: 1. 'Lapis Lydius Controversiarum modernarum Catholicos inter et Acatholicos,' Liège, 1656, 24mo, pp. 466. 2. 'Pia Exercitatio Divini Amoris,' Liège, 1656, 12mo.

[Foley's Records, v. 972, vii. 306; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 105; Oliver's Catholic

Religion in Cornwall, p. 313; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 395; De Backer's Bibl. des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, i. 2206.]

T. C.

GOODWIN, JOHN (1594?–1665), republican divine, was born in Norfolk about 1594. He was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, graduating M.A. and obtaining a fellowship on 10 Nov. 1617. Leaving the university in consequence of his marriage, he took orders, and became popular as a preacher in his native county at Raynham, Lynn, Yarmouth, and Norwich. For a time he seems to have officiated at St. Mary's, Dover. In 1632 he came to London, and on 18 Dec. 1633 was instituted to the vicarage of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, vacated by the nonconformist secession of John Davenport [q. v.] He sided with the puritans, and as early as 1633 inclined to independency under the influence of John Cotton (1585–1682). In 1635 he was convened for breach of canons, but on his promise of amendment Bishop Juxon took no further proceedings. In 1638 Goodwin broached from the pulpit of St. Stephen's his opinions on justification (which had given offence at Dover), taking a view which was already regarded as practically Arminian, though he always maintained his independence of the system of Arminius, and cited Calvin as bearing him out on some points. A warm pulpit controversy with other city ministers on this topic was stayed by Juxon's interference, all parties agreeing to desist. Next year (1639) Goodwin angered his opponents anew by insisting on the need of a learned ministry. Juxon reported to Laud that he did not despair of a good issue. Goodwin had a hand in drafting the London clerical petition against the new canons of 30 June 1640. Alderman Isaac Pennington (afterwards closely connected with the quakers) was one of his parishioners, and joined his congregational society.

In 1639 Goodwin wrote a preface to the posthumous sermons of Henry Ramsden. During the next two years he published several sermons, and an exegetical tract (1641) criticising the positions of George Walker, B.D., of St. John's, Watling Street. Walker retorted upon Goodwin and others with a charge of Socinianism in the article of justification. Goodwin defended himself (1642) in 'Christ set forth,' and in a treatise on justification.

On the appeal of the parliament to arms Goodwin was one of the earliest clerical supporters of the democratic puritans. His 'Anti-Cavalierisme' (1642) proclaims on its very title-page the need of war to suppress the party 'now hammering England to make an Ireland of it.' The loyalist doctrine of the divine right of kings he assailed in his 'Os Ossorianum, or a Bone for a Bishop,' i.e. Griffith Williams, bishop of Ossory (1643). With equal vigour he attacked the presbyterians as a persecuting party in his 'Θεομαχία, or the grand imprudence of . . . fighting against God' (1644, 2 editions). In May 1645 he was ejected from his living for refusing to administer indiscriminately in his parish the baptism and the Lord's Supper. Nothing daunted, Goodwin immediately set up an independent church in Coleman Street, which had a large following. William Taylor, his appointed successor at St. Stephen's, was in his turn ejected in 1649, to be restored in 1657. In the interim Goodwin obtained the use of the church, but with a diminished revenue; he estimates his loss in 1654 at 1,000*l.* Among his hearers at this period was Thomas Firmin [q. v.], who took down his sermons in shorthand.

The 'Gangræna' (16 Feb. 1646) of Thomas Edwards (1599–1647) [q. v.] included Goodwin among the subjects of attack; in the second and third parts, published in the same year, Edwards was provoked into yet more savage onslaughts by Goodwin's anonymous reply, bearing the stinging title 'Cretensis.' Goodwin is 'a monstrous sectary, a compound of Socinianism, Arminianism, antinomianism, independency, popery, yea and of scepticism.' He and several of his church 'go to bowls and other sports on days of public thanksgiving.' Goodwin, by his 'Hagiomastix, or the Scourge of the Saints' (1646; i.e. January 1647), came into collision with William Jenkyn, vicar of Christ Church, Newgate, whose 'Testimony' was endorsed (14 Dec. 1647) by fifty-eight presbyterian divines at Sion College. Sixteen members of Goodwin's church issued (1647) an 'Apologetical Account' of their reasons for standing by him. In answer (1648) to Jenkyn's complaint that presbyterians were put 'under the cross' by the existence of sectaries, Goodwin asks, 'Is not the whole English element of church livings offered up by the state to their service?' Jenkyn was aided by John Vicars, usher in Christ Church Hospital, who published (1648) an amusing description of 'Coleman-street-conclave' and its minister, 'this most huge Garagantua,' the 'schismatics cheater in chief.' This contains a likeness of Goodwin (engraved by W. Richardson) surmounted by a windmill and weathercock, 'pride' and 'error' supplying the breeze. Goodwin's career is, however, remarkable for consistency. He translated and printed (March 1648) a part of the 'Stratagemata Satanæ' of Acontius [q. v.], under the title 'Satan's

Stratagems; or the Devil's Cabinet-Councel discovered,' with recommendatory epistles by himself and John Durie (1596–1680) [q. v.] Acontius, whose broad tolerance recommended him to the earlier puritans (see AMES, preface to *Puritanismus Anglicanus*, 1610), was now stigmatised by such writers as Francis Cheynell [q. v.] as a 'sneaking Socinian.' Cheynell sought in vain in the Westminster Assembly to obtain a condemnation of Goodwin's book, but printed (1650) his thoughts about it by request. There was a fresh sale for the translation, which was reissued with a new title, 'Darkness Discovered; or the Devil's secret Stratagems laid open' (1651).

Goodwin defended the most extreme measures of the army leaders. In his 'Might and Right Well Met' (1648), which was answered by John Geree [q. v.], he applauded the purging of the parliament. He was one of the puritan divines who, in the interval between the sentence and execution of the king, proffered to him their spiritual services. Goodwin tells us in his 'Ὑβριστοδίκαι. The Obstrvctovrs of Justice,' pp. 96–7 (30 May 1649), that he had an 'houres discourse or more with' Charles, but was not impressed by his visit. He firmly contended in the same tract for the sovereign rights of the people, quoted approvingly Milton's 'Tenure of Kings and Magistrates' (13 Feb. 1649), and maintained that the proceedings against Charles followed the spirit of the law if not the letter. The pamphlet was cast into the shade by the splendour of Milton's 'Εἰκονοκλάστης' (October 1649). 'Two Hyms or Spiritual Songs' (1651) from his pen, sung in his congregation on 24 Oct. 1651, the thanksgiving day for the victory at Worcester, further illustrate his republican zeal.

Meanwhile he pursued his theological controversies. His magnum opus in defence of general redemption, 'Ἀπολύτρωσις ἀπολυτρώσεως, or Redemption Redeemed,' appeared in 1651 (reprinted 1840); his 'Water-Dipping no Firm Footing' (1653) and 'Cata-Baptism' (1655) were polemics against baptists. The circumstance that Cromwell's 'Triers' were mostly independents did not reconcile him to the new ecclesiastical despotism; he arraigned it in his 'Βασανισταί. Or the Triers [or Tormenters] Tried' (1657).

Calamy remarks that Goodwin 'was a man by himself, was against every man, and had every man against him.' Goodwin speaks of himself as having 'to contend in a manner with the whole earth' (dedication to *Cata-Baptism*). His ideas were often ahead of his day. In his 'Divine Authority of the Scriptures Asserted' (1648), which won the commendation of Baxter, he maintains, anticipating Fox and Barclay, that the word of God 'was extant in the world, nay in the hearts and consciences of men, before there was any copy of the word extant in writing.' In his 'Pagans Debt and Dowry' (1651; 1671, a reply to Barlow), which led to a controversy with Obadiah Howe [q. v.], he argues that without the letter of the gospel heathens may be saved. His rational temper made him the opponent of seekers and quakers, and gave him some affinity with the Cambridge Platonists. He rejected the distinction allowed by Acontius, between tolerance of error in fundamentals and in other points. Error in fundamentals may be innocent. Toleration he bases on the difficulty of arriving at truth. He would have men 'call more for light and less for fire from heaven' (epistle in *Satan's Stratagems*, 1648). Even the denial of the Holy Trinity he will not treat as a 'damnable heresy,' for orthodoxy is a doctrine of inference. Thomas Barlow [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Lincoln, wrote to him (September 1651), 'I always find in the prosecution of your arguments that perspicuity and acuteness, which I often seek and seldom find in the writings of others.'

At the Restoration Goodwin, with Milton, was ordered into custody on 16 June 1660. He kept out of the way, and at length was placed in the indemnity, among eighteen persons perpetually incapacitated for any public trust. His 'Ὑβριστοδίκαι' was burned (27 Aug.) by the hangman at the Old Bailey. According to Burnet his comparative immunity was due to his Arminian repute. He soon returned to his Coleman Street congregation, though not to the emoluments of St. Stephen's, of which he was deprived and Theophilus Alford admitted as his successor, on 29 May 1661. He wrote strenuously against the Fifth-monarchy enthusiasts in 1654 and 1655 (see passages collected in JACKSON, p. 210 sq.) But Venner's meeting house, whence the insurrection of 1661 proceeded, was in Swan Alley, Coleman Street, and here also, in 1653, was Goodwin's study (dedication to *Exposition of Romans*). Hence, doubtless, arose Burnet's fable that Goodwin was one of these enthusiasts. Immediately on Venner's rising, Goodwin's church issued a 'Declaration' (1660, i.e. January 1661) disclaiming all sympathy with this or any attempt 'to propagate religion by the sword.'

Jackson ascribes to Goodwin an anonymous publication (which he wrongly describes) entitled 'Prelatique Preachers None of Christ's Teachers,' 1663; internal evidence is strongly against his authorship. He died in the plague year, 1665. From the burial

register of St. Stephen's, Jackson gives the following entry as possibly referring to him: 'John Goodwin Jn whites Alley. vitler was buried the 3rd of September 1665.' By his early marriage he had seven children, two of whom died in 1645. His portrait, engraved in 1641, 'ætat 47,' by George Glover [q. v.], represents a man of fine features, wearing beard and moustache, his scanty hair almost hidden by an embroidered skull-cap.

Goodwin published besides the works already mentioned: 1. 'The Saints' Interest in God,' &c., 1640, 12mo. 2. 'God a Good Master,' &c., 1641, 12mo (dedicated to Elizabeth Hampden, mother of the patriot). 3. 'The Return of Mercies,' &c., 1641, 12mo. 4. 'The Christian's Engagement,' &c., 1641, 12mo. 5. 'Impedit ira animum, or Animadversions vpon . . . George Walker,' &c., 1641, 4to (Walker's 'Defence,' to which this is a reply, was published by Goodwin). 6. 'Impvtatio Fidei, or a Treatise of Justification,' &c., 1642, 4to. 7. 'The Butcher's Blessing, or the Bloody Intentions of Romish Cavaliers,' &c., 1642 (Jackson). 8. 'Innocencies Triumph, or an Answer to . . . William Prynne,' &c., 1644, 4to (two editions same year, defends his '*Θεομαχία*'). 9. 'Innocency and Truth Triumphing,' &c., 1645, 4to (continuation of No. 8). 10. 'Calumny Arraign'd,' &c., 1645, 4to (answer to Prynne's reply). 11. 'A Vindication of Free Grace,' &c., 1645, 4to (ed. by Samuel Lane, contains sermon 28 April 1644 by Goodwin, taken in shorthand by Thomas Rudyard). 12. 'Twelve . . . Serious Cautions,' &c., 1646, 4to. 13. 'Some Modest and Humble Queries,' &c., 1646 (Jackson). 14. 'Anapologesia Tes Antapologias, or The Inexcusablenesse of . . . Antapologia,' &c., 1646, 4to (first and only part; against Edwards). 15. 'A Candle to see the Sunne,' &c., 1647, 4to (appendix to 'Hagiomastix'). 16. 'A Postscript . . . to . . . Hagiomastix,' &c., 1647, 4to. 17. 'Sion College Visited, or Animadversions on a Pamphlet of W. Jenkyns,' &c., 1647 (i.e. January 1648), 4to. 18. '*Νεοφυτοπρεσβύτερος*, or The Youngling Elder . . . for the instruction of W. Jenkyn,' &c., 1648, 4to. 19. 'The Unrighteous Judge,' &c., 1648 (i.e. 18 Jan. 1649), 4to (reply to Sir Francis Nethersole). 20. 'Truth's Conflict with Error,' &c., 1650, 4to (from shorthand report by John Weeks of disputations on universal redemption by Goodwin against Vavasor, Powell, and John Simpson). 21. 'The Remedy of Unreasonableness,' &c., 1650 (Jackson). 22. 'Moses made Angry; a Letter . . . to Dr. Hill,' &c., 1651 (Jackson). 23. 'Confidence Dismounted, or a Letter to Mr. Richard Resbury,' &c., 1651 (Jackson). 24. '*Εἰρηνομαχία*, The Agreement and Distance of Brethren,' &c., 1652, 4to; 1671, 8vo. 25. 'A Paraphrase,' &c., 1652, 4to; second edition with title 'An Exposition of the Nineth Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans,' &c., 1653, 4to (dedicated to the Lord Mayor, John Fowke [q. v.]). 26. 'Philadelphia, or XL Queries,' &c., 1653, 4to (on baptism). 27. 'Thirty Queries,' &c., 1653 (Jackson; on the magistrate's authority in religion). 28. 'The Apologist Condemned,' &c., 1653 (Jackson, a vindication of No. 27). 29. 'Dissatisfaction Satisfied in Seventeen . . . Queries,' &c., 1654 (Jackson). 30. 'Peace Protected,' &c., 1654, 4to (amplification of No. 29; contains a warning against the 'fift monarchie' men). 31. 'A Fresh Discovery of the High-Presbyterian Spirit,' &c., 1654, 4to (curious controversy with six London booksellers, Thomas Underhill, Samuel Gellibrand, John Rothwell, Luke Fawne, Joshua Kirton, and Nathaniel Webb, who petitioned for the restraint of the press). 32. 'The Six Booksellers Proctor Non-suited,' &c., 1655, 4to. 33. 'Mercy in her Exaltation,' &c., 1655, 4to (funeral sermon, 20 April, for Daniel Taylor). 34. 'The Foot out of the Snare,' &c., 1656, 4to (by John Toldervy, who had been a quaker; part by Goodwin). 35. 'Triumviri, or the Genius . . . of . . . Richard Resbury, John Pawson, and George Kendall,' &c., 1658, 4to. Calamy mentions his 'Catechism,' which has not been identified. Posthumous was 36. '*Πλήρωμα τὸ Πνευματικόν*, or a Being Filled with the Spirit,' &c., 1670, 4to, with recommendatory epistle by Ralph Venning; it is included in Nichols' series of standard divines. Goodwin edited Fenner's 'Divine Message,' 1645. Jackson (p. 57) quotes Goodwin ('Innocencies Triumph,' p. 4) as claiming the authorship of the 'Plea for Liberty of Conscience' which forms part of a reply to Adam Steuart, originally issued with the title 'MS. to A. S.' 1644, and again with the title 'A Reply of Two of the Brethren,' &c., 1644. But Jackson has misread his reference. Goodwin distinctly assigns the piece to another pen 'ingaged in the same warfare.' The error has misled Underhill and Masson.

[Life by Jackson, 1822; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 1692, ii. 65, 85, 168, 219, 288 (mentions his having been a preacher at St. Mary's, Dover), 334; Barlow's Genuine Remains, 1693, pp. 122 sq.; Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 53; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, i. 78; Palmer's Nonconf. Memorial, 1802, i. 196; Burnet's Own Time, 1724, i. 67, 163; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, 1822, ii. 238, 305, iii. 230, 461, iv. 227; Collier's Eccl. Hist. ed. Barham, 1841, viii. 107, 177; Cheynell's Rise of Socinianisme, 1643, p. 56; Cheynell's Divine Trinunity, 1650, pp. 441 sq.;

Wallace's Antitrin. Biog. 1850, i. 101, 139; Wilson's Diss. Churches of London, 1808 ii. 403 sq., 1814 iv. 136; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Engl. 1824, iii. 332; Underhill's edition of Williams's Bloudy Tenent, 1848, xxxiv.; Maidment's Scottish Ballads, 1868, ii. 274 sq. (reprints the second of Goodwin's 'hyms'); Hunt's Religious Thought in Engl. 1870, i. 253, 259 sq., 356; Masson's Life of Milton, 1871 ii. 582, 1873 iii. 113, 1877 iv. 95, 106, 1880 vi. 174, &c.; Kitton's Catalogus Librorum in Bibliotheca Norvicensi, 1883.] A. G.

GOODWIN, PHILIP (*d.* 1699), divine, a native of Suffolk, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and proceeded M.A. During the civil war he sided with the parliament, and was appointed one of the 'triers' for Hertfordshire. By an ordinance of the lords and commons, dated 23 April 1645, he became vicar of Watford in that county, in succession to Dr. Cornelius Burgess (*Commons' Journals*, iii. 580), but was ejected for nonconformity in June 1661 (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 960). He afterwards conformed, and on 4 Oct. 1673 was presented to the rectory of Liston, Essex, by William Clopton, whose daughter Lucy he had married (*ib.* ii. 393). He died in 1699. His will, dated 29 Sept. 1697 (registered in P. C. C. 93, Pett), mentions property at Broome and Aldham in Suffolk. His children were Robert (who succeeded to his father's living), Thomas, Margaret, and Lucy. While resident at Watford he published: 1. 'The Evangelicall Communicant in the Eucharisticall Sacrament, or a Treatise declaring who are to receive the Supper of the Lord,' &c., 8vo, London, 1649; second impression enlarged, &c., 8vo, London, 1657. 2. 'Dies Dominicus redivivus, or the Lord's Day enlivened, or a treatise . . . to discover the practical part of the evangelical Sabbath,' &c., 8vo, London, 1654. 3. 'Religio domestica rediviva, or family religion revived,' &c., 8vo, London, 1655. 4. 'The Mystery of Dreames, historically discoursed; or a treatise wherein is clearly discovered the secret yet certain good or evil . . . of mens differing dreames; their distinguishing characters,' &c., 8vo, London, 1658.

[Calamy's Nonconf. Memorial (Palmer, 1802–1803), ii. 314.] G. G.

GOODWIN, THOMAS, D.D. (1600–1680), independent divine, was born at Rollesby, Norfolk, on 5 Oct. 1600. He entered Christ's College, Cambridge, on 25 Aug. 1613, and graduated B.A. in 1616. He was a hearer of Richard Sibbs, D.D., John Preston, D.D., and other puritans, and had prepared himself to receive the communion, but his tutor sent him back as too young and 'little of his age.' This temporarily alienated him from the puritans. In 1619 he removed to Catherine Hall, and graduated M.A. in 1620. On 16 Nov. 1620 a funeral sermon by Thomas Bainbrigg (*d.* 1646) [q. v.] renewed his puritan zeal. He was chosen fellow; commenced B.D.; in 1628 was elected lecturer at Trinity Church, Cambridge, in spite of the opposition of John Buckeridge, bishop of Ely; and in 1632 became vicar of Trinity Church. Becoming dissatisfied with the terms of conformity, he conferred in June 1633 with John Cotton, then in London on his way to New England. Cotton made him an independent. He resigned his vicarage in 1634 in favour of Sibbs, and left the university.

Between 1634 and 1639 he was probably a separatist preacher in London. He married there in 1638. In 1639 the vigilance of Laud made his position untenable; he crossed to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Arnheim. At the beginning of the Long parliament (3 Nov. 1640) he returned to London, and gathered an independent congregation in the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. In 1643 he was appointed a member of the Westminster Assembly, and took the covenant. He was one of the sub-committee of five nominated on 16 Dec. 1643 to meet the Scottish commissioners, and draw up a directory for worship; his co-operation was not at first very hearty. On 9 Dec. 1644, when Burroughs, Nye, Carter, Simpson, and Bridge (afterwards known as the 'dissenting brethren'), entered their dissent from the propositions on church government adopted by the majority, Goodwin was absent from the assembly through illness, but he added his name next day. Goodwin conceived that the use of synods was 'to frame up the spirits of men to a way of peace.' If the power of excommunication had been withheld from the superior judicatories, he would have been satisfied. Himself a Calvinist he was not prepared to excommunicate Arminian congregations. After 1646 he took little or no part in the proceedings of the assembly. He was invited to New England by Cotton in 1647, and prepared to go, but was dissuaded by his friends. When the 'dissenting brethren' drew up their 'Reasons' in detail (printed 1648), Goodwin was their leader and editor. On 2 Nov. 1649 he was appointed a chaplain to the council of state with 200*l.* a year, and lodgings in Whitehall. On 8 Jan. 1650 by order of parliament he was made president of Magdalen College, Oxford, with the privilege of nominating fellows and demies in case of vacancy, or of refusal to take the engagement.

He constantly preached at St. Mary's, wearing a 'velvet cassock,' and held a weekly meeting at his lodgings, on the plan of an independent church meeting, of which Stephen Charnock [q. v.] and Theophilus Gate [q. v.] were members. John Howe (1630–1705) [q. v.], then a student at Magdalen, being of presbyterian sentiments, 'did not offer to join' this meeting; Goodwin invited and admitted him 'upon catholic terms.' In the 'Spectator,' No. 494, 26 Sept. 1712, Addison gives an account of the examination of a student (either Anthony Henley [q. v.] or, according to Granger, Thomas Bradbury, not the divine) in grace rather than in grammar, by 'a very famous independent minister, who was head of a college in those times.' The reference is evidently to Goodwin; the 'half a dozen nightcaps upon his head' allude to the two double skull-caps shown in his portrait. On 14 Aug. 1650 Goodwin was appointed on a commission (including Milton) to make an inventory of the records of the Westminster Assembly. In 1653 he was made a commissioner for the approbation of public preachers; and on 16 Dec. 1653 he was made D.D. of Oxford, being described in the register as 'in scriptis in re theologica quamplurimis orbi notus.' In 1654 he was one of the assistants to the commissioners of Oxfordshire for removing scandalous ministers.

In 1658 Goodwin and his friends petitioned Cromwell for liberty to hold a synod and draw up a confession of faith. Cromwell gave an unwilling consent, but died (3 Sept.) before the time fixed for the opening of the assembly. Goodwin attended him on his deathbed. A few minutes before he expired Goodwin 'pretended to assure them in a prayer that he was not to die' (Burnet). A week later a fast-day was held at Whitehall; Tillotson, who was present, assured Burnet that in Goodwin's prayer the expression occurred, 'Thou hast deceived us, and we were deceived.' Burnet does not notice that this is a quotation (Jer. xx. 7).

Goodwin and his friends met at the Savoy for eleven or twelve days from 12 Oct. Representatives, mostly laymen, of over a hundred independent churches were present. Goodwin and John Owen were the leaders in a committee of six divines appointed to draw up a confession. They adopted, with a few verbal alterations, the doctrinal definitions of the Westminster confession, reconstructing only the part relating to church government. The main effect of the declaration of the Savoy assembly was to confirm the Westminster theology.

On 18 May 1660 Goodwin was deprived by the convention parliament of his office as president of Magdalen. He took to London several members of his Oxford church, and founded an independent congregation, since removed to Fetter Lane. His later years were spent in study. In the great fire of 1666 more than half his library, to the value of 500*l.*, was burned; his divinity books were saved. He died of fever, after a short illness, on 23 Feb. 1680, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. The Latin epitaph for his tomb, written by Thomas Gilbert, B.D. [q.v.], was 'not suffer'd to be engrav'd' in full; it specifies his great knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities. His portrait was engraved by R. White (1680); for Palmer's first edition it was engraved from the original painting by James Caldwall [q. v.]; for the second edition it was re-engraved by the elder William Holl [q. v.] His face, with its strong hooked nose and curling locks, has a Jewish cast. He married first, in 1638, Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Prescott, by whom he had a daughter, married to John Mason of London; secondly, in 1649, Mary Hammond, then in her seventeenth year, by whom he had two sons, Thomas (see below) and Richard, who died on a voyage to the East Indies as one of the company's factors; and two daughters, who died in infancy.

Goodwin's sermons have much unction; his expositions are minute and diffuse; great historical value attaches to the defences of independency in which he was concerned. He began to publish sermons in 1636, and brought out a collection of them in 1645, 4to. To the seventh piece in this collection, 'The Heart of Christ in Heaven towards Sinners on Earth' (1643), a writer in the 'Edinburgh Review' (January 1874) has endeavoured, following Lemontey and Wenzelburger, to trace the suggestion of the modern Roman catholic devotion to the sacred heart; the supposed link with Goodwin being père Claude de la Colombière. Isaac Watts (*Glory of Christ*, 1747) had previously drawn attention to the unusual language of Goodwin 'in describing the glories due to the human nature' of our Lord. Of his writings the larger number were not printed in his lifetime, though prepared for the press. Five folio volumes of his works were edited by Thankful Owen, Thomas Baron, and Thomas Goodwin the younger, in 1682, 1683, 1692, 1697, and 1704; reprinted, 1861, 6 vols. 8vo; condensed by Babb, 1847–50, 4 vols. 8vo. Not included in the works are the following, in which he had a chief hand: 1. 'An Apologeticall Narration hvmbly svbmitted to the honourablb [*sic*] Houses of Parliament,' &c., 1643, 4to. 2. 'The Reasons presented by the Dissenting Brethren,' &c., 1648, 4to

(issued by the assembly). 3. 'The Grand Debate concerning Presbytery and Independency,' &c., 1652, 4to (issued by the independents).

THOMAS GOODWIN the younger (1650?–1716?), son of the above, born about 1650, was educated in England and Holland, and began his nonconformist ministry in 1678, when he joined with three others, including Theophilus Dorrington [q. v.], in an evening lecture held at a coffee-house in Exchange Alley. In 1683 he made the tour of Europe with a party of friends, returning in July 1684, when he became colleague to Stephen Lobb at Fetter Lane. He left Fetter Lane on Lobb's death (3 June 1699), and became pastor of an independent congregation at Pinner, Middlesex, where he had an estate. He kept here an academy for training ministers. He published a sermon in 1716, and probably died soon after. Besides funeral sermons for Lobb and others, and a thanksgiving sermon, he published: 1. 'A Discourse on the True Nature of the Gospel,' &c., 1695, 4to (a piece in the Crispian controversy, of antinomian tendency). 2. 'An History of the Reign of Henry V,' &c., 1704, fol. (dedicated to John, lord Cutts).

[Notices by Owen and Baron, with autobiographical particulars, edited by T. Goodwin, jun., in Works, vols. i. and v.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 1692, ii. 783; Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 60 sq.; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, i. 90 sq.; Life of Howe, 1720, pp. 10 sq.; Walker's Sufferings, 1714, ii. 122; Burnet's Own Time, 1724, i. 82 sq.; Palmer's Nonconf. Memorial, 1775 i. 183 sq., 1802 i. 236 sq.; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808 i. 214 sq., 1810 iii. 420, 429 sq., 446 sq.; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, 1813, iii. 156; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, 1822, iv. 172 sq., 455 sq.; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 1824, v. 58; Lemontey's Œuvres, 1831, vii. 443; Edinburgh Review, January 1874, p. 252 sq. (quotes Theodore Wenzelburger in Unsere Zeit, 15 Nov. 1873, for an early German translation of Goodwin's Heart of Christ); Mitchell and Struthers's Minutes of Westminster Assembly, 1874, pp. 17, 18, 30, 58; Masson's Life of Milton, 1877, iv. 149, 228; Mitchell's Westminster Assembly, 1883, p. 214.] A. G.

GOODWIN or GODWIN, TIMOTHY (1670?–1729), archbishop of Cashel, was born at Norwich, probably about 1670. He began his education at the nonconformist academy of Samuel Cradock, B.D. [q. v.], at Geesings, Suffolk. Here he was a classmate in philosophy with Edmund Calamy, D.D. [q. v.], who entered in 1686 at the age of fifteen. Goodwin and Calamy were about the same age, and read Greek together in private, Goodwin being 'a good Grecian.' At this time he was intended for the medical profession; on leaving Geesings he went to London and lodged with Edward Hulse, M.D. [q. v.], in Aldermanbury. Turning his thoughts to divinity he entered at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. on 22 Jan. 1697. He was domestic chaplain to Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, who took him abroad and gave him the rectory of Heythorpe, Oxfordshire. On 1 Aug. 1704 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Oxford. He accompanied Shrewsbury to Ireland in October 1713, on his appointment to the lord-lieutenancy. On 16 Jan. 1714 he was made bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. He rebuilt the episcopal residence at Kilmore, and made other improvements, two-thirds of his outlay being reimbursed by his successor, Josiah Hort or Horte [q. v.], who also had begun life as a nonconformist. On 3 June 1727 Goodwin was translated to the archbishopric of Cashel, in succession to William Nicholson, author of the 'Historical Library.' He did not long enjoy this last preferment; dying at Dublin on 13 Dec. 1729. He published two separate sermons in 1716, 4to, and a third in 1724, 4to. Ware calls him Godwin, Cotton calls him Godwyn, and it is possible that he varied the spelling of his name.

[Ware's Works (Harris), 1764, i. 245, 488; Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hibern. i. 18, iii. 168; Norfolk Tour, 1829, ii. 1320; Calamy's Own Life, 1830, i. 134.] A. G.

GOODWIN, WILLIAM, D.D. (*d.* 1620), dean of Christ Church, was a scholar of Westminster School, whence he was elected in 1573 to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1590 he is mentioned as sub-almoner to Queen Elizabeth, and prebendary of York. He accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. 1602, and on resigning his prebend in 1605 he was appointed chancellor of York, an office which he retained with many other good Yorkshire benefices until 1611, when he was promoted to the deanery of Christ Church. In 1616 he became archdeacon of Middlesex and rector of Great Allhallows, London; from the latter, however, he withdrew in 1617 on being presented to the living of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire. In 1616 he likewise received from the Lord-chancellor Egerton the living of Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire. He was vice-chancellor of Oxford in 1614, 1615, 1617, 1618, and died 11 June 1620, in his sixty-fifth year. His remains were interred in Christ Church Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Goodwin, in his capacity of chaplain to James I, preached before the king at Woodstock 28 Aug. 1614. This sermon was published at Oxford. He is also mentioned as

having delivered sermons in memory of Prince Henry, 1612; of Sir Thomas Bodley, 1613; and of Anne, wife of James I, 1618, at the chapel of St. Mary's, Oxford. Thomas Goffe [q. v.] preached his funeral sermon in Latin, published at Oxford in 1620.

[Welch's Alumni Westmon. pp. 17, 50; Wood's Fasti, i. 296–8; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. ii. 312, 314, 332, iii. 439, 496, and Appendix, pp. 120–1; Willis's Cath. Surv. i. 80, 120, ii. 240; Newcourt's Rep. i. 82, 249; Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 331, iii. 165, 175, 477, 569.] W. F. W. S.

GOODWYN, EDMUND, M.D. (1756–1829), medical writer, son of Edmund Goodwyn, surgeon, of Framlingham, Suffolk, was born in that place and baptised there on 2 Dec. 1756. Having graduated M.D. he practised as a medical man in London, but retired to Framlingham some years before his death, which took place on 8 Aug. 1829. He published: 1. 'Dissertatio Medica de morte Submersorum,' Edinburgh, 1786, 8vo. 2. 'The Connexion of Life with Respiration; or an Experimental Inquiry into the Effects of Submersion, Strangulation, and several kinds of Noxious Airs on Living Animals . . . and the most effectual means of cure,' London, 1788, 8vo (a translation of No. 1).

[Gent. Mag. 1829, ii. 186; Davy's Athenæ Suffolc. (Add. MS. 19,168) iii. 179.] J. M. R.

GOODYEAR, JOSEPH (1799–1839), engraver, born at Birmingham in 1799, was first apprenticed to an engraver on plate in that town named Tye. He also studied drawing under G. V. Burkes at Birmingham. He came to London, and was employed at first by Mr. Allen on engraving devices for shop bills and the like. In 1822 Goodyear placed himself under Charles Heath (1785–1848) [q. v.], the well-known engraver, for three years. Subsequently he was extensively employed on the minute illustrations and vignettes which adorned the elegant 'Annuals' so much in vogue at that date. He did not execute any large plate until he was employed by the Findens to engrave Eastlake's picture of 'The Greek Fugitives' for their Gallery of British Art. This he completed, and the engraving was much admired, but the mental strain and prolonged exertion which was required for so carefully finished an engraving broke down his health. He endured a lingering illness for a year, and died at his house in Kentish Town on 1 Oct. 1839, in his forty-first year. He was buried in Highgate cemetery. He was much esteemed both in private and professional life. In 1830 he exhibited two engravings at the Suffolk Street Exhibition.

[Art Union, 1839, p. 154; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] L. C.

GOOGE, BARNABE (1540–1594), poet, son of Robert Googe, recorder of Lincoln, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Mantell, was born at Alvingham in Lincolnshire on St. Barnaby's day 1540. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, and at New College, Oxford, but does not appear to have taken a degree. On leaving the university he removed to Staple Inn, and became a retainer to his kinsman, Sir William Cecil. In 1560 he published 'The First thre Bokes of the most Christian poet, Marcellus Palingenius [Pierre Angelo Manzoli], called the Zodyake of Lyfe,' 8vo, with a dedication to his grandmother, Lady Hales, and to William Cromer, Thomas Honywood, and Ralph Heimund, esquires. The second edition, containing the first six books, appeared in 1561, with a dedication to Cecil; and a complete translation of the twelve books was issued in 1565, revised editions following in 1576 and 1588. In the winter of 1561 Googe went abroad, leaving a copy of his manuscript 'Eclogues' in the hands of his friend Blunderstone. On his return to England at the end of 1562, or early in 1563, he was surprised to learn that his poems had been sent to press. After some persuasion from Blunderstone he allowed the publication, and they appeared under the title 'Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnetes,' 1563, 12mo, with a dedication to William Lovelace, reader of Gray's Inn. Copies are preserved in the Huth, Capell, and Britwell libraries. The collection comprises eight eclogues, four epitaphs (on Thomas Phaer, Nicholas Grimaold, and others), and numerous so-called sonnets (addressed to Alexander Nowell, Bishop Bale, Richard Edwards, &c.) There were two separate impressions.

In 1563 Googe was appointed one of the queen's gentlemen-pensioners. He betrothed himself in the summer of that year to Mary, daughter of Thomas Darrell of the manor-house, Scotney, in Lamberhurst parish, Kent. Her parents declared that she was under a previous contract to marry Sampson Lennard, eldest son of a rich landed proprietor, John Lennard of Chevening, near Tunbridge Wells. Cecil interested himself in the matter, and engaged Archbishop Parker's influence in Googe's favour, with the result that the marriage took place 5 Feb. 1563–4. Some interesting correspondence on the subject of Googe's betrothal and the alleged pre-contract was printed in Brydges's 'Restituta,' iv. 307–311. In 1570 appeared 'The Popish Kingdome, or Reigne of Antichrist, written in Latin verse by Thomas Naogeorgus [Kirchmayer], and englyshed by Barnabe Googe,' 4to, of which only one perfect copy, preserved

in the University Library, Cambridge, is known to bibliographers. It consists of four books, with a preface and a dedicatory epistle to Cecil. The fourth book is particularly valuable for its curious notices of popular customs and superstitions, sports, and pastimes. A translation of 'The Spirituall Husbandrie of Thomas Naogeorgus,' with a dedication to Queen Elizabeth, was appended. In 1574 Googe was sent by Cecil on service to Ireland, and in 1582 he was appointed provost marshal of the presidency court of Connaught. Some of his letters to Cecil from Ireland are preserved among the state papers, and have been printed in 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd ser. vol. iii. He resigned his post and returned from Ireland in 1585. 'Foure Bookes of Husbandrie, collected by Conradus Heresbachius. . . . Newely Englished, and increased by Barnabe Googe, Esquire,' 4to, appeared in 1577, with a dedication dated from Kingston (Ireland), 1 Feb. 1577, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, knight; reprinted in 1578, 1586, 1594, &c. Googe apologises for any faults in his translation on the ground that he 'neither had leysure nor quietnesse at the dooing of it, neither after the dooing had euer any tyme to ouerlooke it.' In 1578 he prefixed a prose-epistle to Barnabe Riche's 'Allarme to England,' and in 1579 published a translation of 'The Proverbes of the noble & woorthy Souldier Sir James Lopes de Mendoza, marques of Santillana, with the Paraphrase of D. Peter Diaz of Toledo,' 8vo. He died in February 1593–4 (and was buried in Cokering Church), leaving a widow and eight children. One of his sons, Robert, was fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and another, Barnabe, became master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

A reprint of the 'Popish Kingdome' was edited by Mr. Robert Charles Hope in 1880; the 'Eglogs' are included in Mr. Edward Arber's 'English Reprints' (1871). Googe was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Turberville has laudatory notices of him; Robinson, in the 'Reward of Wickednesse,' 1574, places him on Helicon with Lydgate, Skelton, and others; he is commended in the metrical preface before Jasper Heywood's translation of Seneca's 'Thyestes,' 1560, and again in T. B.'s Verses to the Reader before Studley's translation of Seneca's 'Agamemnon.' Webbe aptly describes him as 'a painfull furtherer of learning,' specially commending the translations (in the 'Foure Bookes of Husbandry') from Virgil's 'Eclogues.' The charming pastoral verses, 'Phyllida was a fair maid,' printed in 'Tottell's Miscellany,' and reprinted in 'England's Helicon,' have been ascribed to Googe; they are of far higher merit than any of his authentic 'Eglogs.' Ritson attributes to Googe 'A Newyeares Gifte, dedicated to the Pope's Holiness . . . by B. G., Citizen of London,' 1579, 4to; but this belongs to Bernard Garter [q. v.] 'A Newe Booke called the Shippe of Safegarde written by G. B. anno 1569,' 8vo, and 'The Overthrow of the Goute . . . translated by B. G.,' 1577, 8vo, have also been doubtfully assigned to Googe. Warton (following Coxeter) mentions among Googe's works a translation, 'Aristotle's Tables of the Ten Categories.' In 1672 appeared 'A Prophecie lately transcribed from an Old Manuscript of Doctor Barnaby Googe that lived in the Reign of Qu. Elizabeth, predicting the Rising, Meridian, and Falling Condition of the States of the United Provinces. . . . Now published and explained,' 4to.

[Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, ed. Hazlitt, iv. 323–31; Brydges's Restituta, iv. 307–11, 359–65; Hunter's Chorus Vatum, Addit. MS. 24487, fol. 347–53; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 39–40; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vol. iii.; Arber's Introd. to Googe's Eglogs (English Reprints), 1871; Hope's Introd. to the Popish Kingdome, 1880.] A. H. B.

GOOKIN, DANIEL (1612?–1687), writer on the American Indians, born about 1612, was the third son of Daniel Gookin by his wife Marian or Mary, daughter of Richard Birde, D.D., prebendary of Canterbury, Kent, and nephew of Sir Vincent Gookin [q. v.] In the autumn of 1621 the elder Gookin, accompanied by his son, sailed from Ireland to Virginia, 'with fifty men of his owne and thirty passengers,' and fixed himself at Newport News (Smith, *Generall Historie of Virginia*, 1819, ii. 60). During the Indian massacre of March 1622 he, with barely thirty-five men, held his plantation against the natives. In the spring or summer of the same year he returned home, and by November was in possession of the castle and lands of Carrigaline, in the county of Cork. Daniel acted as agent for his father in Virginia in February 1630. On 29 Dec. 1637 he obtained a grant of 2,500 acres in the upper county of New Norfolk, upon the north-west of Nansemond river. Two years later he was in England. On 4 Nov. 1642 'Capt. Daniell Gookin' had a grant of fourteen hundred acres upon Rappahannock river. In 1643 he was so deeply impressed by the preaching of a puritan missionary named Thompson (Mather, *Magnalia*, ed. 1820, i. 398) that he left Virginia, and was admitted into the First Church of Boston on 26 May 1644. He was made freeman only three days after his admission to the church, an indica-

tion of unusual respect. Having first settled in Boston, he was of Roxbury in 1645–6, where he founded the public school, removed to Cambridge in 1648, and was appointed captain of the military company in Cambridge (Johnson, *Wonder-Working Providence*, ed. Poole, p. 192). In 1649 and 1651 he was elected a representative of Cambridge, and in the last year was chosen speaker of the house. In 1652 he was elected an assistant, and re-elected continuously to 1686, except at the May election of 1676, when he was defeated for his noble care of the friendly Indians in the war then raging (Savage, *Geneal. Dict. of First Settlers in New England*, ii. 279). On 6 April 1648 he assigned to Captain Thomas Burbage the fourteen hundred acres of land granted to him in 1642. He made several visits to England. An order of the council of state dated 24 July 1650 authorises him to export ammunition to New England (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. Ser. 1574–1660, p. 341). Upon the capture of Jamaica Gookin was sent thither by Cromwell as commissioner for settling the new colony from New England, and sailed towards the end of 1655 (*ib.* Dom. 1655, p. 608, and 1655–6, pp. 64, 551). His instructions are printed in Granville Penn's 'Memorials of Sir William Penn' (ii. 585–9) from the books of the council of state. Gookin's mission met with no success, as may be seen from his letters to Secretary Thurloe (*Thurloe State Papers*, iv. 440, v. 6–7, vi. 362. Copies of the papers on this subject, issued by the council held at Boston 7 March 1655, are in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS. A. xxxviii. ff. 263–270). Gookin was in England in 1657 (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60, p. 185), and on 10 March 1658–9 was commissioned by the council of state to receive the duties at Dunkirk (*ib.* Dom. 1658–9, p. 302). The committee for Dunkirk recommended him, on 30 Aug. 1659, for the post of deputy treasurer at war, to reside in Dunkirk and superintend all the financial arrangements (*ib.* Dom. 1659–60, p. 161). At the Restoration he returned to America, in company with the regicides Edward Whalley and William Goffe [q. v.], who resided under his protection at Cambridge until they were sent to New Haven. The king's commissioners reported that he declined to deliver up some cattle supposed to belong to them (see *A Collection of Original Papers relative to . . . . Massachusetts Bay*, Boston, 1769, p. 420; also *Cal. State Papers*, Col. &c. 1661–8, p. 345). In 1656 he had been appointed by the general court superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts. He was reinstated in 1661, and continued to hold the office until his death, although his protection of the natives made him unpopular. His work suggested his 'Historical Collections of the Indians in New England,' completed in 1674, first published in vol. i. of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1792. Prefixed are epistles to Charles II as a 'nursing father' to the church, and to Robert Boyle as governor of the corporation for propagating the gospel in America. In 1677 he completed an 'Historical Account of the Doings and Sufferings of the Christian Indians in New England in the years 1675, 1676, 1677,' after King Philip's war, first published in the 'Archæologia Americana,' ii. 423–534. Gookin was the only magistrate who joined John Eliot [q.v.] in opposing the harsh measures enacted against the Natick and other Indians, and consequently subjected himself to reproaches from his fellow-magistrates and insult in the public streets. In 1662 Gookin and a minister named Mitchell were appointed the first licensers of the printing-press at Cambridge. The first movement towards a purchase of the province of Maine by Massachusetts is in a letter written with consummate skill by Gookin to Ferdinando Gorges, dated 25 June 1663, and printed in the 'New England Historical and Genealogical Register,' xiii. 347–50. A postscript to his 'Historical Collections' informs us that Gookin as early as 1674 had half finished a 'History of New England, especially of the Colony of Massachusetts, in eight books.' He took an active part against the measures which ultimately led to the withdrawal of the colonial charter in 1686. He was with others charged with misdemeanor by Edward Randolph in February 1681 before the lords of the council. Gookin requested that a paper in defence of his opinion, which he drew up as his dying testimony, might be lodged with the court (first published in the 'New England Historical and Genealogical Register,' ii. 168–71). In 1681 Gookin was appointed major-general of the colony of Massachusetts. He died on 19 March 1686–7, and was buried at Cambridge, where his epitaph may still be read. He was married three times. The license for his second marriage, to Mary Dolling, granted by the Bishop of London 11 Nov. 1639, describes him as a widower, aged about twenty-seven (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, 1521–1869, ed. Foster, col. 567). His third marriage (between 1675 and 1685) was to Hannah, daughter of Edward Tyng, and widow (in 1669) of Habijah Savage (cf. *New England Hist. and Geneal. Register*, ii. 172). She survived him. All his seven children are believed to have been by his

second marriage. He died so poor that John Eliot solicited from Robert Boyle a gift of 10*l.* for his widow.

[Salisbury's Family Memorials, pt. ii.; Cal. of State Papers, Col. Ser., America and the West Indies, 1622–68; Winthrop's Hist. of New England (Savage, 1853), ii. 432.] G. G.

GOOKIN, Sir VINCENT (1590?–1638), writer against the Irish nation, youngest son of John Gookin, esq., of Ripple Court in Kent, and Catherine, daughter of William Dene, esq., of Bursted in the same county, appears to have settled in Ireland early in the seventeenth century as tenant in fee-simple, under Henry Beecher (and subsequently under Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, who purchased Beecher's grant), of the manor of Castle Mahon in the barony of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, part of the 'seignory' granted by letters patent (30 Sept. 1588) to Phane Beecher and Hugh Worth as 'undertakers' for the plantation of Munster (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. iv. 104; *English Hist. Review*, iii. 267). Sir Vincent (when and for what reason knighted is not known) was a man of considerable enterprise, and was soon remarked as one of the wealthiest men in the south of Ireland, possessing property in England and Ireland, and deriving a large income from his fishery at Courtmacsherry, and from his wool flocks (Salisbury, *Family Memorials*, pp. 393–6). In spite of his position he bitterly hated Irishmen, and in 1634 he created considerable disturbance in Munster by publishing and circulating, under the form of a letter addressed to the lord deputy, what was described by Wentworth as 'a most bitter invective against the whole nation, natives, old English, new English, Papist, Protestant, Captains, Soldiers, and all, which . . . did so incense, I may say enrage, all sorts of people against him, as it was evident they would have hanged him if they could.' The matter was taken up by parliament, and so 'wondrous foul and scandalous' was the libel, that Wentworth clearly perceived that, unless prompt measures were taken by the crown to punish the offender, the question of the judicature of parliament —'wherein,' he added naïvely, 'I disbelieve His Majesty was not so fully resolved in the convenience and fitness thereof by any effect it hath produced, since it was restored to the House of Parliament in England'—would be raised in a most obnoxious fashion. A pursuivant with a warrant for his arrest was immediately despatched into Munster, but two days before his arrival Gookin had fled with his wife into England. The constitutional question of the judicature thus raised still remained. Wentworth boldly asserted that in questions of judicature, as in matters of legislature, nothing, according to Poynings' law, could be determined by the parliament that had not first been transmitted as good and expedient by the deputy and council. He nevertheless recognised the necessity of appeasing their wrath by inflicting a severe punishment on Gookin. The offence, he declared, would bear a 'deep fine,' and Gookin, being 'a very rich man,' was well able to undergo it. Order was accordingly given by the king and council 'to find out and transmit this audacious knight' to be censured in the council chamber (Strafford, *Letters*, i. 348–349, 393). What his punishment was or whether he managed to evade it does not appear; but it is probable that he never again revisited Ireland. He died at his residence at Highfield in Gloucestershire on 5 Feb. 1638, and was buried in the parish church of Bitton. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Mr. Wood of Waldron, by whom he had two sons, Vincent and Robert, besides other children who died young; secondly, Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Crooke of Baltimore, co. Cork, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Charles, and five daughters, and several other children who died young. The bulk of his property in England and Ireland passed to his eldest son, Vincent [q. v.]

[Edward E. Salisbury's Family Memorials, 2 pts. privately printed, New Haven, Conn. 1885; New England Historical and Genealogical Register; Notes and Queries; Strafford's Letters; Ware's Writers of Ireland; Hasted's Kent; Berry's Kentish Pedigrees; Ireland's History of Kent; Sim's Index; Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.] R. D.

GOOKIN, VINCENT (1616?–1659), surveyor-general of Ireland, eldest son of Sir Vincent Gookin [q. v.], appears shortly after the death of his father to have disposed of his Gloucestershire property to a Dr. Samuel Bave, and to have migrated to Ireland, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. i. 492). Although a firm believer in the 'plantation policy' as a means of reducing Ireland to 'civility and good government,' he was one of the few colonists who really seem to have had the interest of Ireland at heart. He is chiefly known to us as the author of the remarkable pamphlet, 'The Great Case of Transplantation discussed; or certain Considerations, wherein the many great inconveniences in Transplanting the Natives of Ireland generally out of the three Provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Munster into the

Province of Connaught are shown, humbly tendered to every individual Member of Parliament by a Well-wisher to the good of the Commonwealth of England,' 4to, London, for J. C., 1655. In this pamphlet Gookin endeavoured to prove that if not indeed impossible, it was certainly contrary to 'religion, profit, and safety,' to strictly enforce the orders and instructions for the removal of all the Irish natives into Connaught, based upon the act for the satisfaction of the adventurers of 26 Sept. 1653. This pamphlet is evidently very rare. It is not mentioned by Ware in his 'Writers of Ireland.' There is a copy (perhaps unique) in the Haliday collection in the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. J. P. Prendergast, who first called attention to it, gives a fairly complete abstract of it in his 'Cromwellian Settlement.' Though exceedingly temperate in its tone, it immediately elicited a sharp rejoinder from Colonel Richard Lawrence, a prominent member of the committee of transplantation. Gookin replied in 'The Author and Case of Transplanting the Irish into Connaught vindicated from the unjust aspersions of Col. R. Lawrence,' 4to, London, 1655. He had been charged with being a degenerate Englishman, and with having been corrupted by the Irish. He denies the charge indignantly, and says that he was elected by the English of Kinsale and Bandon to the last (Barebones) parliament, and his constituents had shown their regard for him by offering to pay his expenses to England. The controversy forms an episode in the great struggle, culminating in the appointment of Henry Cromwell as chief governor of Ireland in September 1655, for the substitution of a settled civil government in place of the rule of a clique of officers. For Henry Cromwell, even perhaps more than for Oliver, Gookin felt a profound admiration, and seems to have been the author of the 'Ancient Protestants' Petition' in defence of the former against the attacks of the military clique. There is an interesting account of the presentation of this petition to Cromwell, in a letter by Gookin to Henry Cromwell, in Lansdowne MS. No. 822, f. 26–7, dated 21 Oct. 1656. The gist of the petition, which, for prudential reasons, was not published, may be gathered from a subsequent letter by Gookin to the Protector on 22 Nov. 1656 (Thurloe, *State Papers*, v. 646–9). Gookin's views on this and other topics of historical importance are interesting and intelligent. Speaking in 1657 of the Decimating Bill at that time before parliament, he says: 'In my opinion those that speak against the bill have much to say in point of moral justice and prudence; but that which makes me fear the passing of the bill is that thereby his highness' government will be more founded in force and more removed from that natural foundation which the people in parliament are desirous to give him' (*ib.* vi. 20, 37). On 7 July 1656 he was appointed, along with Dr. Petty and Miles Symner, to apportion to the soldiers the lands allotted to them in payment of their arrears (*Down Survey*, p. 185). It appears from a letter to Henry Cromwell on 14 April 1657, petitioning for an abatement of rent on lands granted him in 1650 'for favour' (*Carte MSS.* vol. xliv. f. 360), that he did not turn any of his offices to his own personal advantage (*Lansdowne MS.* No. 822, f. 30). He represented Kinsale and Bandon under the Commonwealth, except in 1659, when, for party purposes, he surrendered his seat to Dr. Petty, and successfully contested Cork and Youghal against Lord Broghill (*ib.* f. 23). He died the same year intestate, letters of administration being granted on 17 Jan. 1660 to his wife, Mary Salmon of Dublin, by whom he had two sons and a daughter (Salisbury, *Family Memorials*). As tolerant as he was enlightened, he was a man of strong religious convictions, and an ardent republican.

His younger brother, Captain Robert Gookin (*d.* 1667), of Courtmacsherry, served in Ireland during the civil war, taking a prominent part in the defection of the Munster forces in 1648, and being actively engaged in the surrender of Bandon in the following year. In 1652, in pursuance of an agreement with the commissioners of the parliament, he fortified the abbey of Ross Carberry, co. Cork, for which he afterwards claimed and received compensation. Under the Commonwealth he received considerable grants of forfeited land, which, in order to secure at the approach of the Restoration, he conveyed to Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery, taking a lease of them for one hundred years. He died in 1666–7 (*ib.*)

[Salisbury's Family Memorials; Notes and Queries; Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement; Thurloe State Papers, vols. v. vi.; Somers Tracts, vi. 250, 345; Addit. MS. 18986 f. 204, 22546 ff. 168, 172; Lansdowne MS. No. 822, ff. 23–30; Petty's Hist. of the Down Survey, ed. General Larcom for the Irish Arch. Society, 1851.]

R. D.

GOOLD, THOMAS (1766?–1846), a master of the court of chancery in Ireland, was born of a wealthy protestant family in Cork. Coming to Dublin about 1789 he proceeded to squander his patrimony, some 10,000*l.*, in rioting and entertainments, at which Grattan, Saurin, Bushe, Plunkett, and others, are said to have been present. Having come to the

end of his resources, he applied himself zealously to practice at the bar, to which he had been called in 1791. A pamphlet in defence of Burke's 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' 'against all his opponents,' gained him the honour of an invitation to Beaconsfield, and an introduction to Lord Fitzwilliam, made useless by the viceroy's prompt recall. In 1799 Goold wrote an 'Address to the People of Ireland on the subject of the projected Union,' and sat in the last session of the Irish parliament as a member of the opposition. In 1818 he gave evidence at the bar of the House of Commons upon the inquiry into the conduct of Windham Quin. Meanwhile his practice had been rapidly increasing. In 1824 W. H. Curran calls him one of the most prominent members of the Irish bar, and he had been appointed third serjeant in the previous year. Indeed it has been said that he was the best nisi prius lawyer who ever held a brief at the Irish bar. In 1830 he was appointed king's serjeant, and a master in chancery in 1832. He died at Lissadell, co. Sligo, the seat of his son-in-law, Sir R. G. Booth, bart., on 16 July 1846.

[Ann. Reg. 1846; W. H. Curran's Sketches of the Irish Bar, i. 183–207.] L. C. S.

GORANUS, GABHRAN (538–560?), king of Scotland, was the son of Domgardus (Domangart), son of Fergus Mor MacEarc, and is reckoned as the forty-fifth king of Scotland according to the fictitious chronology of Fordun and Buchanan, but, according to the rectified chronology of Father Innes and Mr. Skene, was fourth king of the kingdom of Dalriada, founded by his grandfather Fergus in 503. He succeeded his brother Congallus I [q. v.] in 538 (Tigernach), and is called, as his father and brother also are, Ri Albain, which may imply, as Skene suggests, that during their reigns the Dalriad kingdom had extended beyond its original bounds in Argyle and the isles. Buchanan gives, following Fordoun, a full but unreliable account of the events of the reign of Goranus, whom he makes the ally of Loth, king of the Picts, the eponymus of Lothian and the contemporary of Arthur. But almost all we really know of it is the brief notice of Tigernach in the year 560, when he records the death of Gabhran, king of Alban, and the flight of the men of Alban before Brude MacMailchon, king of the Cruithnigh (Picts). He was succeeded in Dalriada by Conall son of Congallus, his brother, who reigned till 574, when Aidan, Gabhran's younger son, was inaugurated king at Iona by St. Columba, in preference to his elder brother Eoganan, and through the influence of Columba obtained the recognition at the Council of Drumceat (515) of the independence of Scottish Dalriada from tribute formerly exacted by Irish Dalriada, although the Scots were to continue to assist the parent stock in war. From this king the Cinal (or tribe) Gabhran, one of the three powerfuls, *i.e.* powerful tribes, of Dalriada who occupied Kintyre, Cowall, and several islands on the coast of Argyle, derived its name. The other two were the Cinal Loarn in Lorn, and the Cinal Angus in Isla.

[Innes's Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland; Skene's Chronicles of Picts and Scots, and Celtic Scotland, vol. i.; Reeves's Adamnan.] Æ. M.

GORDON, Sir ADAM de (*d.* 1305), warrior. [See Gurdon.]

GORDON, Sir ADAM de (*d.* 1333), lord of Gordon, statesman and warrior, was the son and heir of Adam de Gordon in Berwickshire. His great-grandfather, likewise Adam de Gordon, was younger son of an Anglo-Norman nobleman who came to Scotland in the time of David I, and settled on a tract of land called Gorden, within sight of the English border. The second Sir Adam, grandfather of the fourth Sir Adam, married Alicia, only child and heiress of Thomas de Gordon, who represented the elder branch of the family, and by this alliance the whole estates were united into one property. His son William de Gordon was one of the Scottish nobles who in 1268 joined Louis IX of France in his crusade for the recovery of the holy sepulchre, and died during the expedition. He was succeeded by his brother, the third Sir Adam, who died on 3 Sept. 1296, and was succeeded by his son, the fourth Sir Adam. An historian of the Gordon family says that this last Sir Adam joined Sir William Wallace in 1297, and the statement is accepted by Lord Hailes as correct. It is probably true, as the English estates were forfeited at that time, but were recovered by Marjory, mother of Gordon, who submitted to the English rule and brought to her son a great inheritance on both sides of the border. The year 1303 was spent by Edward I in Scotland. On his return to England he carried with him certain sons of the nobles as hostages, and Gordon followed as a deputy with power to arrange for the pacification of the country.

About 1300 Gordon confirmed several charters granted by his predecessors to the abbey of Kelso. The earliest of these was granted by Richard de Gordon, elder son of the founder of the family, previous to 1180. In 1308 there was a formally dated agreement between the monks of Kelso and Sir Adam Gordon, knight, regarding some lands

in the village of Gordon, given to them by Andrew Fraser about 1280.

After the coronation of Robert Bruce and the accession of Edward II to the English throne, certain Scottish noblemen continued 'deeply engaged in the English interest,' among whom Abercrombie mentions with sorrow 'the formerly brave and honest Sir Adam Gordon.' And till 1314 Gordon was well disposed toward the English king, from whom he received various marks of favour. In 1308, when William Lambert, archbishop of St. Andrews, who had been imprisoned by Edward I, was liberated by his successor, Gordon with others became surety for his compliance with the conditions of his release (*Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland*, iii. 44). In 1310 he was appointed justiciar of Scotland (*ib.* iii. 222). In January 1312 Edward II was at York, on his way to invade Scotland, but resolved to treat for peace, and for that purpose appointed David, earl of Atholl, Gordon, and others his plenipotentiaries, but without any good result. In October 1313 Gordon, along with Patrick, earl of March, was deputed by such of the Scots as still remained faithful to the English interest to lay before Edward their miserable condition (*ib.* iii. 337). The king received them graciously, and on 28 Nov. formally replied, announcing his intention to lead an army to their relief next midsummer (*Fœdera*, ii. 247). In a letter dated 1 April the same year Edward warmly commended to the pope John and Thomas, sons of 'a nobleman and our faithful Adam Gordon,' who seem to have been about to visit Italy. After the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, Gordon no longer hesitated to acknowledge Bruce as king. He was cordially welcomed, and was speedily numbered with the king's most trusted friends. From Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, he obtained the barony of Stitchel in Roxburghshire, which was confirmed to him and his son William by Robert I on 28 Jan. 1315. In 1320 Gordon, along with Sir Edward Mabinson, was sent on a special mission to the pope at Avignon. They were bearers of the memorable letter asserting the independence of the kingdom, dated at Aberbrothock on 6 April 1320, and were charged with the twofold duty of effecting a reconciliation between King Robert and the pope and paving the way for a peace with England. As a reward for faithful service, including help rendered in subduing the rebellious house of Comyn in the north-eastern counties, Bruce granted to him and his heirs the lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, which had belonged to David, earl of Atholl. Gordon bestowed on that lordship the name of Huntly, from a village on his Berwickshire estate. His fidelity to King Robert was continued to his son and successor, David II; and he was killed on 12 July 1333, fighting in the van of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon Hill. By Abercrombie he is numbered among the most trusted friends of Bruce, 'all great personages and the glorious ancestors of many in all respects as great as themselves.' From Gordon descended nearly all the eminent men of that name in Scotland.

[Douglas's Peerage, pp. 295–6, 642; Crawford's Peerage of Scotland; Chalmers's Caledonia, ii. 387, 544; Liber de Kelso, pp. 85–97; Rymer's Fœdera, pp. 81, 82, 94, 222, 481, 848; Abercrombie's Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation, i. 583, 591–3; History of the Antient, Noble, and Illustrious House of Gordon, i. 7–9; Concise History of the Antient and Illustrious House of Gordon, pp. 19–23; Gordon of Gordonstone's Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland, pp. 34, 38, 45.] J. T.

GORDON, SIR ADAM DE (*d.* 1402), warrior, was son and heir of Sir John de Gordon, a knight distinguished in border warfare. In the 'raid of Roxburgh' (1377), when the Earl of March massacred all the English who had come to the annual fair, Gordon was a principal assistant, in revenge for which a band of English raiders broke in upon his lands and carried off his cattle. Gordon invaded the English side of the border and was bringing home a large booty with many prisoners when he was intercepted by Sir John Lilburn and his brother, with whom a battle was fought near Carham, Northumberland. Gordon was wounded, but victory was gained and the two brothers made prisoners. He was also in the division of the Scottish army which, under the young Earl of Douglas, invaded Northumberland in 1388, ending with the battle of Otterburn on 19 Aug., where Douglas with many other Scottish noblemen was killed. On 18 June the same year Robert II granted him a charter confirming to him and to his heirs the lands of Strathbogie given to Sir Adam de Gordon (*d.* 1333) [q. v.] by King Robert Bruce. Gordon was included in the grand army with which, in 1402, the Earl of Douglas invaded England. Though watched by the Earl of Northumberland and his son Hotspur, the Scots penetrated without hindrance to the gates of Newcastle. They had reached Wooler on their homeward journey when the approach of an English army forced them to take up a position upon Homildon Hill. They became impatient under the discharge of the English arrows. Sir John de Swynton, with whom Gordon had been at feud, called impatiently for a charge. Gordon fell on his knees, begged Swynton's forgiveness, and was knighted on

the spot by his reconciled enemy. They charged the English at the head of a hundred horsemen, and inflicted much slaughter, but were overpowered and slain. Gordon left two daughters, one of whom died early; the other, Elizabeth de Gordon, married Alexander, son of William Seton of Seton, Edinburgh. On 28 July 1408 the Duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom, granted a charter confirming to Alexander Seton and Elizabeth Gordon, heiress of Gordon, the barony of Gordon and Huntly, Berwickshire, with other lands which had formerly belonged to Gordon there and in Aberdeenshire. From this couple descended the earls of Huntly, the dukes of Gordon, the dukes of Sutherland, and other noble families.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, pp. 295–6; Gordon's History of the Family of Gordon; Gordon of Gordonstone's Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland; Reg. Mag. Sig., printed 1814, p. 235; Wyntoun's Cronykil, book ix. c. ii. p. xxvi; Fordun's Scotichronicon, ed. Goodall, ii. 384, 434; Tytler's History of Scotland, iii. 15, 131.] J. T.

GORDON, Lord ADAM (1726?–1801), general, colonel of the 1st royal regiment of foot, governor of Edinburgh Castle, fourth son of Alexander, second duke of Gordon [q.v.], by his wife Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of the famous Earl of Peterborough, was born about 1726, and entered the army as ensign in the 18th royal Irish foot, in Scotland, soon after Culloden. In 1753 he became lieutenant and captain 3rd foot guards, and was returned to parliament as member for Aberdeenshire the next year. He sat for that constituency till 1768, and afterwards represented Kincardineshire from 1774 to 1788, when he vacated his seat. In 1758 he served with his company of the guards in the expedition to the French coast under General Bligh. In 1762 he became colonel 66th foot, and took that regiment out to Jamaica. Returning home in 1766 he was entrusted by the Florida (?) colonists with a memorial of grievances to lay before the secretary of state. He was made colonel of the Cameronians in 1775, governor of Tynemouth in 1778, and colonel first royal regiment of foot in 1782. The same year he was appointed commander of the forces in Scotland (North Britain), when he took up his residence at Holyrood Palace, which he repaired extensively. In 1796 he became a full general and governor of Edinburgh Castle. In 1798 he vacated the command of the forces in Scotland, in which he was succeeded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and died at his seat, The Barn, Kincardineshire, on 13 Aug. 1801.

Gordon married Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Perthshire, and widow of James Murray, second duke of Athole, by whom he left no issue. She is said to have been the heroine of Dr. Austen's song 'For lack o' gold she left me, O.'

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 319; Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland, 150; Cannon's Hist. Record 1st Royal Regiment of Foot.] H. M. C.

GORDON, ADAM LINDSAY (1833–1870), Australian poet, son of Captain Adam Gordon, was born in 1833 at Fayal in the Azores. He was educated at Cheltenham College, where his father was for some time professor of Hindustani, and after passing on to another school was for a short time at Woolwich, and afterwards kept some terms at Merton College, Oxford. After a somewhat stormy youth he left England on 7 Aug. 1853 for South Australia, where he joined the mounted police as a trooper. Leaving the police he became a horsebreaker, and in 1862 married a Miss Park. In 1864 he received some 7,000*l.* on his father's death, and in 1865 was elected to the colonial House of Assembly as a member for the district of Victoria. He was an occasional speaker in the house, but did not retain his seat long. In 1867 he migrated to Victoria and opened a livery stable at Ballarat. During this period of his life he was noted as an adventurous steeplechaser. In 1869 he went to Melbourne, and, with the desire of getting free from the associations of the turf, determined to settle at New Brighton. His first volume of poems, published in 1867, had achieved a considerable reputation, and there was every prospect that his succeeding years would be spent happily, when an unfortunate attempt to secure the reversion of the estate of Esselmont, in Scotland, ended in failure, and induced a return of his former morbid restlessness. In 1870 his second volume of poems was published, but, despite their success, on 24 June of the same year he committed suicide.

His chief works were the following: 1. 'Sea Spray and Smoke Drift,' 1867. 2. 'Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes,' 1870. 3. 'Ashtaroth: a Dramatic Lyric.' A collected edition of his poems was published in 1880 under the editorship of Marcus Clarke. Some additional poems, prose sketches, and his political speeches are printed in a memoir by Mr. J. H. Ross, entitled 'Laureate of the Centaurs.' As a poet he was vigorous and musical, but exhibited little true poetic originality.

[The Laureate of the Centaurs, a Memoir of Adam Lindsay Gordon, by J. Howlett Ross, 1888; Clarke's preface to his poems.] E. C. K. G.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, third Earl of Huntly (*d.* 1524), was the eldest son of George, second earl [q. v.], by the Prin-

cess Annabella, daughter of James I. As his parents were divorced on account of their relationship being within the forbidden degrees of affinity, he could only be legitimated on the ground of their *ignorantia* and *bona fides* (see RIDDELL'S *Inquiry into the Laws and Practice of Scottish Peerages*, p. 528); but perhaps the actual reason why he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father was that the king so willed it. He is styled earl in a grant, 30 Jan. 1502–3, to him by the king of certain lands (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* i. 2689). The historian of the 'House of Gordon' erroneously states that he also succeeded his father as lord high chancellor. The most important achievement of the third earl was the assistance he rendered in the subjugation of the western isles. In 1504 he co-operated with the king and the Scottish fleet by attacking them from the north. The following year he stormed the castle of Stornoway, held by Torquil Macleod, one of the principal western chiefs, and compelled Donald Dhu, who claimed the lordship of the isles, to take refuge in Ireland. From this time the independent lordship of the isles ceased to exist (GREGORY, *Western Highlands*, ed. 1881, pp. 96–120). For his great services the king, on 13 Jan. 1505–6, confirmed to him certain lands and baronies, incorporating them into a free barony and earldom, to be called the barony and earldom of Huntly, the principal messuage of the same, formerly called Strathbogie, to be henceforth called the castle of Huntly (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* i. 2909). In 1509 he was one of the guarantors of a treaty of peace with England. On 24 Oct. of this year he was appointed sheriff and keeper of the castle of Inverness. A grant of lands was given him for the support of a garrison, with power to add to the fortifications. He was in addition bound to build at his own expense on the castle hill of Inverness a large hall of stone and lime upon vaults, with a kitchen and chapel (*ib.* entry 3286). He was also required to build a fortress at Inverlochy (*ib.*) His jurisdiction was made to embrace the counties of Inverness, Ross and Caithness, power being given him to appoint deputies for specified divisions of his sheriffdom. It was thus principally by the achievements of the third earl that the house of Huntly became supreme over all the northern regions.

Huntly with Lord Home led the vanguard of the Scots at the battle of Flodden on 9 Sept. 1513, and by a furious charge threw the English right, under Sir Thomas Edmund Howard, into confusion, but Huntly's division was in turn driven back with great slaughter by the charge of a reserve of English horse led by Lord Dacre. He was one of the few Scottish earls who escaped the succeeding carnage, and, the king being among the slain, was, at a parliament held at Perth in the ensuing October, appointed, along with the Earl of Angus and the Archbishop of Glasgow, a council to aid the queen mother in the government. He supported her and Angus against the Earl of Arran's attempts to assume the regency, but afterwards sided with the Duke of Albany against Angus. During the absence of Albany in France in 1517 he was appointed one of a council of regency. On 26 Feb. 1517–18 he was made lieutenant over all Scotland, with the exception of Argyll's territory. He supported Albany on his arrival from France in 1520 (LESLIE, *History*, p. 116). On the plea of a 'sore leg' he, however, excused himself from joining the force called by Albany to assemble on 17 Oct. 1523 for an invasion of England (*Cal. State Papers*, Henry VIII, iii. 3434), and for a similar reason he declined to attend the parliament held at Edinburgh on 23 Nov. after Albany's retreat (*ib.* 3551). He was again appointed one of the council of regency when Albany shortly afterwards left for France, but he died 21 Jan. 1523–4. He was buried in the choir of the Dominican Church, Perth (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. p. 714 *b*); and on 25 June 1525 his widow, Elizabeth Gray, made a grant of certain lands to the Dominicans for the weal of her soul and that of her husband (*ib.* 714 *a*). He was twice married: first to Lady Johanna Stewart, eldest daughter of John, earl of Atholl, brother uterine of James II, by whom he had two daughters and four sons (George, who died young; John, father of George, fourth earl [q. v.], and of Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway [q.v.]; Alexander, ancestor of the Gordons of Cluny; and William, bishop of Aberdeen [q. v.]); and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew, lord Gray, relict of John, sixth lord Glammis, by whom he had no issue, and who subsequently married George, earl Rothes.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 645–6; William Gordon's House of Gordon, i. 98–126; Bishop Leslie's Hist. of Scotland; Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, vols. i. and ii.; Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII; Donald Gregory's Hist. of the Western Highlands.] T. F. H.

GORDON, ALEXANDER (1516?–1575), bishop-elect of Galloway, and titular archbishop of Athens, was the younger son of John, master of Huntly (*d.* 5 Dec. 1517), by Jane Drummond, natural daughter of James IV. He was born some time between 1515 and 1518, as his elder brother, George [q. v.], was

in his tenth year when he succeeded as fourth Earl of Huntly on 16 Jan. 1524. He and his brother were brought up as companions to the young king, James V (*b.* 5 April 1511). He probably received his education from the king's tutors, and seems to have had no professional training. He was a favourite at court till the king's death (1542), and his high connections opened to him a career of ecclesiastical preferment. About 1544 he was administrator of the diocese of Caithness, at the time when the bishop-elect, Robert Stewart, was in England, under forfeiture for treason. Had Stewart not been restored, Gordon would have been his successor. On the death of Gavin Dunbar (*d.* 1547) [q. v.], Gordon was elected archbishop by the chapter of Glasgow; but the election was disputed by the regent Arran, and in 1551 Pope Julius III appointed James Beaton (1517–1603) [q. v.] Gordon was propitiated with the titular archbishopric of Athens, and a promise of the next vacant bishopric in Scotland. Roderick Maclean, bishop of the Isles, died in 1553, and Gordon was appointed to that see. According to Hew Scott he was consecrated on 26 Nov. Grub finds no evidence that he was ever consecrated. A difficulty would be created by the fact of his marriage, which took place not later than 1543. With the see of the Isles he held *in commendam* the abbacies of Inchaffray, Perthshire, and Icolmkill, Argyllshire. On the death of Andrew Durie [q. v.], a prelate of the old school, in September 1558, Gordon was elected to the see of Galloway, retaining Inchaffray, and having also the abbacy of Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire, *in commendam*. He took part (March 1559) in the last provincial-general council of the Scottish church, held in the Blackfriars, Edinburgh, which rejected proposals for innovation in doctrine, and for the use of the vulgar tongue in public prayers, but agreed to some reformations of discipline; and he was one of six dignitaries who were appointed advisers to the two archbishops. He joined in ratifying the convention of Berwick (27 Feb. 1560), which established the English alliance as against France, and soon followed Winram and Greyson, his coadjutors among the six advisers, into the ranks of the reformers, joining on 27 April 1560 the contract 'to defend the liberty of the evangell.' At the parliament of August 1560 he voted for the acts which sanctioned the new confession of faith, renounced the jurisdiction of the pope, and prohibited the mass. On 17 January 1561 he subscribed the first book of discipline, substituting superintendents for the hierarchy; but with a proviso to the subscription that existing prelates should enjoy their revenues for life, on condition of embracing the Reformation, and making provision for the ministry within their dioceses. Knox and Wodrow make him the one prelate, Hew Scott says 'perhaps the only consecrated bishop' who joined the reformers [cf. Gordon, William, *d.* 1577, bishop of Aberdeen; Stewart, Robert, bishop-elect of Caithness; Bothwell, Adam, bishop of Orkney].

Gordon's adhesion to the reformed church was dictated by motives of policy. He threw himself into the movement with an evident expectation of securing a prominent position in it. But this hope was not realised, and the remainder of his career is a series of struggles to maintain his former dignity. The book of discipline had included his diocese under the superintendency of Dumfries, but he claimed the superintendence of Galloway. The general assembly, however, on 30 June 1562, refused to recognise him as a superintendent till 'the kirks of Galloway craved him.' On 29 Dec. an election was ordered; it seems not to have taken place, for Gordon was recognised only as the assembly's commissioner for Galloway, and his action, or rather inaction, in that capacity made him the subject of almost constant complaints in the assembly. At an interview with Knox in May 1563, Mary described the bishop of 'Cathenis' (M'Crie would correct this to 'Athenis') as 'a dangerous man,' and untrustworthy. He was sworn of the privy council, and on 26 Nov. 1565 was made an extraordinary lord of session, whereupon he resumed his episcopal title, and 'would no more,' says Knox, 'be called overlooker or overseer of Galloway, but bishop.' He successfully exerted himself in 1566 to secure from the wreck of church revenues a provision for the ministry of the thirds of their benefices. As a member of the privy council, he signed (10 Feb. 1567) the letter to the queen-regent of France, giving an account of the murder of Darnley. He was present at the meeting of the privy council (28 March) which ordered the trial of Bothwell. But he was warmly attached to the cause of the queen, from whom he had received many personal favours. On 20 April he signed the bond acquitting Bothwell, and recommending him, though already married to his niece, as a suitable husband for the queen. On the appointment of Moray as regent (22 Aug.) he temporised, and took his place in the parliament of December which confirmed Mary's abdication. The assembly, which immediately followed, accused him of 'haunting the court,' neglecting his charge for three years, taking legal preferment 'which cannot agree with

the office of pastor or bishop,' and resigning the abbacy of Inchaffray in favour of 'a young child' (James Drummond). In accord with his usual tactics he made his submission, but resigned (4 Jan. 1568) his see with its temporalities into the king's hands, in favour of his son John, retaining, however, the supervision which he derived from the assembly. On Mary's escape from Lochleven he signed the bond (8 May 1568) for her restoration. The assembly in July bade him choose between courts and kirks, and in the following year inhibited him from 'any function in the kirk.' He continued to pray for the queen in public; acted as one of her commissioners in England on 20 May 1570, and again on 10 April 1571; and on 17 June 1571 preached in Knox's pulpit at Edinburgh before the adherents of Kirkcaldy of Grange, who were holding a parliament in the queen's name, which he attended. The assembly in August 1572 charged him with intruding into the ministry in Edinburgh and acknowledging the queen's authority. The case stood over till next year, when he was ordered (6 Aug.) to do public penance in sackcloth on three successive Sundays, a judgment commuted (March 1574) to one day's penance without sackcloth.

Gordon attended the assembly which opened on 6 Aug. 1575. This was the assembly in which for the first time objections were raised (but not sustained) to the lawfulness of any form of episcopacy. He died at Clary House, Penninghame, Wigtonshire, on 11 Nov. 1575. He married (about 1543) Barbara Logie, daughter of the laird of Logie, who survived him. The number and order of his children have been variously stated; according to Hew Scott they were, (1) John, dean of Salisbury [q. v.]; (2) Alexander, probably died young; (3) Lawrence, commendator of Glenluce, in whose favour the temporalities of that abbey were erected into a barony by James VI in 1602; he died early in 1611; the Historical Manuscripts Commission's 2nd Rep. 178 mentions 'certane instructions anent ane testament to be maid by Lawrence, commendator of Glenluce,' dated at 'the chappell in Tongland ye fyft of February 1620' [1610?]; (4) George, who on his father's death obtained the revenues of the see of Galloway, and was its bishop-designate; he died before 1605, when Gavin Hamilton was appointed; (5) Robert, in the service of Queen Margaret of France, killed in a duel; (6) Barbara, married to Anthony Stewart, rector of Penninghame; her father left her the lands of Clary in that parish.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scotic.; Gordon's Hist. Fam. of Gordon, 1727, vol. i.; Knox's Hist. of the Reformation, 1790, pp. 345, 499, 531; Noble's Hist. Genealogy of the Stuarts, 1795, pp. 177, 179; Laing's Hist. of Scotland, 1804, i. 76, ii. 94, 162; Gordon's Geneal. Hist. of the Earldom of Sutherland, 1813, p. 289 sq.; Strype's Annals, 1824, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 384, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 115; Peterkin's Abridgment of Acts of Assembly, 1831; Lewis's Topogr. Dict. of Scotland, 1851, ii. 354; M'Crie's Life of Knox, 1855, p. 202; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1861, vol. ii.; Burton's Hist. of Scotland, 1867, vols. iv. v.; Gordon's Scotichronicon, 1867, ii. 526; Walcott's Scotimonasticon, 1874, pp. 168, 226, 309.] A. G.

GORDON, ALEXANDER (1587–1654), of Earlston, covenanter, was the eldest son of John Gordon of Airds and Earlston, and Mary, daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth in Ayrshire. His parents were married in 1585. The Gordons of Earlston in Kirkcudbrightshire were a cadet branch of the Gordons of Lochinvar. Gordon's great-grandfather, Alexander Gordon of Airds (1479–1580), was one of the first to introduce the principles of the reformation into Galloway. He read Wycliffe's New Testament to his tenants and others in the wood of Airds. He had a family, it is said, of eleven sons and nine daughters. He yoked ten of his sons to the plough on Christmas day, made the youngest his driver, and himself guided the share, by which means he avoided the confiscation of his cattle for profaning the feast.

Gordon was served heir to his father in the lands of Earlston and others on 23 Oct. 1628 (*Retours Kirkcudbright*, No. 175), and to his grandmother, Elizabeth Gordon of Blaiket, Dumfriesshire, one of the eleven daughters and heirs portioners of John Gordon of Blaiket, on 29 July 1634 (*ib.* No. 207). In 1623 he was indicted before the justiciary court for usurping the king's authority by apprehending and detaining a man in his private prison for three hours. The prosecutor, John Glendoning of Drumrashe, considerately refrained from pressing the charge, but the judge, on behalf of the crown, obliged Gordon to find caution to appear on fifteen days' warning for sentence if required (Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, iii. 552).

Gordon married in 1612 Elizabeth, daughter of John Gordon of Murefad, afterwards of Pennynghame, and he, his wife, and their eldest son were all esteemed correspondents of Samuel Rutherford during his confinement at Aberdeen in 1636 and 1637. Several letters to them are printed in 'Rutherford's Letters.' Gordon was required by the Bishop of Galloway to present an episcopalian curate to the parish of which he was patron, but declined to do so, and for his refusal was cited before the court of commission, fined five hundred merks, and ordered to ward

himself at Montrose. Gordon was chosen by the barons of Galloway their representative in parliament, and was member of that body from 1641 to 1649. He was also as an elder a member of the general assembly of the church of Scotland in 1641, and was a prominent member of the committees of war, and for raising forces and taxes in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1641 he was appointed on a parliamentary commission for the further examination of the Marquis of Montrose and others on trial with Montrose, the screening of whom from certain charges he warmly opposed. He stoutly repudiated the claims of Charles I to ecclesiastical supremacy. In conversing about Gordon with the Earl of Galloway, Charles jocularly dubbed him 'Earl of Earlston,' and Gordon was sometimes popularly so styled. The king wished him to become one of the Nova Scotia baronets, but Gordon declined to purchase such an honour with money.

He was also appointed on parliamentary commissions for the plantation of churches and raising of taxes, but on both of these, by an ordinance of parliament in July 1644, he was replaced by James McDowell of Garthland, because 'that Alexander Gordonne of Erlestoun is so infirme that he cannot attend the service.' He was stricken with palsy for some time before he died, which greatly disabled him, but he continued in parliament until 1649, and in that year was nominated for a military command in connection with the operations then intended against the Commonwealth of England. As one of the interested heritors he took an active part in the erection of the parish of Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1644.

Gordon died in 1654, and a contemporary, John Livingstone, who knew him well, says he was 'a man of great spirit, but much subdued by inward exercise, and who attained the most rare experiences of downcasting and uplifting' ('Memorable Characteristics' printed in *Select Biographies*, Wodrow Soc., i. 343). Of his marriage there was issue three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John, predeceased him on 29 Oct. 1645, and the second son, William (1614–1679) [q. v.], whose son Alexander, also a covenanter, is noticed in the next article, succeeded as Laird of Earlston. The third son was Robert, a merchant, and the daughter, Margaret, in 1638 became the wife of a neighbouring proprietor, Francis Hay of Arioland.

[Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vols. v. vi.; McKerlie's History of Lands and their Owners in Galloway, iii. 414, 415, iv. 73–6; Simpson's Traditions of the Covenanters, ed. 1846, pp. 348–50.] H. P.

GORDON, Sir ALEXANDER (1650–1726), of Earlston, covenanter, eldest son of William Gordon (1614–1679) [q.v.] of Earlston, and Mary, daughter of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Fifeshire, was born in 1650. His grandfather was Alexander Gordon (1587–1654) [q. v.] Like his father he became a zealous presbyterian. He was present at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. One of his tenants saved him during his flight by dressing him in woman's clothes and setting him to rock a cradle. Within a few days he was proclaimed a rebel and cited to appear as such before the justiciary court at Edinburgh on 8 Feb. 1680. In his absence he was condemned to death and his estates were forfeited. For a time he lurked in the neighbourhood of his own estates, and had many narrow escapes. On one occasion, in the dress of a servant, he helped the dragoons in searching the house for himself.

On 11 Oct. 1681 Earlston was appointed by the privy council a military garrison. Gordon escaped to Holland along with his wife, Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, whom he had married on 30 Nov. 1676. He returned to Scotland early in 1682, and on 15 March of that year was with one John Nisbet commissioned by the 'societies' to proceed to the Netherlands (*Faithful Contendings*, pp. 18–66). Nisbet and Gordon travelled together to London, but Gordon alone crossed to Holland. He returned and met with his constituents at Edinburgh on 8 May 1683, when they renewed his commission, and that same night he set out for Newcastle. He embarked there for Holland with a person named Edward Aitken, and both were seized by some customs officers. They were sent for trial to Edinburgh, where, on 10 July 1683, Aitken was condemned to death on the simple charge of harbouring Gordon.

A trial was thought superfluous, but Gordon was several times examined in reference to his knowledge of the Rye House plot. His depositions on these occasions, viz. 30 June, 5 July, and 25 Sept. 1683, with Nisbet's letter, and his own commission from the 'societies' in Scotland, are printed at length by Spratt in his 'True Account of the Horrid Conspiracy against the late King,' published 1685, pp. 74–7, 91–109. On 16 Aug. he had been brought to the bar of the justiciary court, and the sentence of death and forfeiture formerly passed upon him having been read to him, 28 Sept. was fixed as the date of his execution. The king ordered the Scottish privy council to put Gordon to the torture of the boots in order to extort from him the names of his accomplices. The council replied that it was irregular to tor-

ture malefactors after they had been condemned to death, but the king responded by sending Gordon on 11 Sept. a reprieve till the second Friday of November. Gordon about this time made an ineffectual effort to escape. On 3 Nov. Charles extended the reprieve for a month, and a fortnight later again wrote ordering Gordon to be examined by torture. This command was immediately obeyed, but Gordon on being brought to the council chamber, 23 Nov., either 'through fear or distraction, roared out like a bull, and cried and struck about him so that the hangman and his man durst scarce lay hands on him,' and at last fell down in a swoon. On recovering he named several of the royalists as among the plotters, as some thought from madness or out of design. The Earl of Aberdeen, then chancellor, however, befriended him, and he was remitted to the care of the physicians. For greater quietness they sent him to the castle of Edinburgh. On 13 Dec. his case was again before the council, when, as it was thought that the execution of a man in a state of insanity would endanger his soul, he was reprieved until the last Friday of January 1684. His execution was once more deferred, and on 8 Aug. 1684 the privy council sent him to the Bass Rock, but brought him back to Edinburgh on the 22nd to confront him with Spence, and a resolution was taken by the council on this occasion 'not to admit of his madness for an excuse, which they esteemed simulated.' On the 30th he was caught in the act of making another attempt to escape from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. The council debated whether on account of this aggravation of his crime the day fixed for his execution, 4 Nov., should not be anticipated. But it being found that the breaking of prison was not an offence punishable by death, this could not legally be done; so on 20 Sept. they ordered him to be removed to the castle of Blackness.

Gordon's imprisonment in Blackness was voluntarily shared by his wife, and some of their children were born there. It continued until 5 June 1689, though on 16 Aug. 1687 he was recommended to the king for a remission by the Scottish council. His employment during his confinement consisted in wood-carving and the study of heraldry. Some of the carvings were illustrations of events of his own times and family history.

The Earlston estates were restored to Gordon after the revolution, and he and his family returned thither on leaving the castle of Blackness. But his losses were such that the estate had to be sold or heavily mortgaged. In February 1696 Gordon's wife died. Three covenant engagements into which she entered during her sojourn in Blackness Castle and her later life were printed after her death, entitled 'Lady Earlston's Soliloquies.' They have been reprinted by the Wodrow Society at the end of the first volume of 'Select Biographies.' She and her husband both corresponded with the covenanting preachers Renwick, Cargill, and Cameron, nine letters to them by the ministers named being printed in a collection of Renwick's 'Letters.' Gordon married in 1697, as his second wife, Marion, daughter of Alexander, viscount Kenmure.

In 1718 Gordon lost his younger brother, Sir William Gordon of Afton, who had distinguished himself in the Prussian army, had aided Monmouth, and had been made a Nova Scotia baronet, 29 July 1706, for his services to William III at the revolution. Sir William Gordon seems to have redeemed Earlston from a family who had purchased it, as he obtained personal sasine in these lands in 1712. He died without issue, and both his title and his estates of Afton passed to his elder brother.

Gordon died at Airds 11 Nov. 1726, and was buried in the churchyard of Dalry. By his first wife he had issue thirteen children, and by the second two. His son Sir Thomas succeeded, and the family still flourishes in Kirkcudbrightshire.

[Lord Fountainhall's Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs, 1661–8 (Bannatyne Club), i. 333–453, ii. 458–817; Decisions, pp. 238–300; McKerlie's Hist. of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, iii. 423–30, iv. 77.] H. P.

GORDON ALEXANDER, second DUKE OF GORDON (1678?–1728), son of George, first duke of Gordon [q. v.], and Lady Elizabeth Howard, eldest surviving daughter of the sixth Duke of Norfolk, was born about 1678. He was educated in the catholic faith and retained the family attachment to the Stuarts. On 31 Aug. 1715, on the eve of the rebellion, while he was yet Marquis of Huntly, an 'Act for encouraging loyalty in Scotland' received the royal assent. The design was to obtain security for the good behaviour of suspected persons, and summonses were issued to Huntly and others to repair to Edinburgh and give bail for their allegiance to the government, under pain of a year's imprisonment and other penalties. Huntly failed to appear, and proclaimed the Chevalier St. George at Gordon Castle. On 6 Oct., with three hundred horsemen and two thousand foot, he joined the Pretender's standard at Perth, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, after which he returned to his home at Gordon Castle. The Earl of Sutherland was employed during the winter in suppressing the rebellion in the

northern districts. On 12 Feb. 1716 a company of his men took possession of Gordon Castle, and to him Huntly capitulated. He was brought to Edinburgh in April and imprisoned in the castle, but no further proceedings were taken against him, and he, with some others, obtained pardon 'in regard of having quitted the rebels in time.'

During his father's lifetime Huntly went abroad and visited several European courts, where he was cordially welcomed. He formed a special friendship with the king of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He married Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, second daughter of Charles, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and his eldest son was named Cosmo in honour of the grand duke. At the death of his father, George Gordon, first duke [q. v.], in 1716, the marquis became second Duke of Gordon, and afterwards took up his permanent residence at Gordon Castle. He continued to correspond with the king of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The king sent him a full-length portrait of himself in the Prussian dress. The grand duke sent his bust in white marble, and a silver font for the christening of his godson, the young Marquis of Huntly, together with a fine suit of steel armour gilt. Pope Clement XII sent his portrait, with other valuable presents. Gordon had also been honourably treated at the court of the Prince of Anspach, father of Queen Caroline, and for him the queen always had a great regard. The duke lived chiefly at home, maintaining a princely style. He was handsome in appearance, kindly in disposition, liberal to his tenants, and generous to the poor. He died on 28 Nov. 1728. The duchess died at Prestonhall, near Edinburgh, 11 Oct. 1760. Her family of four sons and seven daughters were trained by her in the protestant faith, for which in 1735 she had a pension of 1,000*l.* from the government. General Lord Adam Gordon, fourth son, is separately noticed.

[Douglas's Peerage, p. 654; Gordon's Hist. of the Family of Gordon, ii. 265; Gordon's Concise Hist. of the House of Gordon; Rae's Hist. of the Rebellion; Pennant's Tour in Scotland, pp. 142–143.] J. T.

GORDON, ALEXANDER (1692 ?–1754 ?), antiquary, is supposed to have been born at Aberdeen not later than 1692. After taking the degree of M.A. at the university of Aberdeen, where he distinguished himself by his classical attainments, he resided for a time in the city, eking out a living as a teacher of languages and music. He also painted portraits in oil. He afterwards visited the continent, at first probably as a tutor, and returned home an excellent French and Italian scholar, and with a good knowledge of art and antiquities. He told Stukeley that when at Capua with Sir George Byng (afterwards Viscount Torrington) 'they sav'd the fine amphitheatre there, the 3rd in the world, which the Germans were going to pull down to repair the fortifications, by speaking to the governor & vice roy at Naples' (Stukeley, *Diaries*, 24 Jan. 1722–3, Surtees Soc., i. 68–9). He studied music in Italy, and when in London he occasionally sang in opera, and among his countrymen was known as 'Singing Sandie' (cf. Stukeley, loc. cit.; Mitchell, 'Ode on the Power of Music,' pp. xi–xii, prefixed to Alexander Malcolm's *Treatise of Musick*, 1721; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. viii. 279). At one time he appears to have been an itinerant teacher of music, more especially while collecting the materials for his 'Itinerarium,' some time before 1720. In that year Stukeley, in his 'Account of a Roman Temple [Arthur's Oon] and other antiquities near Graham's Dike in Scotland,' expressed his wonder that no Scotsman had hitherto investigated the Roman antiquities of the country. 'This,' says Gordon, 'was sufficient excitement for me to proceed still more vigorously in collecting what I had begun.' During three successive years he visited different parts of Scotland and Northumberland, exploring, drawing, and measuring ancient remains, at much cost and some hardship. Liberal patrons, however, were not wanting, such as the Duke of Queensberry, to whom the work was subsequently dedicated, the Earls of Pembroke, of Findlater, and of Hertford, and Viscount Bateman, whose cabinets he was often enabled to enrich during his travels at home and abroad, Edward Chandler, then bishop of Lichfield, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden, at that time lord advocate. His great patron was Sir John Clerk [q. v.] of Penicuick, Edinburghshire. He was a frequent guest at Old Penicuick House, where he had access to a splendid museum of antiquities, and was accompanied by Clerk in his Northumbrian explorations, as well as in others nearer home. The work, which had been largely subscribed for, appeared as 'Itinerarium Septentrionale; or, a Journey thro' most of the Counties of Scotland, and those in the North of England. . . . Part 1. Containing an Account of all the Monuments of Roman Antiquity. . . . Part 2. An Account of the Danish Invasions on Scotland . . . With sixty-six copper-plates' [and an appendix], 2 pts. fol., London, 1726 (with a new title-page 1727). In this laborious work Gordon proved himself an honest, painstaking antiquary. Though

his theories have long since been exploded, he has preserved records of earthworks, inscriptions, and relics of various kinds, of which but for him all knowledge would have been lost. The appendix derived its chief value from a learned correspondence concerning ancient sepulchral rites in Britain between Sir John Clerk and Roger Gale [q. v.], which Gordon here made public, greatly to their annoyance (cf. 'Reliquiæ Galeanæ,' in Nichols's *Bibliotheca*, no. ii. pt. ii.; also Stukeley, *Diaries and Letters*, Surtees Soc., which contain frequent notices of Gordon). He apologises for the inelegant illustrations of his 'Itinerarium.' On page 188 of the 'Itinerarium' Gordon announced his intention of issuing in a few days proposals for engraving by subscription 'A Compleat View of the Roman Walls in Britain.' It is much to be regretted that for want of the necessary funds this survey, with drawings of all the inscriptions and altars discovered, should not have appeared. Gordon now attempted to give practical effect to a project for cutting a navigable canal between the Firths of Clyde and Forth (Letter of Sir John Clerk to Roger Gale, 29 Aug. 1726, in 'Reliquiæ Galeanæ'). The scheme, however, was not new to the government, who considered that the profits would not answer the charge. Gordon's circumstances, always narrow, were not improved by the prosecution of projects which never repaid him. According to John Whiston, the London bookseller, he was for some time in partnership with John Wilcox, a bookseller in the Strand, 'but his education, temper, and manners did not suit him for a trade. . . . Poverty tempted him to dishonesty' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* v. 699, or, perhaps, want of business habits may have rendered him careless in regard to money transactions. His next publication was 'The Lives of Pope Alexander VI and his son Cæsar Borgia; comprehending the Wars in the Reigns of Charles VIII and Lewis XII, Kings of France, and the chief Transactions and Revolutions in Italy from . . . 1492 to . . . 1506. With an Appendix of original Pieces referred to in the book,' 2 pts. fol., London, 1729. The volume contains portraits of Alexander VI and of Cæsar Borgia, the former probably etched by the author. In 1751 a French version appeared at Amsterdam in two duodecimo volumes. A solitary dramatic attempt, 'Lupone, or the Inquisitor: a comedy,' 8vo, London, 1731, was deemed by the managers to be too classical for representation (Baker, *Biog. Dramatica*, ed. 1812, i. 292, ii. 401). He was more successful with a translation of the 'De Amphitheatro' of the Marquis Francesco Scipione Maffei, published as 'A Compleat History of the Ancient Amphitheatres, more peculiarly regarding the Architecture of these Buildings, and in particular that of Verona. . . . Adorned with Sculptures [25 plates]; also, some Account of this learned Work,' 8vo, London, 1730 (2nd edit. enlarged, 8vo, London [1735?]). In 1731–1732 Gordon had made some additions to his 'Itinerarium Septentrionale,' of which a Latin edition was being prepared in Holland. This never appeared, but Gordon printed the supplement he had prepared for it in a separate form, entitled 'Additions and Corrections by way of Supplement to the Itinerarium Septentrionale, containing several dissertations on, and descriptions of, Roman Antiquities discovered in Scotland since the publishing the said Itinerary. Together with Observations on other Ancient Monuments found in the North of England. Never before publish'd,' fol., London, 1732, 30 pp. and 4 plates (lxvi–lxix). In 1736 Gordon was appointed secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, with an annual salary of 50*l.* In the same year he succeeded Stukeley as secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he had been elected a fellow 17 Feb. 1725 ([Gough], *Chronological List of Soc. Antiq.*, pp. 4, 8). It was probably through Stukeley's influence that he also obtained the secretaryship of the Egyptian Society, of which Stukeley was one of the founders, and thus had a new bent given to his researches. Gordon published two very learned treatises wherein he undertook to solve the mysteries of hieroglyphics and to illustrate 'all the Egyptian mummies in England.' Their titles are 'An Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of the Ancient Mummy belonging to Capt. William Lethieullier. (An Essay towards explaining the antient Hieroglyphical Figures on the Egyptian Mummy in the Museum of Doctor Mead),' 2 pts., fol., London, 1737, with 25 copperplates engraved from drawings by himself. The letterpress is explanatory of three only of the twenty-five plates, and the remainder never appeared. The manuscript, along with the drawings, was apparently in the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's library in July 1786, lot 1257 (*Catalogue*, p. 42). In the second essay the author mentions another work, as 'nearly ready,' 'An Essay towards illustrating the History, Chronology, and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians, from the earliest ages on record, till the Dissolution of their Empire, near the Times of Alexander.' It was not, however, completed until 6 July 1741. By that time Gordon had resigned his secretaryships. He was married, and no doubt

found his income insufficient. Whiston says that Gordon having been found deficient in his accounts was dismissed from the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, and his effects seized on. However this may be, he sailed for South Carolina in August 1741, as secretary to James Glen, F.S.A., the newly appointed governor of that province. There he eventually prospered. From the recorded copy of a deed still extant at Charleston it appears that one Hamerton, the registrar of the province, farmed out his office to Gordon, and by this deed appointed him his attorney to transact all the business and receive all the fees of the office. There is also among the recorded conveyances one of a large lot of land in Charleston to him, dated 28 March 1746; and in his will he devised to his son and daughter a lot of land in Ansonborough, South Carolina, and all the houses erected thereon. He still kept up a desultory correspondence with Sir John Clerk (Stukeley, i. 439, iii. 434), to whom he confessed himself 'vastly weary' of colonial life. To the Royal Society he sent an elaborate description of the natural history of South Carolina, which was not read until 25 May 1758 (*ib.* iii. 476). Nor was it printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' On 22 Aug. 1754 Gordon, 'being sick and weak of body,' made his will at Charleston. To his son, Alexander, an attorney of Charleston, he bequeathed his own portrait, painted by himself, together with other of his paintings. He also strictly enjoined him to publish his manuscript 'Essay towards illustrating the History of . . . the Ancient Egyptians.' The essay was never printed, and is preserved in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 8834, having been purchased in March 1831. Gordon's wife is not mentioned in his will. He died before 23 July 1755, when the devisees under his will executed a conveyance of land in South Carolina. His daughter, Frances Charlotte Gordon, appears to have been married, on 30 May 1763, to John Troup, a Charleston attorney. None of his descendants are now known to survive in South Carolina. The traditions of the Penicuick family represent Gordon as a grave man, of formal habits, tall, lean, and usually taciturn. Beaupré Bell [q. v.] made a bust of him after an original given by Gordon to Sir Andrew Fountaine's niece (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* v. 280).

The 'Itinerarium,' the vade mecum of all Roman antiquaries of that day, was a favourite with Sir Walter Scott, who has immortalised it in 'The Antiquary' as that prized folio which Jonathan Oldbuck undid from its brown paper wrapper in the Hawes fly or Queensferry diligence.

[Wilson and Laing's Papers in Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, x. 363–82; Wilson's Alexander Gordon, the Antiquary; Chalmers's Biog. Dict., xvi. 104–5; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vii. 514, viii. 279; Addit. MSS., 4308, 4046, 6190, 6211, f. 51.] G. G.

GORDON, Sir ALEXANDER (1786–1815), lieutenant-colonel, was third son of George Gordon, lord Haddo, and grandson of George Gordon, third earl of Aberdeen. His mother was Charlotte, youngest daughter of William Baird of Newbyth, and sister of Sir David Baird. He was brother of George Hamilton Gordon, fourth earl of Aberdeen [q. v.], of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, diplomatist [q. v.], and of Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Gordon, 42nd highlanders, who died at Geneva 30 Sept. 1835 (see *Gent. Mag.* new ser. iv. 667). He was born in 1786, educated at Eton, and in 1803 was appointed ensign in the 3rd foot guards (now Scots guards), in which he became captain and lieutenant-colonel on 23 Aug. 1813. He served as aide-de-camp to his maternal uncle, General Sir David Baird [q. v.], at the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and to General Beresford with the force sent from the Cape to the Rio Plata [see Beresford, William Carr, Viscount]. He was employed by Beresford to treat with the Spanish authorities at Buenos Ayres. Afterwards he was again aide-de-camp to Baird at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and in Spain in 1808–9, including the battle of Corunna. In 1810 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Wellington, in which capacity his brother Charles, then likewise a subaltern in the 3rd foot guards, also was employed for a time. Gordon served throughout the Peninsular campaigns. He brought home the despatches announcing the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and was frequently mentioned in the despatches on other occasions (see Gurwood, vols. iii. iv. and v.) He received ten medals for general actions, and was made K.C.B. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in Belgium, and received a mortal wound (thigh shattered) while rallying a battalion of Brunswickers, near La Haye Sainte, on 18 June 1815. He died a few hours after. Wellington alludes to him as an officer of great promise and a serious loss to the army (*ib.* viii. 154). Gordon appears to have been a great favourite in Brussels, and the principal residents in the city desired to bear the cost of the column erected to his memory on the field of Waterloo by his surviving sister and brothers.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Aberdeen;' Gurwood's Wellington Desp. iii. 536, 538, 578, iv.

527, 555, v. 298, 447, 496, viii. 150, 154; Inscriptions sur les Monuments à Waterloo (Brussels, 1838).] H. M. C.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, fourth DUKE OF GORDON (1745?–1827), was the eldest son of Cosmo George Gordon, third duke (who was made K.T. for his loyalty in 1745), by his wife and kinswoman, the Lady Catherine Gordon, only daughter of the second Earl of Aberdeen. He was born about 1745, and succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father in 1752. The widowed duchess, of whom Horace Walpole tells a ridiculous story (*Letters*, ii. 383), remarried Major (afterwards General) Staates Long Morris. When the elder Pitt added numerous highland regiments to the army in 1757–60, Morris raised on the Gordon estates a corps known as the 89th Gordon Highlanders, which went to India under Major (afterwards Sir) Hector Monro, and did good service in various wars there until 1765, when it was sent home and disbanded. The youthful duke, then at Eton, was appointed captain in the regiment, but remained behind and made the 'grand tour.' In 1761 he was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and in 1767 married his first wife, Jane Maxwell [see GORDON, JANE, DUCHESS], who bore him two sons and five daughters. At the time of his first marriage the duke was reputed one of the handsomest young men of his day, and was described by Lord Kaimes as the greatest subject in Britain in regard not only of the extent of his rent-roll, but of the number of persons depending on his rule and protection. He caused Gordon Castle to be rebuilt from the plans of Baxter of Edinburgh. In 1784, in consideration of his descent from Henry Howard, last earl of Norfolk, the English titles of Earl of Norfolk and Lord Gordon of Huntley, Gloucestershire, were revived in his person. He was made K.T., lord keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and lord-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He raised two regiments of fencible infantry at his own cost, the Northern fencibles, raised during the American war and disbanded at its close, and the Northern or Gordon fencibles, raised in 1793 and disbanded in 1799. The latter corps when stationed in Kent was reviewed by George III in Hyde Park, being the first highland regiment seen in London since the review of the Black Watch in 1743.

In 1812 the duchess Jane, who for years had been bitterly estranged from her husband, died in London. In 1820 the duke married Mrs. Jane Christie of Fochabers, by whom he had previously had a large family. She died without further issue in 1824. The duke died on 17 June 1827, and was succeeded by his son George, fifth and last duke [q. v.] The fourth duke was a supporter of the Pitt administration, and voted with the ministers on the regency question. He appears to have been an easy-going man, caring chiefly for rural pursuits and field-sports. He introduced semaphores on his estates to give notice of the movements of the deer. He was one of the last in Scotland to keep hawks. He was noted for his breeds of deerhounds and setters. He was the writer of the comic song 'There is Cauld Kail in Aberdeen,' and he encouraged the musical genius of his butler, Marshall, called by Burns 'the first composer of strathspeys of the age.'

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. ii.; Gent. Mag. lxxxii. pt. i. 490. Particulars of the 89th highlanders and of the Gordon fencible regiments will be found in D. Stewart's Scottish Highlanders, ii. 80–5, 258–60, 347, 366–7, and of the Gordon estates in the Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland under 'Gordon Castle.'] H. M. C.

GORDON, ANDREW (1712–1751), natural philosopher, a descendant of the ancient house of the Dukes of Gordon, born at Cofforach, Angusshire, on 15 June 1712, was educated at Ratisbon, and afterwards travelled in Austria, Italy, and France. On his return to Ratisbon he took the habit of the order of St. Benedict in the Scotch monastery there, and in due course he was ordained priest. He subsequently studied law at Salzburg, and in 1737 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Erfurt. His zeal in the cause of modern science aroused against him the enmity of many adherents of the old school, whom he attacked in a number of learned dissertations. He gained for himself a European reputation by his experiments in electricity. He was the first electrician who used a cylinder instead of a globe. His cylinders were eight inches long and four inches in diameter. They were made to turn with a bow, and the whole instrument was portable. Instead of using a cake of rosin, he insulated by means of a frame furnished with a network of silk. He was enabled to excite the electricity of a cat so strongly that the force, communicated by iron chains to spirit of wine, set it on fire. In recognition of his scientific acquirements he was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He died on 22 Aug. 1751.

His most remarkable works are: 1. 'Programma de studii Philosophici Dignitate et Utilitate,' Erfurt, 1737, 4to. 2. 'De Concordandis Mensuris,' Erfurt, 1742, 4to. 3. 'Phænomena Electricitatis exposita,' Erfurt, 1744, 8vo; also published in German. 4. 'Philosophia Utilis et Jucunda,' Ratisbon, 1745

3 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Unpartheyische Nachricht von dem Ursprunge des jetzigen Krieges in Grosbritannien, in einem Briefe vorgetragen,' Strasburg, 1745, 4to. 6. 'Dissertatio de Spectris,' Erfurt, 1746, 4to. 7. 'Varia ad Philosophiæ Mutationem spectantia,' Erfurt, 1749, 4to. 8. 'Physicæ Experimentalis Elementa,' Erfurt, 1751–2, 2 vols. 8vo.

[Adelung's Gelehrten-Lexikon, ii. 1527; Priestley's Hist. of Electricity, 1775, i. 88, 159.]

T. C.

GORDON, ARCHIBALD, M.D. (1812–1886), inspector-general of hospitals, studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1834. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon in 1836, served with the 53rd regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, and in the Punjaub campaign of 1848–9 with the 24th regiment. He became surgeon in 1848, and surgeon-major in 1854. In the Crimea he was principal medical officer of the 2nd division throughout the siege of Sebastopol, and was made deputy-inspector-general of hospitals (1856), C.B., and a knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1857 he served as principal medical officer with the expeditionary force to China, and in the Oudh campaign of 1858–9. He became inspector-general in 1867, and retired in 1870. He was also honorary surgeon to the queen. He died at West Hoathley, Sussex, on 3 Aug. 1886.

[Hart's Army List; Brit. Med. Journ.]

C. C.

GORDON, CHARLES, first Earl of Aboyne (*d.* 1681), was fourth son of George, second marquis of Huntly [q. v.] He was little more than a child when his father and eldest brother were carried prisoners to Edinburgh in 1639, and still young when his father was executed ten years afterwards. The eldest son of the family had been killed in 1645 by a random shot when pursuing the defeated covenanters at the battle of Alford. The second son escaped to France, where he died of grief on hearing that Charles I had been executed. Lewis, the third son, called 'the plague of Moray,' from the predatory habits of his followers, represented the family, but did not inherit the estates, which were occupied for the parliamentary party by the Earl of Argyll. In 1650 Charles II landed at Spey mouth and passed a night in Gordon Castle, which he found uninhabited. The estates were all in a neglected condition. Charles was crowned at Scone on 1 Jan. 1651, and in a parliament held at Perth on 5 March issued a proclamation restoring Lewis Gordon, third marquis of Huntly, to his honour and estates. The defeat at Worcester made this proclamation unavailing, and the family still continued to be in a distressed condition. Lewis lingered in exile on the continent and died in 1653, after which only a thousand crowns yearly were allowed to his widow for the support of herself and her children. After the Restoration in 1660 George Gordon, son of Lewis, obtained his title and estates as Marquis of Huntly, and on 10 Sept. 1660 his uncle, Lord Charles, received a peerage with the title of Lord Gordon of Strathavon and Glenlivat and Earl of Aboyne, by patent to him and the heirs male of his body. In 1661 he had a charter under the great seal of the whole lands and lordship of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. As a catholic he was excluded from public life, and his time was occupied in the improvement of his estate, including the erection of Aboyne Castle, which occupied six years in building. He married Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John, second earl of Kinghorn, and, leaving a family, died in March 1681.

[Douglas's Peerage, pp. 24–5; Gordon's Hist. of the Antient, Noble, and Illustrious Family of Gordon, ii. 257, 277; A Concise Hist. of the Antient and Illustrious House of Gordon, pp. 198, 199, 249, 257, 261, 262, 265; Shaw's Hist. of the Province of Moray, i. 56–9; Collections for a Hist. of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club), p. 587.]

J. T.

GORDON, CHARLES, second Earl of Aboyne (*d.* 1702), succeeded his father, Charles Gordon [q. v.], as second Earl of Aboyne in 1681, but for many years lived in seclusion. On 27 July 1698 he offered to take his place in the Scottish parliament, when an objection was raised that he had been bred and continued to be a professed papist. Aboyne publicly declared in parliament that he had embraced the protestant religion. This statement was corroborated by the president of parliament and by other members. The earl was allowed accordingly to take his seat. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Lyon, second daughter of Patrick, third earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and, leaving one son and three daughters, died in April 1702.

[Douglas's Peerage, pp. 24, 25; Hist. of the Family of Gordon; Concise Hist. of the House of Gordon.]

J. T.

GORDON, Sir CHARLES (1756–1835), governor of St. Lucia, third son of Charles Gordon of Abergeldie, Perthshire, by his wife Alison, daughter of David Hunter of Barside, and widow of one Paterson, was born in 1756. He assisted in raising men for the 71st Fraser highlanders, formed at Glasgow during the early part of the American war, by Lieutenant-general Simon Fraser, master of Lovat [q. v.] He was appointed to a lieutenancy

in the regiment in April 1776, accompanied it to America, and on 8 Jan. 1778 was promoted to a company in the 26th Cameronians. That regiment arrived in England from New York, in a skeleton state, in February 1780. Gordon became regimental major, and obtained a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy on 17 April 1783.

In 1787 French intrigues in Holland led to an invasion, without declaration of war, of a Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick, which entered that country on 13 Sept. 1787, and occupied Amsterdam on behalf of the stadtholder on 10 Oct. From two letters, now in the British Museum, addressed by him to the Marquis of Carmarthen, the first of which is dated Brunswick, 4 Jan. 1788 (Add. MS. 28063, fol. 7), Gordon appears to have accompanied the Duke of Brunswick, who, he says, was mortified 'at my return to him unrewarded after my services in the late campaign.' Gordon appears to have been recalled, as in the second letter, dated 28 Nov. 1788 (*ib.* fol. 322), he complains of his inability to obtain an interview with the marquis, on the faith of whose assurances 'I gave up my continental connection and thoughts of entering a foreign service, and accepted what you were pleased to offer me, the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 41st foot.' The 41st foot, originally a corps of invalids, had been reformed as an ordinary line regiment on 25 Dec. 1787, the date of Gordon's appointment to it as lieutenant-colonel. A third letter from Gordon to Carmarthen, by that time (fifth) duke of Leeds, dated Dresden, 3 April 1790 (*ib.* 28065, fol. 255), contains an application for leave to attend the Duke of Brunswick in the forthcoming campaign. The duke wished to have him as aide-de-camp, and 'was good enough to say that I was in some degree planner and conductor of the capture of Amstelveen.' Amstelveen was regarded as the key of the defences of Amsterdam, and had been seized through the activity of Gordon in the campaign of 1787. Gordon appears to have accompanied the Duke of Brunswick as British military commissioner in the campaigns of 1791–2. The 'London Gazette' of October 1790 notified his appointment, in recognition of his services 'under the Duke of Brunswick in the late campaign in Holland,' as knight of the Prussian order of Military Merit, which, like other foreign orders of chivalry previous to 1814, carried knightly rank in England as well as in other countries. Towards the end of 1793 a large expedition was despatched against the French West Indies possessions, under command of General Sir Charles Grey (Grey, Charles, first earl Grey [q. v.]), and Admiral Jervis. The brigadiers were Prescott, Francis Dundas [q. v.], and Gordon, still lieutenant-colonel 41st foot, who was placed in temporary command of a brigade, pending the arrival of the Duke of Kent from Canada. Gordon commanded the attack on Cas de Navire, at the capture of Martinique, and was thanked in general orders. He was employed at the capture of St. Lucia, and was appointed governor of that island, and received the rank of brigadier-general. Difficulties and disputes as to prize-rights in property in the captured islands led to the most unfounded charges of confiscation and extortion against the sea and land commanders of the expedition (see Cooper Willyams's *Account*). Against Gordon like accusations proved either better founded or more successful. Formal complaints were made against him, in his capacity of governor of St. Lucia, of extortion, and of taking bribes from disaffected persons to allow them to remain in the island, and afterwards breaking faith with them. A general court-martial, under the presidency of General Prescott, was ordered to assemble on 25 July 1794 for the investigation of these charges. The fever that wrought so much havoc among the troops was then raging, and the court-martial was twice dissolved by the deaths of the majority of the members. By the expedient of detailing eighteen members in place of twelve, the legal quorum, the proceedings were at last brought to a conclusion. Gordon was found guilty, and sentenced to refund the money and to be cashiered. In consequence of his past services and circumstances, disclosed on the court-martial, he was allowed to receive the value of his commissions (*ib.* Appendix). Gordon survived his dismissal more than forty years. He appears to have been in Holland, and in communication with the British ministry, just after the peace of Amiens (see Brenton, *Life of Earl St. Vincent*, ii. 146). He died at Ely Place, London, 26 March 1835, at the age of seventy-nine.

[Burke's Landed Gentry; Stewart's Sketches of Scottish Highlanders, with a Hist. of the Highland Regiments, vol. ii.; Pierre De Witt's Une Invasion Prussienne en Hollande en 1787 (Paris, 1886, 8vo), wherein Gordon is wrongly described as in the Scots Brigade in the service of Holland; Malmesbury Correspondence; the Rev. J. Cooper Willyams's (chaplain to H.M.S. Boyne) Account of the Campaign in the West Indies in 1794 (London, 1795, fol.); Gent. Mag. lx. (ii.) 961, new ser. iii. 575.] H. M. C.

GORDON, CHARLES GEORGE, known as Chinese Gordon (1833–1885), major-general, C.B., royal engineers, fourth son of Lieutenant-general Henry William Gordon, royal artillery, and Elizabeth, daughter of

Samuel Enderby of Croom's Hill, Blackheath, was born at Woolwich on 28 Jan. 1833. He was sent to school at Taunton in 1843, and entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1848. He obtained a commission in the royal engineers on 23 June 1852, and, after the usual course of study at Chatham, was quartered for a short time at Pembroke Dock. In December 1854 he received his orders for the Crimea, and reached Balaklava on 1 Jan. 1855. As a young engineer subaltern serving in the trenches, his daring was conspicuous, while his special aptitude for obtaining a personal knowledge of the movements of the enemy was a matter of common observation among his brother officers. He was wounded on 6 June 1855, and was present at the attack of the Redan on 18 June. On the surrender of Sebastopol Gordon accompanied the expedition to Kinburn, and on his return was employed on the demolition of the Sebastopol docks. For his services in the Crimea Gordon received the British war medal and clasp, the Turkish war medal, and the French Legion of Honour.

In May 1856, in company with Lieutenant (now Major-general) E. R. James, R.E., he joined Colonel (now General Sir) E. Stanton, R.E., in Bessarabia, as assistant commissioner for the delimitation of the new frontier line. This duty was completed in April 1857, and he was then sent with Lieutenant James in a similar capacity to Erzeroum, where Colonel (now General Sir) Lintorn Simmons was the English commissioner for the Asiatic frontier boundary. The work was accomplished by the following October, when Gordon returned to England.

In the spring of 1858 he and Lieutenant James were sent as commissioners to the Armenian frontier to superintend the erection of the boundary posts of the line they had previously surveyed. This was finished in November, and Gordon returned home, having acquired an intimate knowledge of the people of the districts visited.

On 1 April 1859 Gordon was promoted captain, and about the same time appointed second adjutant of the corps at Chatham, a post he held for little more than a year, for, in the summer of 1860, he joined the forces of Sir James Hope Grant operating with the French against China. He overtook the allied army at Tientsin, and was present in October at the capture of Pekin and the pillage and destruction of the emperor's summer palace. For his services in this campaign he received the British war medal with clasp for Pekin and a brevet majority in December 1862. Gordon commanded the royal engineers at Tientsin, when the British forces remained there under Sir Charles Staveley, and, while thus employed, made several expeditions into the interior, in one of which he explored a considerable section of the great wall of China. In April 1862 he was summoned to Shanghai to assist in the operations consequent upon the determination of Sir Charles Staveley to keep a radius of thirty miles round the city clear of the rebel Taipings. Gordon took part as commanding royal engineer in the storming of Sing-poo and several other fortified towns, and in clearing the rebels out of Kah-ding. He was afterwards employed in surveying the country round Shanghai.

The Taiping rebellion was of so barbarous a nature that its suppression had become necessary in the interests of civilisation. A force, raised at the expense of the Shanghai merchants, and supported by the Chinese government, had been for some years struggling against its progress. This force, known as the 'Ever Victorious Army,' was commanded at first by Ward, an American, and, on his death, by Burgevine, also an American, who was summarily dismissed; for a short time the command was held by Holland, an English marine officer, but he was defeated at Taitsan 22 Feb. 1863.

Li Hung Chang, governor-general of the Kiang provinces, then applied to the British commander-in-chief for the services of an English officer, and Gordon was authorised to accept the command. He arrived at Sung-Kiong and entered on his new duties as a mandarin and lieutenant-colonel in the Chinese service on 24 March 1863. His force was composed of some three to four thousand Chinese officered by 150 Europeans of almost every nationality and often of doubtful character. By the indomitable will of its commander this heterogeneous body was moulded into a little army whose high-sounding title of 'ever victorious' became a reality, and in less than two years, after thirty-three engagements, the power of the Taipings was completely broken and the rebellion stamped out. The theatre of operations was the district of Kiangsoo, lying between the Yang-tze-Kiang river in the north and the bay of Hang-chow in the south. When Gordon assumed command the rebels were besieging Chanzu. He at once advanced on Fushan, and after bombardment carried the town by assault, creating a panic among the rebels which led them to abandon the siege of Chanzu. He next captured Taitsan on 1 May, garrisoned by ten thousand men, after a severe fight of two days. He replenished his army by enlisting the captured rebels, and to fill the vacancies caused by the dismissal of some of his officers for misconduct he was able to secure the services of

some non-commissioned officers of the British force quartered at Shanghai. At the end of May he attacked Quinsan, the Taiping arsenal, and, by a bold strategic movement, cut the line of its communication with the great city of Soo-chow, and captured it, taking eight hundred prisoners. A large number of rebels were killed, and many fugitives were slain by the exasperated country people. Gordon then established his headquarters at Quinsan, as being further away from the demoralising influences of Shanghai. The maintenance of discipline was a perpetual struggle, and the change of headquarters caused a mutiny which was only quelled by shooting the ringleader on the spot. Before the summer of 1863 was over, Gordon captured Kahpoo, Wokong, and Patachiaow, on the south of Soo-chow, and, sweeping round to the north, secured Leeku, Wanti, and Fusaiqwan, so that by October Soo-chow was completely invested. On 29 Nov. the outworks were captured by assault, and the city surrendered on 6 Dec. Gordon was always in front in all these storming parties, carrying no other weapon than a little cane. His men called it his 'magic wand,' regarding it as a charm that protected his life and led them on to victory.

When Soo-chow fell Gordon had stipulated with the Governor-general Li for the lives of the Wangs (rebel leaders). They were treacherously murdered by Li's orders. Indignant at this perfidy, Gordon refused to serve any longer with Governor Li, and when on 1 Jan. 1864 money and rewards were heaped upon him by the emperor declined them all, saying that he received the approbation of the emperor with every gratification, but regretted most sincerely that, 'owing to the circumstances which occurred since the capture of Soo-chow, he was unable to receive any mark of his majesty the emperor's recognition.' The imperial decree conferring on Gordon an order of the first rank and a gift of 10,000 taels of silver in consideration of his services at Soo-chow was presented to the British Museum in 1886 by Gordon's brother, Sir Henry William Gordon, and is now on exhibition in the manuscript department, together with a map of the districts round Soo-chow, drawn by Gordon, and marked with the dates of his successful engagements.

After some months of inaction it became evident that if Gordon did not again take the field the Taipings would regain the rescued country. On the urgent representations of the British envoy at Pekin, Governor Li was compelled to issue a proclamation exonerating Gordon from all complicity in the murder of the Wangs. Gordon then reluctantly consented to continue his services, on the distinct understanding that in any future capitulation he should not be interfered with. In December 1863 a fresh campaign was commenced, and during the following months no fewer than seven towns were captured or surrendered. In February 1864 Yesing and Liyang were taken, but at Kintang Gordon met with a reverse and was himself wounded for the first time. He nevertheless continued to give his orders until he had to be carried to his boat. After some other mishaps he carried Chan-chu-fu by assault on 27 April. The garrison consisted of twenty thousand men, of whom fifteen hundred were killed. This victory not only ended the campaign but completely destroyed the rebellion, and the Chinese regular forces were enabled to occupy Nankin in the July following. The large money present offered to Gordon by the emperor was again declined, although he had spent his pay in promoting the efficiency of his force, so that he wrote home: 'I shall leave China as poor as when I entered it.' The emperor, however, bestowed upon him the yellow jacket and peacock's feather of a mandarin of the first class, with the title of Ti-Tu, the highest military rank in China, and a gold medal of distinction of the first class. The merchants of Shanghai presented him with an address expressing their admiration of his conduct of the war.

On his return home in the beginning of 1865 he was made a C.B., having previously received his brevet as lieutenant-colonel in February 1864. In September 1865 he was appointed commanding royal engineer at Gravesend, and for the next six years carried out the ordinary duties of the corps, superintending the construction of the forts for the defence of the Thames. During this quiet and uneventful period of routine work he devoted his spare time to the poor and sick of the neighbourhood, stinting himself that he might have larger means wherewith to relieve others. He took special interest in the infirmary and the ragged schools. He took many of the boys from the schools into his own house, starting them in life by sending them to sea, and he continued to watch the future progress of his 'kings,' as he called them, with never-failing sympathy.

In October 1871 Gordon was appointed British member of the international commission at Galatz for the improvement of the navigation of the Sulina mouth of the Danube in accordance with the treaty of Paris. During his tenure of this office he accompanied General Sir John Adye to the Crimea to report on the British cemeteries there. On his way back to Galatz in November 1872 he met Nubar Pasha at Constantinople, who sounded

him as to his succeeding Sir Samuel Baker in the Soudan. The following year Gordon visited Cairo on his way home, and on the resignation of Sir Samuel Baker was appointed governor of the equatorial provinces of Central Africa, with a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. He declined to receive more than 2,000*l.*

Gordon went to Egypt in the beginning of 1874, and left Cairo in February for Gondokoro, the seat of his government, travelling by the Suez-Suakin-Berber route. He reached Khartoum on 13 March, stopped only a few days to issue a proclamation and make arrangements for men and supplies, then, continuing his journey, arrived at Gondokoro on 16 April. The garrison of Gondokoro at this time did not dare to move out of the place except in armed bands; but, in the course of a year, the confidence of the natives had been gained, the country made safe, eight stations formed and garrisoned, the government monopoly of ivory enforced, and sufficient money sent to Cairo to pay all the expenses of the expedition. At the close of the year, having already lost by sickness eight members of his small European staff, Gordon transferred the seat of government from the unhealthy station, Gondokoro, to Laido. By the end of 1875 Gondokoro and Duffli had been joined by a chain of fortified posts, a day's journey apart, the slave dealers had been dispersed, and a letter post organised to travel regularly between Cairo and the verge of the Albert Nyanza, over two thousand miles as the crow flies.

Gordon had also visited Magungo, Murchison Falls, and Chibero, with a view to a further line of fortified posts, and he established, for the first time, by personal observation the course of the Victoria Nile into Lake Albert. Although he had accomplished a great work since his arrival, his efforts to put down the slave trade were thwarted by Ismail Pasha Yacoub, governor-general of the Soudan, and were likely to prove abortive so long as the Soudan remained a distinct government from that of the equatorial provinces. He therefore at the end of 1876 resigned his appointment and returned to England. Strong pressure was put upon him by the khedive to return, and on 31 Jan. 1877 he left for Cairo, where he received the combined appointment of governor-general of the Soudan, Darfour, the equatorial provinces, and the Red Sea littoral, on the understanding that his efforts were to be directed to the improvement of the means of communication, and the absolute suppression of the slave trade. Gordon first visited Abyssinia, where Walad el Michael was giving a great deal of trouble on the Egyptian frontier. He settled the difficulty for a time, and travelled across country to Khartoum, where he was installed as governor-general 5 May. After a short stay there he hastened to Darfour, which was in revolt; with a small force and rapid movements he quelled the rising, and, by the humane consideration he showed for the suffering people, won their confidence and pacified the province. Before this work was completely accomplished his attention was called away by the slave dealers, who, headed by Suleiman, son of the notorious Zebehr, with six thousand armed men, had moved on Dara from their stronghold Shaka. Gordon left Fascher on 31 Aug. 1877 with a small escort, which he soon outstripped, and in a day and a half, having covered eighty-five miles on a camel, entered Dara alone, to the surprise of its small garrison. The following morning, attended by a small escort, he rode into the rebel camp, upbraided Suleiman with his disloyalty, and announced his intention to disarm the band and break them up. Gordon's fearless bearing and strong will secured his object, and Suleiman returned with his men to Shaka. The rapidity of Gordon's movements, together with the extraordinary energy which he displayed in this sultry climate, had a most beneficial effect upon the local chiefs of the vast territory over which he reigned, and the laziest officials were stirred to action when they heard the 'pasha was coming.'

Returning to Khartoum in October, he left almost immediately for Berber and Dongola, but at the latter place, hearing of an expected Abyssinian invasion, he at once rode back to Khartoum in five and a half days, and started viâ Kasala, for Senheit, where an interview with Walad el Michael was so unsatisfactory that he went on to Massowah and endeavoured to communicate with King John, who was then campaigning against Menelek, king of Shoa. Having waited at Massowah some time in vain, Gordon left in June 1878 for Khartoum, viâ Suakin and Berber, but was stopped on the way by a telegram from the khedive summoning him to Cairo to take part in a financial enquiry. He reached Cairo in a fortnight, and was received with every mark of honour by the khedive, who, however, soon discovered that Gordon was not the man to further his financial projects. A fortnight afterwards Gordon was on his way back to his government by way of the Red Sea. At Zeila he made an eight days journey on horseback inland to Harrar, where he dismissed the governor Raouf Pasha (who afterwards succeeded Gordon as governor-general of the Soudan!) for

tyranny, and made Yuseuf Ahmed governor in his stead. Returning after another 'terrible march of eight days,' he reached Zeila on 9 May, and at once pushed on by Massowah, Suakin, and Berber to Khartoum. Here his first trouble was the refusal of Osman Pasha, his second in command, to go to Darfour, so he was sent off to Cairo to be dealt with by the authorities there. Then, in July, came news of a renewed revolt of Suleiman and the slavers in the south, and of the seizure by them of the country of the Bahr Gazelle. Gordon despatched his trusty captain, the Italian, Romulus Gessi, with a force to the south to put down the revolt, while he proceeded himself to suppress risings in the western parts of Darfour, dealing out destruction to the slave traffic, and releasing thousands of slaves. Gessi, after a year's marching and fighting, succeeded in capturing Suleiman and some of the chief slave dealers with him. They were tried as rebels and shot. The suppression of the slave trade had thus been practically accomplished when on 1 July news arrived of the deposition of Ismail and the succession of Tewfik, which determined Gordon to resign his appointment. On arriving at Cairo the khedive induced him first to undertake a mission to Abyssinia to prevent, if possible, an impending war with that country. Gordon went, saw King John at Debra Tabor, but could arrive at no satisfactory understanding with him, and was abruptly dismissed. On his way to Kassala he was made prisoner by King John's men and carried to Garramudhiri, where he was left to find his way with his little party over the snowy mountains to the Red Sea. He reached Massowah on 8 Dec. 1879, and on his return to Cairo the khedive accepted his resignation. He arrived in England early in January 1880. During his service under the khedive Gordon received both the second and first class of the order of the Medjidieh.

His constitution was so much impaired by his sojournings in so deadly a climate that his medical advisers sent him to Switzerland to recruit. While there the Cape government offered him the post of commandant of the colonial forces, at a salary of 1,500*l.* a year; but he at once declined it. He returned to England in April 1880, and the following month accompanied the Marquis of Ripon, the new viceroy of India, to that country as his private secretary. The world had hardly ceased wondering at the incongruity of the appointment when it was startled by Gordon's sudden resignation of it. He had accepted it with some misgiving, and finding himself unsuited to it and likely to do harm to the viceroy by retaining it he at once resigned, maintaining nevertheless his friendly relations with Lord Ripon intact.

Two days after his resignation he received a telegram from Sir Robert Hart, commissioner of customs at Pekin, inviting him to China to advise the Chinese government in connection with their then strained relations with Russia. Gordon accepted at once, and although difficulties were raised by the home authorities he reached Hongkong on 2 July, and went on by Shanghai and Chefoo to Tientsin to meet his old friend, Li Hung Chang, who, with Prince Kung, headed the peace party, while Tso and Prince Chun led the warlike majority. From Tientsin Gordon went to Pekin, and his wise and disinterested counsels in favour of peace at length carried the day. His mission satisfactorily accomplished he returned to England in October 1880, and went to Ireland during the winter months to ascertain for himself the merits of the Irish question. 'Tired of doing nothing' and observing the difficulties that had arisen in Basutoland, Gordon telegraphed on 7 April 1881 to offer his services to the Cape government for two years at 700*l.* a year, 'to assist in terminating war and in administering Basutoland.' To this offer he received no reply. About this time Gordon volunteered to go as commanding royal engineer to Mauritius in order to prevent the retirement of Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, who had been ordered thither, and was unable for private reasons to go. Gordon would accept no pecuniary consideration for the exchange. He reached Mauritius in July 1881, and paid a short visit to the Seychelles to report on their defence in connection with that of Mauritius and the general scheme for the coaling stations. On 2 Jan. 1882, on the departure of Major-general Murray from Mauritius, Gordon, as senior officer, assumed the command of the troops, and was promoted major-general on 24 March.

In the previous month the Cape government had applied to the colonial office for Gordon's services in almost the identical terms of his unanswered telegram of the year before, viz. 'to assist in terminating the war and in administering Basutoland.' The government telegraphed to Gordon permission to accept. On 2 April the Cape government telegraphed to him to come at once, as the position of matters in Basutoland was grave. On arriving at Cape Town on 3 May 1882 the only post offered to him was that of commandant of the colonial forces, which he had unhesitatingly declined two years before. A reluctance to take the unpopular step of removing Mr. Orpen, administrator of Basutoland, in whom they had no confidence, prevented the

Cape government from utilising Gordon's services as had been intended. Gordon put on one side his own inclinations, accepted the appointment of commandant of the colonial forces, took pains to make himself acquainted with the native question, made various reports, upon which no action, however, was taken, and eventually, at the request of Mr. Sauer, the secretary for native affairs, accompanied that minister to Basutoland. In September Gordon had an interview with the chief Letsea, who was friendly to the government and antagonistic to the chief Masupha, and then, at Mr. Sauer's request, he went to see and negotiate with Masupha. He went unarmed, and was completely in the chief's power. While engaged in discussing matters with Gordon, Masupha was attacked by Letsea at the direct instigation of Mr. Sauer. Fortunately Gordon had so far managed to win the confidence of Masupha that the chief acquitted him of complicity in the perfidy, and allowed him to depart without molestation. Burning with indignation, Gordon hurried to King William's Town, and telegraphed his resignation to the Cape government. It was formally accepted by the premier, who seized the opportunity to record his conviction that Gordon's continuance in the post he occupied would not be conducive to the public interest! Gordon left the Cape on 14 Oct. 1882, and on his arrival in England the following month found himself a major-general unemployed.

The king of the Belgians, who was anxious to secure Gordon's services for the new Congo state, now wrote to him on the subject, and Gordon at once expressed his readiness to enter his majesty's service whenever the king might require him. As this was not likely to be immediately, he carried out in the meantime a long-cherished desire to visit Palestine. He arrived at Jaffa on 16 Jan. 1883 on his way to Jerusalem, and spent the greater part of a year in the Holy Land, investigating and theorising on the biblical sites and holy places. In October he was summoned to fulfil his promise to the king of the Belgians, and reached Brussels on 1 Jan. 1884, only to learn that the war department refused to sanction his employment. He was arranging to renounce his well-earned pension and to resign his commission, trusting to the generosity of the king of the Belgians, when he was summoned to the war office on 15 Jan. by Lord Wolseley. The success of the Mahdi in the Soudan and the catastrophe to Hicks Pasha in November 1883 had induced the British government not only to decline any military assistance to enable the Egyptian government to hold the Soudan, but to insist upon its abandonment by the Khedive. To do this it was necessary to bring away the garrisons scattered all over the country, and such of the Egyptian population as might object to remain. At the interview with Lord Wolseley the subject of Gordon's going to Khartoum to carry out this policy was discussed, but with no definite result, and Gordon left next morning (16th) for Brussels, en route for the Congo. On the 17th he was summoned to London by telegram. The king of the Belgians, to whom he had imparted the proposals of the government, while expressing great disappointment at the loss of his services, gave him permission to go. On the 18th Gordon saw the British cabinet, and the same evening left with Colonel Stewart for the Soudan.

Gordon's mission was to effect the withdrawal of the garrisons and to evacuate the Soudan. At Cairo his functions were considerably extended. He was appointed, with the consent of the British government, governor-general of the Soudan, and was instructed, not only to effect the evacuation of the country, but to take steps to leave behind an organised independent government. At Khartoum, where he arrived on 18 Feb. 1884, Gordon was received with a perfect ovation. He now kept his mind directed to the accomplishment of his one object, the execution of his instructions. Some things that he proposed and some that he did evoked at the time a hostile criticism, which they would not have done had they been regarded solely with reference to this object. He proclaimed the independence of the Soudan; he allowed the retention of slaves; he asked that Zebehr might be sent to him from Cairo as the only influence that could compete with that of the Mahdi; he demanded that Turkish troops should be despatched to his assistance; he represented the necessity of keeping open the communication between Suakin and Berber; he suggested that Indian Moslem troops should be sent to Wady Halfa; he asked permission to confer personally with the Mahdi, and he desired to be allowed, in case he thought it necessary, to take action south of Khartoum. None of these requests were granted, and when Sir Gerald Graham, after the victories of the first Suakin expedition, proposed to reach a hand to Gordon viâ Berber this also was refused.

By the month of March, having succeeded in sending some two thousand five hundred people down the Nile into safety, Gordon found himself getting hemmed in by the Mahdi and no assistance coming from without. On 16 April 1884 his last telegram before the wires were cut complained bitterly of the neglect of the government. The attack

of Khartoum began on 12 March, and from that time to its fall Gordon carried on the defence with consummate skill. His resources were small, his troops few, and his European assistants could be counted on the fingers of one hand, yet he managed to convert his river steamers into ironclads, to build new ones, to make and lay down land mines, to place wire entanglements, and to execute frequent sorties, while he kept up the spirits and courage of his followers by striking medals in honour of their bravery, and baffled a fanatic and determined foe for over ten months, during the latter part of which the people who trusted him were perishing from disease and famine, and the grip of the enemy was tightening.

In April the necessity of a relief expedition was pressed upon the government at home, but without avail. In May popular feeling found vent not only in public meetings but in the House of Commons, where a vote of censure on the government was lost by only twenty-eight votes. Eventually proposals were made to send a relief expedition from Cairo in the autumn, and on 5 Aug. a vote of credit for 300,000*l.* was taken for 'operations for the relief of General Gordon should it become necessary, and to make certain preparations in respect thereof.' Even when it was decided that Lord Wolseley should take command of a relief expedition up the Nile, hesitation continued to mark the proceedings of the government, and time, so valuable on account of the rising of the Nile, was lost. It was 1 Sept. before Lord Wolseley was able to leave England. Then everything was done that could be done, but the delay had been fatal.

In September 1884, having driven the rebels out of Berber, Gordon authorised his companions, Colonel Stewart and Frank Power ('Times' correspondent), to go down the river in the steamer Abbas to open communication with Dongola. The steamer struck on a rock, and they were both treacherously murdered. Gordon was now the only Englishman in Khartoum. On 30 Dec. Lord Wolseley launched Sir Herbert Stewart's expedition from Korti across the desert to Metemmeh, where, after two severe engagements, it arrived on 20 Jan. 1885 under command of Sir Charles Wilson, Stewart having been mortally wounded. In order to succour the advancing force, Gordon had deprived himself for three months of five out of his seven steamers. These five steamers, fully armed, equipped, and provisioned, were in waiting, and in them were his diaries and letters up to 14 Dec. On that date he wrote to Major Watson, R.E., at Cairo, that he thought the game was up, and a catastrophe might be expected in ten days' time, and sent his adieux to all. On the same day he wrote to his sister: 'I am quite happy, thank God, and, like Lawrence, I have tried to do my duty.' His diary ended on the same day with: 'I have done the best for the honour of my country. Good-bye.' It was necessary for the safety of his troops that Wilson should first make a reconnaissance down the river towards Berber before going to Khartoum, and when he started up the river on the 24th the difficulties of navigation were so great that it was midday on the 28th before the goal was reached, and then only to find it in the hands of the Mahdi, Khartoum having fallen early on the 26th, after a siege of 317 days.

From the most accurate information since obtained it appears that the garrison early in January had been reduced to great straits for want of food, and great numbers of the inhabitants had availed themselves of Gordon's permission to join the Mahdi. Omdurman, opposite to Khartoum on the west bank of the river, fell about 13 Jan., and about the 18th a sortie was made, in which some serious fighting took place. The state of the garrison then grew desperate. Gordon continually visited the posts by night as well as day, and encouraged the famished garrison. The news of Sir Herbert Stewart's expedition, and the successful engagements it had fought on the way to Metemmeh, determined the Mahdi to storm Khartoum before reinforcements could arrive for its relief. The attack was made on the south front at 3.30 A.M. on Monday 26 Jan. 1885. The defence was half-hearted, treachery was at work, and Gordon received no tidings of the assault. The rebels made good their entrance, and then a general massacre ensued. The accounts of Gordon's death are confused and conflicting, but they all agree in stating that he was killed near the gate of the palace, and his head carried to the Mahdi's camp.

Intelligence of the catastrophe reached England on Thursday, 5 Feb. The outburst of popular grief, not only in this country and her colonies, but also among foreign nations, has hardly been paralleled. It was universally acknowledged that the world had lost a hero. Friday, 13 March, was observed as a day of national mourning, and special services were held in the cathedrals and in many churches of the land, those at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's being attended by the royal family, members of both houses of parliament, and representatives of the naval and military services. Parliament voted a national monument to be placed in Trafalgar Square (executed by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A.,

and unveiled 15 Oct. 1888) and a sum of 20,000*l.* to his relatives. A recumbent effigy of Gordon in bronze by Mr. Boehm, R.A., has been placed by the family in St. Paul's Cathedral. The corps of royal engineers erected a bronze statue of him mounted on a camel, by Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., in their barrack square at Chatham, and a portrait by Mr. Val Prinsep is in the Chatham mess. Memorials are also projected in Westminster Abbey and Rochester Cathedral. More general expression was given to the people's admiration of Gordon's character by the institution of the 'Gordon Boys' Home' for homeless and destitute boys. Gordon's sister presented to the town of Southampton her brother's library in March 1889.

Gordon's character was unique. Simple-minded, modest, and almost morbidly retiring, he was fearless and outspoken when occasion required. Strong in will and prompt in action, with a naturally hot temper, he was yet forgiving to a fault. Somewhat brusque in manner, his disposition was singularly sympathetic and attractive, winning all hearts. Weakness and suffering at once enlisted his interest. Caring nothing for what was said of him, he was indifferent to praise or reward, and had a supreme contempt for money. His whole being was dominated by a Christian faith at once so real and so earnest that, although his religious views were tinged with mysticism, the object of his life was the entire surrender of himself to work out whatever he believed to be the will of God.

The following epitaph has been written by Lord Tennyson:

Warrior of God, man's friend, not here below,
But somewhere dead far in the waste Soudan,
Thou livest in all hearts, for all men know
This earth hath borne no simpler, nobler man.

The following letters and journals of Gordon have been published: 1. 'Publications of the Egyptian General Staff. Provinces of the Equator. Summary of letters and reports from the governor-general,' Cairo, 1877. 2. 'Reflections in Palestine,' 1883. 3. 'Letters from the Crimea, the Danube, and Armenia . . . 1854 to . . . 1858,' ed. D. C. Boulger, 1884. 4. 'General Gordon's Private Diary of his Exploits in China,' amplified by S. Mossman, 1885. 5. 'Gordon, a woman's memories of him, and his letters to her from the Holy Land,' 1885. 6. 'Letters to his Sister, M. A. Gordon,' 1885. 7. 'Letters to the Rev. R. H. Barnes,' 1885. 8. 'The Journals of . . . Gordon at Kartoum,' ed. A. E. Hake, 1885. 9. 'General Gordon's last Journal. A facsimile of the last of the six volumes of journals despatched by General Gordon, before the fall of Kartoum,' 1885. 10. Gordon's 'Diary of the Taiping Rebellion,' ed. A. E. Hake, 1890.

[Corps Records; Gordon's own letters and journals as above; A. Wilson's 'Ever Victorious Army,' 1868; Dr. Birkbeck Hill's Colonel Gordon in Central Africa, 1881; Hake's Story of Chinese Gordon; Col. Sir W. F. Butler's Memoir of Gordon in Men of Action Series, 1889; C. C. Chesney's Essays in Modern Military Biography, 1874; Archibald Forbes's Chinese Gordon, 1884; Colonel Sir Charles Wilson's From Korti to Khartoum; Rev. R. H. Barnes's Charles George Gordon: a Sketch, 1885; Boulger's Hist. of China, vol. iii. 1881, &c.; Lieutenant-general Sir G. Graham's Last Words with Gordon, 1887; H. W. Gordon's Events in the Life of Charles George Gordon, 1886.] R. H. V.

GORDON, DUKE (1739–1800), librarian, son of William Gordon, a weaver in the Potterrow, Edinburgh, was born on 20 May 1739. His father gave him his baptismal name from a clannish feeling for the Duke of Gordon. He was educated at a school in the Cowgate, under Andrew Waddel, translator of Buchanan's paraphrase of the Psalms. On 13 March 1753 he entered the Greek class in the Edinburgh University under Robert Hunter, and became a good scholar. During 1754 he was substitute teacher of the parish school of Tranent, Haddingtonshire, returning to the university on 4 March 1755. After completing his course he was tutor in the families of Captain John Dalrymple [q. v.], afterwards fifth earl of Stair, and of Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck [q. v.] James Robertson, D.D., professor of oriental languages, on being made university librarian (12 Jan. 1763), appointed Gordon his assistant. This office he retained under Andrew Dalzel [q. v.], Robertson's successor. His salary till 1783 was only 15*l.*, and never exceeded 35*l.*; he supported himself mainly by tuition. According to his biographer, he was a patient, sensitive scholar, not without sarcastic humour. He detected three of the six errors in the 'immaculate' Horace of 1744 [see Foulis, Robert]. On his retirement from duty he received (12 April 1800) the degree of M.A. He died unmarried on 30 Dec. 1800, and was buried in St. Cuthbert's churchyard, where a monument to his memory bears a long Latin inscription by Dalzel. He left 500*l.* to the Edinburgh Infirmary, and the reversion of house property of nearly the same value to the poor of St. Cuthbert's.

[Memoir by Dalzel in New Annual Register (for 1801), 1802, p. 47; also in Scots Magazine, 1802 (contains valuable particulars of Scottish university training); Cat. of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 215.] A. G.

GORDON, EDWARD STRATHEARN, Baron Gordon (1814–1879), lord of appeal, eldest son of John Gordon, major of the 2nd regiment, by Catherine, daughter of Alexander Smith, was born at Inverness 10 April 1814, and educated at the royal academy in that town, and at the university of Edinburgh, and took his LL.B. from both the Glasgow and Edinburgh universities. He was called to the bar of Scotland in 1835, became a Q.C. 12 Nov. 1868, was appointed an advocate-depute, and served as sheriff of Perthshire from 26 July 1858 to 12 July 1866. He was senior counsel for Major Yelverton in the famous and long-contested Yelverton marriage case in July 1862. As solicitor-general for Scotland he was in office from July 1866 to 28 Feb. 1867, when he became lord-advocate of Scotland, which place he held to December 1868, and afterwards, on the return of his party to power again, from 26 Feb. 1874 to October 1876. Between these dates he held the office of dean of faculty, to which he was elected by the unanimous voice of his brethren of the bar in 1868, and resigned it in 1874. As a conservative he sat for Thetford, Norfolk, from 2 Dec. 1867 until that borough was disfranchised on 11 Nov. in the following year. He contested the seat for the Glasgow and Aberdeen universities with the Right Hon. James Moncreiff in 1868, receiving 2,020 votes against 2,067 given for his liberal opponent, and in the following year, on Moncreiff becoming a lord of session, Gordon was elected to fill the vacancy. On 17 March 1874 he was gazetted a privy councillor. On 6 Oct. 1876 he was created, under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, a lord of appeal in ordinary, with the style and title of Baron Gordon of Drumearn in the county of Stirling, and a salary of 6,000*l.* a year, thus being among the earliest to hold a life-peerage. He was a careful and accurate, if not a brilliant lawyer. His health did not permit him to give full scope to his powers in the House of Lords, but the judgments which he did give there were invariably sound and carefully considered. For several years from 1859 he was a captain of the advocates' volunteer company, and was afterwards colonel of the 1st Edinburgh battalion. He sat in his place in the House of Lords until the end of July 1879, when, acting on the advice of his medical advisers, he set out for Homburg for the benefit of his health, but only reached as far as Brussels, where he died 21 Aug. 1879. He married in 1845 Agnes, only child of James MacInnes of Auchenreoch, Stirlingshire, with whom he received a large fortune.

[Journal of Jurisprudence, 1879, xxiii. 541–2; Times, 23 Aug. 1879, p. 11; Law Times, 6 Sept. 1879, p. 340; Scotsman, 23 Aug. 1879, p. 7.]

G. C. B.

GORDON, ELIZABETH, Countess of Sutherland (1765–1839). [See Leveson-Gower, Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland.]

GORDON, ELIZABETH, Duchess of Gordon (1794–1864), was born in London on 20 June 1794. Her father, Alexander Brodie, was a younger son of Brodie of Brodie in the north of Scotland. Carefully educated, the heiress of great wealth, and possessed of a handsome figure and a bright, joyous disposition, she married on 11 Dec. 1813 George Gordon, marquis of Huntly, afterwards fifth duke of Gordon [q. v.] The marquis was twenty-five years older than herself. Her position gave her access to the best society, but revelations of unblushing vice in high quarters distressed her, and led her to study the Bible for solace under her grief. She became a most earnest believer, and after a time made a complete renunciation of the world. Becoming Duchess of Gordon in 1827, at the age of thirty-three, she deliberately began a life of earnest devotion. She became interested in schools, chapels, and other Christian undertakings among her own people, and when in 1836 the death of her husband, with whom she had lived in much affection, made her independent, her devotion became more intense than ever. Huntly Lodge, her residence, was situated in Strathbogie, one of the chief fields of the well-known conflict between the church and the civil courts previous to 1843, when the disruption of the church of Scotland occurred. The duchess was an episcopalian, but her sympathies were with those who were in conflict with the civil courts, though she was not disposed to identify herself with their movement. But in 1846 her view changed. Believing that the church of England was not constituted in accordance with the mind of the Lord, because it had no discipline, she left it after a long mental conflict, and joined the Free church of Scotland. The leaders of the Free church were her personal friends, and often visited her house and held religious meetings under her roof. She came to occupy among evangelical Christians in Scotland the position that in former years had been held by the Countess of Leven and Viscountess Glenorchy. Her death took place somewhat suddenly at Huntly Lodge on 31 Jan. 1864, in her seventieth year.

[Burke's Peerage; Life and Letters of Elisabeth, last Duchess of Gordon, by the Rev. A. Moody Stuart, 2nd edit. London, 1865.]

W. G. B.

GORDON, GEORGE, second Earl of Huntly (*d.* 1502?), lord high chancellor of Scotland, was the eldest son of Alexander de Seton, lord of Gordon, and first earl of Huntly, by his third wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William, lord Crichton, lord high chancellor of Scotland. The father, after receiving a grant of Strathbogie and other lands, and being in 1449 created Earl of Huntly, defeated the Earl of Crawford at Brechin, 18 May 1452. By his second marriage he had a son, Sir Alexander, ancestor of the Setons of Touch, but the succession to the earldom of Huntly was settled by charter on the issue of the third marriage, who took the surname of Gordon. George, the eldest son by this marriage, succeeded to the earldom and the bulk of the estates on the death of his father, 13 July 1470. In 1484 he was one of the commissioners for a treaty of peace with England. Along with the Earls of Atholl and Crawford he mustered a strong force in 1487, and joined the standard of James III against the insurgent nobles. In the following year he and the Earl of Crawford were appointed lords justiciary north of the Forth. He suggested the conference with the nobles at Blackness, but his attempts at a reconciliation failed, and, not approving of the king's obstinacy, he retired to his estates. Tytler represents Huntly as leading, along with Atholl, the advance division of the royal army at the battle of Sauchieburn, but he was only on the march southward when the battle took place. The probability, moreover, is that he intended to assist not the father, but the son, for on the accession of James IV immediately afterwards he was sworn a privy councillor, and empowered to exercise justice in the north and suppress all disorders. On 13 May 1491 he was appointed king's lieutenant north of the Esk, until the king should reach the age of twenty-five. In connection with a scheme for bringing the highland regions more directly under legal control, Huntly was appointed in 1492 with other commissioners to drive out 'broken men' from forfeited estates, and let them for five years to 'true men.' On 4 March 1498 he was appointed lord high chancellor (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* i. 2389). He was superseded in this office in 1501 by George, duke of Orkney. Apparently on this account he is represented by the historian of the house of Gordon, who states that he was buried in the chancel of the abbey church of Cambuskenneth, as dying on 8 June 1501, but he was alive on 11 July 1502 (*ib.* 2656), and died some time between that date and 30 Jan. 1502–3 (*ib.* 2689). Although the fact is omitted in the usual books of reference, Huntly was married to Elizabeth Dunbar, countess of Moray, but was divorced from her *judicio ecclesie* (Riddell, *Law of Scottish Peerages*, i. 527). By this marriage he had no issue. On 10 March 1459 he was married to the Princess Annabella, daughter of James I, who was not the widow of the Earl of Angus as stated in the peerages, but had been rejected by Louis, count of Geneva, afterwards Duke of Savoy, after, in 1455, she had gone as his betrothed wife to France (Riddell, *Tracts, Legal and Historical*, p. 82). The Princess Annabella was on 24 July 1471 divorced from Huntly, on the ground that he had been previously married to Elizabeth Dunbar, and was therefore within the forbidden degrees of affinity, through the descent of his first wife from Marjory, countess of Moray, sister of Robert III (Riddell, *Law of Scottish Peerages*, i. 527). A marriage was fixed to take place between Huntly and Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William, earl of Erroll, on the 18th of the following August, but it was not solemnised till 12 May 1476. By this marriage he is stated to have had no issue, but by his marriage with the Princess Annabella to have had four sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Alexander [q. v.], succeeded to the peerage; the second son, Adam, lord of Aboyne, married Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and in her right became Earl of Sutherland; from the third son, Sir William, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, the mother of Lord Byron was descended; and the fourth son, James Gordon of Letterfourie, was admiral of the fleet in 1513. The eldest daughter, Katherine, married Perkin Warbeck, and, after residing at the court of England, where she was styled the 'White Rose,' married Sir Matthew Cradock, ancestor of the earls of Pembroke.

[Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 55–8; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 644–5; William Gordon's House of Gordon; Register of the Great Seal of Scotland; John Riddell's Legal Tracts; John Riddell's Inquiry into the Law and Practice of Scottish Peerages; Donald Gregory's Western Highlands.] T. F. H.

GORDON, GEORGE, fourth Earl of Huntly (1514–1562), was the eldest son of John, master of Huntly (second son of Alexander, third earl of Huntly [q.v.]), by his wife Margaret, natural daughter of James IV and Margaret Drummond. He lost his father in his fourth year, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his grandfather in 1524. From childhood he was, under the guardianship of the Earl of Angus, brought up along with James V, who was nearly of the same age. On the fall of Angus in 1528, Huntly, by the king's desire, was placed under the

direction of the ablest masters. In 1535 he was sworn a member of the privy council. When the king in the following year left suddenly for France, Huntly was one of those whom he informed of the destination and purpose of his journey, and whom he appointed a council of regency until his return with his bride, the Princess Madeline, in May 1537. In the following July the Master of Forbes was, on the accusation of Huntly, condemned and executed for conspiring some years previously to shoot the king as he passed through Aberdeen. Buchanan asserts that the charge was concocted by Huntly, and the jury corrupted by him, but there is no extant evidence bearing on the subject. About this time Huntly received the important appointment of lieutenant of the north, and in 1540 he accompanied the king in his journey to the western isles. In 1542 he was appointed captain-general of a force raised to oppose Sir Robert Bowes [q.v.], captain of Norham, who with a force of three thousand, including the Earl of Angus and other Scottish rebels, had penetrated into Teviotdale. With the assistance of Lord Home, Huntly totally defeated the English force at Hadden Rig on 24 Aug., taking Bowes and other persons of note prisoners. When the Duke of Norfolk, with an army of thirty thousand, advanced to revenge the defeat, Huntly with less than ten thousand kept him at bay, not permitting him to advance more than two miles on the Scottish side of the Tweed. Being thus occupied, he was not present at the disaster of Solway Moss, the news of which had a fatal effect on the king. Huntly was one of the four persons named as regents in the king's will produced by Cardinal Beaton (Knox, i. 93; Keith, i. 64), but asserted by the Earl of Arran to have been forged. When the cardinal was arrested, 20 Jan. 1542–3, Huntly with others offered themselves as his surety, and demanded that he should be set at liberty. Huntly also held a meeting at Perth to concert measures for this purpose (Angus to Lord Lisle, 16 March 1542–3), but finding resistance to the regent vain, he was one of the first of the discontented nobles to give in his adherence. After the escape of Beaton, he organised with him the conspiracy by which the infant queen and her mother were seized at Linlithgow and carried to Stirling. On a reconciliation taking place between Arran and Beaton, Huntly attended the coronation of the infant princess at Stirling on 9 Sept. He was also appointed lieutenant-general of the north and of Orkney and Shetland, of which position he took advantage so as greatly to increase the power and wealth of his house. In 1544 he raised a large force, with which he crushed an insurrection of the Camerons and Macdonalds of Clanranald; and after the bloody conflict at Loch Lochy, in which the clan Fraser were nearly annihilated by the Macdonalds, he advanced into Lochaber, and inflicted severe punishment on the Macdonalds and other unruly clans.

After the murder of Cardinal Beaton, Huntly was, on 5 June 1546, chosen to succeed him as lord high chancellor (*Reg. Privy Council*, i. 24), and was also appointed a privy councillor. On the invasion of England by the Duke of Somerset in September 1547, he was one of the chief commanders of the forces raised to oppose him. To 'avoid the effusion of christian blood,' he offered to 'encounter him twenty to twenty, ten to ten, or even man to man,' but Somerset declined the challenge. In the battle of Pinkie which followed, Huntly was in the command of the rear, who, according to Herries, 'fled at the first charge, and were the occasion of the ruin of the whole army' (*Memoirs*, p. 20). Huntly was one of those taken prisoner, and was conveyed to London, but in 1548 returned to Scotland. Knox alludes to a current rumour that he obtained his freedom by 'using policy with England' (*Works*, i. 213), and in this instance rumour was correct. He obtained license from the Duke of Somerset to depart to Scotland, on promising to return in two and a half months (Covenant between the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Huntly in 'Gordon Papers,' *Spalding Club Miscellany*, iv. 144–6); but the license was merely to cover his proceedings in furthering the views of England, and he was not bound to return (Indenture, 6 Dec. 1547–8, *ib.* pp. 146–8). He did not, however, long persist in supporting the English policy, and at the parliament held in the abbey of Haddington on 1 July 1548 (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 481) voted for the marriage of the Princess Mary with the dauphin of France. Shortly afterwards he was made a knight of the Cockle (order of St. Michael) by the French king. Previous to this he had, on 13 Feb. 1548–9, received a grant of the earldom of Moray, and on 26 May a charter of hereditary baliary of all the lands in the bishopric of Aberdeen. He was present at the trial of Adam Wallace at Edinburgh for heresy in 1550, and is represented by Knox (*Works*, i. 238–40) as taking a prominent part in the proceedings. In September of the same year he accompanied the queen dowager on a visit to her daughter in France (*ib.* p. 241). Shortly after the queen dowager assumed the regency, in 1554, he fell into disgrace, ostensibly for remissness in quelling a rebellion of the Clanranalds. After suffering

imprisonment in the castle of Edinburgh from October to March, he was forced to pay a heavy fine, was deprived of the governorship of Orkney, and, though allowed to retain the office of chancellor, had to deliver up the seal to De Roubay, a Frenchman, who was appointed to act as vice-chancellor. The severity of the punishment inflicted on him can only be accounted for by jealousy of the extraordinary power wielded by him in the north. His rule there was much more formidable than that of Argyll in the west, for it embraced a rich tract of lowland territory, including the city of Aberdeen, from which he obtained a large revenue; and he appears to have made special efforts to render himself within his own territory practically independent of the crown.

As a special friend of James V and of Cardinal Beaton, Huntly was naturally biassed towards catholicism; but the severity of the queen regent induced him to abandon it for a short period at the very moment when its fate in Scotland was trembling in the balance. He kept always a watchful eye on the queen regent's attempts to render herself independent of the nobles, and build up a monarchical power on the model of that of France. When she proposed to levy a yearly taxation for the maintenance of a standing army, he persuaded the nobility to resent it, as tending to diminish their authority and 'drawe the whole government of the realm to the French.' In the conflict with the lords of the congregation he therefore did not take so prominent a part as, from his catholic sympathies, he would otherwise have done. When the lords in June 1559 were preparing to besiege the city of Perth, he headed a deputation to induce them to delay the assault; but, as his remonstrances were unheeded, he left the city before the assault took place. Subsequently he headed a deputation from the queen regent to confer with the lords at Prestonpans. When the lords on 24 July signed the articles agreeing to vacate Edinburgh on certain conditions, Huntly and James Hamilton, duke of Chatelherault, agreed to undertake to join the lords if the queen regent 'broke any one joyt of the appointment then made' (*ib.* p. 379). While the queen regent's party held Edinburgh, he endeavoured to persuade the reformers to permit mass to be said before and after their sermons, but, finding that they would not agree, promised that they should be in no way molested (*ib.* p. 391). Ultimately the reformers appear to have worked successfully on his jealousy of the queen regent's ambition; for in January 1559–60 he sent the Earl of Sutherland to promise them in his name all assistance (Sadler, *State Papers*, i. 685), and on the ground that the introduction of French soldiers by her was dangerous to the independence of Scotland, he with the Duke of Chatelherault subscribed the treaty of Berwick between the lords and Queen Elizabeth (Knox, ii. 53). On 25 April 1560 he joined the camp of the congregation at Leith (Randolph to Norfolk, 25 April, *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 144), and on the 27th signed a bond for the defence of the reformed doctrines and the expulsion of the French. He had, however, taken good care to stipulate that he should be continued in supreme authority in the north as heretofore, and that none of the escheated ecclesiastical lands within the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Nairn, and Inverness should be disposed of without his consent and advice ('The Requests of the Earl of Huntly to the Lords,' printed in Tytler's *History*). The defection of Huntly broke the power of the queen regent, and inflicted a blow on the catholic cause from which it never recovered. The queen regent, at her deathbed interview with Argyll and others, asserted that but for Huntly she would have come sooner to an agreement with the lords; but such a statement is opposed to all other evidence, and only indicates how deeply she was offended at Huntly's desertion.

Huntly's support of the reformers was merely a temporary expedient to secure his independent authority in the north of Scotland. Throckmorton, writing to Cecil 4 May 1561, refers to his 'doubleness and covetousness;' and while seeming to 'approve' of the mission of Lord James Stuart to the north for the destruction of the 'monuments of idolatry' (Knox, *Works*, ii. 168), it was afterwards proved that he had preserved at his mansion-house at Strathbogie the utensils of Aberdeen Cathedral, that they might be restored when catholicism was again established. On the death of Francis II of France, Mary's husband, Huntly sent Leslie, afterwards bishop of Ross, to France, to induce Mary on her return to Scotland to land at Aberdeen, where he promised to have twenty thousand men at her disposal to convey her to Edinburgh (Leslie, p. 294; Calderwood, ii. 121). During the absence of Lord James Stuart in France Huntly also formed a plot for the seizure of the castle of Edinburgh; but news of his intentions reaching the protestants, it was prevented (Knox, ii. 156). On the arrival of Mary he was chosen a lord of the privy council (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* i. 157), but whatever encouragement he may have privately received from Mary and the Guises, no special marks of favour were publicly bestowed on him. Apparently Mary had meanwhile re-

solved to place herself so entirely under the guidance of her brother, Lord James Stuart, as to demonstrate that the schemes of Huntly would receive from her no countenance. When the question in regard to the public celebration of the mass in Holyrood was before the council, Huntly expressed his willingness, if the queen said the word, to set up the mass in three shires (Randolph to Cecil, 24 Sept. 1561, in KEITH, ii. 86); but so far from encouraging his proposal, she agreed that in future the services in her chapel at Holyrood should be private. In addition to this a blow was struck at the power of Huntly, when, on Lord Erskine objecting to Lord James Stuart being created Earl of Mar, the earldom of Moray, which Huntly had for some time held informally under the crown, was secretly bestowed on Lord James. The motives which actuated Mary in her policy towards Huntly have been the subject of much dispute, the question being as to how far she was merely acting a part, and as to how far Huntly was aware that she was doing so. There can be no doubt that the Guises, whether to punish him or not, had been playing on Huntly's ambition, and had encouraged him to oppose Moray and the reformers, in the hope that a match might be made between Mary and his son, Sir John Gordon. The infatuation which characterised the son's conduct he himself attributed to the madness of his love, but there is no evidence to show whether or not Mary had given him direct personal encouragement. In June 1562 Sir John had been imprisoned for severely wounding Lord Ogilvy in the streets of Edinburgh, but had made his escape and fled to the north. Mary, accompanied by Lord James Stuart, set out on her northern progress in the following August. Though Lord James had previously to setting out received a patent of the earldom of Moray, he did not assume it till he was in Huntly's dominions. Beyond entering on possession of the earldom of Moray, there is no proof that he desired further to interfere with Huntly. At Aberdeen Mary was met by the Countess of Huntly, who exerted her utmost skill to win Mary's favour, and begged her to pardon her son's indiscretion in making his escape from prison; but Mary was peremptory in insisting that before this could be granted he must show his contrition by returning to ward in Stirling. Sir John allowed himself to be placed under arrest, but shortly afterwards, making his escape from his guards, gathered a force of one thousand horse, with which he hovered on the track of Mary, with the purpose, as he afterwards admitted, of carrying her off, should the opportunity present itself. On account of Sir John's flagrant defiance of her authority, Mary declined the invitation of the Earl of Huntly to visit him at Strathbogie, and passed onwards to Inverness. It was afterwards stated—and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the story—that Huntly intended to have cut off Moray, Maitland, and Morton at Strathbogie, had his invitation been accepted. The light in which the royal progress was regarded by Huntly's followers was also evidenced by the fact that Alexander Gordon, the keeper of the castle of Inverness, refused to permit the queen to enter it until he next day received the special command of the Earl of Huntly to do so. For his contumacy he was by Moray's orders hanged over the battlements. On the return journey from Inverness an attempt was made to surprise some of the queen's followers at Cullen. Huntly was therefore summoned to appear before the council within six days, and failing to do so was denounced a rebel. When the queen approached Aberdeen, Huntly marched towards it with about eight hundred men. His forces were much inferior to those with which Moray marched to meet him, but Huntly had reason to suppose that the bulk of Moray's forces would prove treacherous. Without the least hesitation he therefore made a stand at the hill of Corrichie, about fifteen miles from the city. The skirmish on 5 Nov. which followed can scarcely be termed a battle, for Huntly's followers, hopelessly outnumbered, were at once overpowered. Huntly was either crushed to death, or died suddenly from excitement. According to Herries, 'being a corpulent man, he died upon horseback in the throng' (*Memoirs*, p. 66); but Randolph, who accompanied the expedition, states that 'without blow or stroke, being set on horseback before him that was his taker, he suddenly fell from his horse stark dead' (Randolph to Cecil, 28 Oct. 1562). His son, Sir John, was taken prisoner, and executed in Aberdeen next day. Mary, on the advice of Moray, and to silence the rumours that she had countenanced Sir John in his folly, attended the execution. Sir John stated that her presence was a solace to him, as he was about to suffer for loving her, and Mary, on witnessing the execution, fainted, and had to be carried in utter prostration to her bedchamber. While Knox admits his ignorance as to whether there had been 'any secret faction and confederacy between the queen and the Earl of Huntly' (*Works*, ii. 346), he states that when the Earl of Moray sent her word of the victory at Corrichie, she 'glowmed' at the messenger, and for many days 'she bore no better countenance' (*ib.* p. 358). Sir Robert Gordon also asserts that the true occasion of the conflict at Corrichie, and of

the troubles which happened to the Gordons, 'was the sincere and loyal affection that they had to the queen's preservation; and it is most certain that the Earl of Huntly gathered these forces, at her majesty's own desire, to free her from the Earl of Moray's power' (*Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 142). Knox states that the body of Huntly, 'becaus it was laitt,' was 'cassen overthorte a pair of crealles, and so was caryed to Abirdene, and was laid in the Tolbuyth' (*Works*, ii. 357). According to the same authority, this was in fulfilment of a prophecy of the earl's wife's witches, 'whay all affirmed that that same nycht should he be in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, without any wound upoun his body' (*ib.*) When, therefore, the countess blamed her principal witch, called Janet, for having deceived her, 'sche stoutly defended hir self (as the devill can ever do), and affirmed that sche geve a trew answer, albeit sche spack nott all the treuth; for sche knew that he should be thair dead' (*ib.*) The body of the earl, after being disembowelled at Aberdeen and filled with spices by physicians (account of expense, manuscript in Register House, quoted in preface to *Inventaires de la Royne Descosse*, Bannatyne Club, 1863, p. xxii), was sent to Edinburgh by a ship which in company with another carried the furniture taken by Mary from his castle of Strathbogie (for list, see *ib.* pp. 49–56). The body was kept at Holyrood till the meeting of parliament on 28 May 1563, when, after it had been brought to the bar, an act of forfeiture and attainder was passed, declaring his 'dignity, name, and memory to be extinct,' and his posterity 'unable to enjoy any office, honour, or rank within the realm' (quoted in Crawfurd, *Officers of State*, pp. 87–8, but not elsewhere preserved). The body, after being deposited in a vault of the chapel royal, Holyrood, was removed to the Blackfriars Monastery, Edinburgh, where it lay unburied till April 1566, when it was permitted to be carried north to the tomb of the Gordons in Elgin Cathedral (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 572–6). By his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, lord Keith, son and heir apparent of William, third earl Marischal, he had nine sons and three daughters. The sons were: Alexander, lord Gordon, who married Lady Margaret Hamilton, second daughter of the Duke of Chatelherault, but died without issue about 1553; George, fifth earl [q. v.]; Sir John, executed, as above stated; William, who was educated for the church, and died in the college of Bons Enfans, Paris, before 1567; James [q. v.], a jesuit, who died at Paris in 1620; Sir Adam of Auchindoun, who was taken prisoner at Corrichie, but was pardoned on account of his youth, burnt down the old castle of the Forbeses at Corgarff in 1551 or 1571 (as described in the old ballad 'Edom O'Gordon'), took up arms in the queen's cause after her imprisonment at Lochleven, and died in 1580; Sir Patrick of Auchindoun and Gartly, killed at the battle of Glenlivet in 1594; Robert and Thomas. The daughters were: Elizabeth, married to John Stewart, earl of Atholl; Jean or Jane, who married (1) on 22 Feb. 1566 James, fourth earl of Bothwell (who got the marriage annulled to enable him to marry Queen Mary), (2) Alexander Gordon, eleventh or twelfth earl of Sutherland [see under Gordon, John, 1526?–1567], and (3) Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne; and Margaret, married to John, eighth lord Forbes.

[Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 82–9; William Gordon's House of Gordon, i. 126–241; Gordon's Earldom of Sutherland, 98–241; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 647–8; Gordon Papers, Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. iv.; Reg. Privy Council Scotland, vol. i.; Acta Parl. Scot. vol. ii.; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser. vol. i.; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., Edward VI and Elizabeth; Sadler State Papers; Lord Herries's Memoirs of the Reign of Mary (Abbotsford Club); Diurnal of Occurrents in Scotland (Bannatyne Club); Histories of Knox, Buchanan, Leslie, Calderwood, Spotiswood, Keith, Tytler, Burton, and Froude.] T. F. H.

GORDON, GEORGE, fifth Earl of Huntly (*d.* 1576), lord high chancellor of Scotland under Queen Mary, was the second son of George, fourth earl of Huntly [q.v.], by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, lord Keith. He was carefully educated with the view of his entering the church, but became prospective heir of the earldom on the death without issue of his elder brother, Alexander, lord Gordon, 7 Aug. 1553. The elder brother had been married to Margaret Hamilton, second daughter of the Duke of Chatelherault, and to continue the advantages of this alliance, George, lord Gordon, was now married to Anne, the third daughter. On 7 Aug. 1556 he was appointed sheriff of the county of Inverness and keeper of Inverness Castle. After the battle of Corrichie in 1562, at which he does not seem to have been present, he fled for protection to his father-in-law, who, having been warned to deliver him up, brought him to Edinburgh on 26 Nov. (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 74; Knox, *Works*, ii. 360). On Saturday the 28th he was committed to the castle of Edinburgh, where he remained till 8 Feb., when, without any indictment until the day he was brought to the bar, he was convicted of treason and sentenced to be executed, drawn, and quartered, 'at our soverains plesor.' Queen Mary exer-

cised her prerogative in deferring the execution, and on 11 Feb. 1562–3 he was transferred to Dunbar. Knox states that Moray 'laboured at the quenis hand for the saiftye of his lyeff which hardly was granted' (*ib.*), and the fact that when in Edinburgh the Duke of Chatelherault supped with Knox on a Sunday, and 'promised to be a professor of Chrystes word' (*ib.* vi. 145), would seem to indicate that the duke wished Knox to use his influence with Moray on his son-in-law's behalf. On the other hand, Crawfurd (*Officers of State*, p. 91) states, on the authority of Gordon of Straloch, that while Huntly was in prison at Dunbar an attempt was made to have him executed on a false warrant, which, however, the governor, much to Queen Mary's satisfaction, refused to carry out. When the body of the fourth Earl of Huntly was on 28 May 1563 brought to the bar of parliament, the son was also made to attend, and as the sentence of forfeiture embraced him, he was 'decernit to pass to Dunbar again' (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 76). There he remained till the marriage of Mary with Darnley, 29 July 1565, and the consequent rebellion of Moray, when to 'strengthen her faction she took him out of prison' (Herries, *Memoirs*, p. 69). On 3 Aug. cautioners were accepted for his entering into ward; on the 28th he was restored by proclamation at the market cross of Edinburgh to the lordship of Gordon (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 81), and on 8 Oct. he was restored by similar proclamation to the earldom of Huntly and all the lands and dignities that formerly belonged to his father (*ib.* p. 84; Knox, ii. 512). So far, however, as possession of his lands was concerned, his restoration was merely nominal until the wishes of the queen should be ratified by parliament. Though Huntly was now high in favour with the queen, he professed the reformed faith, and declined to attend mass in her chapel (Knox, ii. 514). In this he probably followed the advice of Bothwell, with whom he at this time cemented an alliance against their common enemy Moray, by the marriage with Bothwell of his sister, Lady Jane Gordon.

On the night of Rizzio's murder, 9 March 1566, Huntly and Bothwell had apartments in the palace of Holyrood, and came suddenly into the inner court with the view of making a rescue, but Morton 'commanded them to pass to their chamber or else they should do worse' (Knox, ii. 521; *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 90). They immediately obeyed, but escaped by a back window, and, fearing to enter Edinburgh, travelled on foot to Edmonstone, and thence went to Bothwell's castle at Crichton. From this time Huntly became Bothwell's closest associate and counsellor. The two had planned that Mary should make her escape from Holyrood 'over the walls in the night upon towes and chairs which they had in readiness to that effect' (letter of Mary in Keith, *History*, ii. 420, and Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, i. 346), but Mary did not find it necessary to avail herself of their help. After her midnight ride with Darnley from Holyrood, Huntly and Bothwell joined her at Dunbar, and on the attainder of Morton for the murder of Rizzio, Huntly succeeded to the office of lord high chancellor, which his father had previously held. About the end of April a reconciliation took place between the lords with the queen and the Earls of Moray and Argyll (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 99), the event being celebrated by a feast in the castle. It marked the beginning of a close league in the queen's interest between Huntly and Argyll, but so far as Huntly and Moray were concerned the arrangement was privately regarded on both sides as a mere temporary truce. As it was to Moray that Huntly owed the death of his father and the ruin of his house, both revenge and worldly interest impelled him to do his utmost against Moray. According to Sir James Melville, Huntly, a little before the birth of the prince, seconded Bothwell in endeavouring to persuade the queen to imprison Moray until she was delivered, on the plea that he might during her illness usurp her authority and bring in the banished lords (*Memoirs*, p. 154); and afterwards with Bothwell he contrived a plot for the murder of Moray while he was with the queen at Jedburgh (*ib.* p. 173). The narrative given by Huntly and Argyll of the conference at Craigmillar in December, when a scheme was proposed for ridding Mary of Darnley 'without prejudice to her son' (printed in Keith, *History*, app. No. xvi.), cannot, on account of the peculiar relation of Huntly to Moray, as well as the criminal character of the whole proceedings, be regarded as trustworthy in all its details; but in it Huntly does not scruple to state that he was induced to take part in the scheme by the promise of restoration to his estates, it being stipulated on the other side that Morton and the other banished lords should be recalled. As a matter of course Huntly signed the subsequent bond at Craigmillar for Darnley's murder, although he represents the confederates as demanding nothing more of him than of the Earl of Moray: that he should 'behald the matter and not be offendit thairat.' As before Huntly continued in close company with Bothwell. The two are said to have accompanied the queen to Callendar House, when she set out for Glasgow to visit Darnley

('Diary' handed in by Moray at Westminster, printed in ANDERSON, *Collections*, ii. 271). On the evening previous to the murder they with Mary paid a visit to Darnley; and shortly after the explosion at Kirk o'Field, Huntly called on Bothwell in his apartments, whence they went in the morning together to inform the queen of the occurrence (Deposition of Walter Powrie in ANDERSON, *Collections*, ii. 170, and of John Hepburn, *ib.* p. 187). The secrets of that interview, whatever they may have been, were therefore known to Huntly. He was also frequently seen in the company of Mary and Bothwell at Seton, whither soon after the funeral of Darnley she had gone for a change of air. According to a statement of Drury, Mary and Bothwell shot at the butts against Huntly and Seton for a dinner at Tranent, which the latter had to pay (Drury to Cecil, 28 Feb. 1566–7). In the next step towards the attainment of his high hopes Bothwell was completely dependent on Huntly's assistance. Their alliance had been cemented by the marriage of Bothwell to Huntly's sister, but he now was asked by Bothwell to aid him in escaping from these bonds of wedlock. The condition was restoration to his estates, and Huntly did not scruple. He not only allowed, but requested and urged, his sister, Lady Jane Gordon, to present a petition for divorce from Bothwell on account of his adultery (De Silva to Philip II, quoted in FROUDE, *History*, cab. ed. viii. 112). The scheme was in progress even before Bothwell's trial. Huntly, though Bothwell's constant companion, was one of the commissioners for the trial; and after his acquittal an act of parliament was passed on 19 April 1567 restoring Huntly to his estates. The second contract for marriage between Mary and Bothwell, dated Seton, 5 April (one of the 'Casket' documents, and asserted by the defenders of Mary to be a forgery), was stated to be in Huntly's handwriting, and bore his signature as a witness. Being written in Scotch, it was probably the document shown (if any was shown) to the lords in Ainslie's tavern to induce them to sign the band for the marriage. The divorce between Huntly's sister and Bothwell was not then completed, but this mattered as little to Huntly as to the other lords, and he signed the band. In the further stages of Bothwell's wooing, Huntly appears as his principal confidant and associate. He was in attendance on the queen in her journeys to and from Stirling when she went to visit the prince, and, there cannot be any doubt (whatever may have been the case with Mary), was fully aware of Bothwell's intention to carry her off, and arranged with Bothwell the details. The 'Casket' letters represent him as having, however, great doubts of the success of the project, and therefore at first advising Bothwell against it. With Maitland of Lethington and Sir James Melville he was taken in custody by Bothwell when the queen was captured, and was brought to Dunbar (Sir JAMES MELVILLE, *Memoirs*, p. 177). After they reached Dunbar, Huntly and Bothwell turned in fury upon Maitland for having previously spoken disrespectfully of Bothwell's aspirations to the queen's hand, and he was only saved from instant death by the queen thrusting herself between him and their sword-points, and swearing that if 'a hair of Lethington's head did perish' she would make Huntly both forfeit his estates and lose his life (Drury to Cecil, 6 May, according to information given him by Maitland). Huntly and Melville were released next morning, but Maitland was retained a prisoner. Huntly accompanied Bothwell and Mary on their entrance into Edinburgh from Dunbar on 6 May 1567, three days after sentence of divorce had been pronounced between Bothwell and Lady Jane Gordon on the ground of Bothwell's adultery (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 110). Until the marriage he was frequently in Bothwell's company (see curious description of a scene at supper on the night previous to the ceremony in SIR JAMES MELVILLE, *Memoirs*, p. 178), was one of the few noblemen present at the ceremony on 16 May, and signed his name as a witness.

The scandal caused by the marriage may possibly have led Huntly to enter immediately afterwards into communication with Morton and the confederate lords (Drury to Cecil, 20 May 1567), if he did open up communication with them. In any case his communications had no practical result. When the confederate lords were approaching Edinburgh, after the flight of the queen and Bothwell from Borthwick to Dunbar, Huntly and others offered to assist the citizens in defence of the town, but, finding that the citizens would not avail themselves of the offer, they took refuge in the castle under the protection of Sir James Balfour (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 113; HERRIES, *Memoirs*, p. 92). Balfour was himself already in correspondence with the confederate lords, and as soon as conditions were arranged he let Huntly and the 'rest of the queen's friends that were within out at the postern gate safe' (HERRIES, *ib.*) Huntly hastened north to collect his followers, and it was because they did not arrive in time that Mary entered into parley with the confederates at Carberry Hill. After Mary was sent to Lochleven, Huntly joined

the party of nobles who met on 29 June at Dumbarton to plan measures for her deliverance. Shortly afterwards he proclaimed a commission of lieutenandry in the north, commanding all persons to place themselves under arms in readiness to meet him, but on the day succeeding the king's coronation at Stirling the commission was in the king's name declared discharged. After Moray accepted the regency Huntly, through his uncle the Bishop of Galloway, asked the intercession of Atholl and Maitland with Moray, and promised to 'desist from making any trouble' if he only had 'the Earl of Moray his assured friend' (Throckmorton to Elizabeth, 20 Aug. 1567, in KEITH, *History*, ii. 741). An agreement having been come to with Moray in the beginning of September, Huntly bore the sceptre at the opening of parliament in December, and was chosen one of the lords of the articles. Nevertheless he entered into the conspiracy for the deliverance of Mary from Lochleven, and after her escape (2 May 1568) assembled with other lords at Hamilton to concert measures for her restoration to the throne. He then hastened north to muster a force on her behalf, but was again unable to render any service, for on his arrival near Perth with 2,600 men he found all the passes along the Tay strongly guarded, and had to return home (HERRIES, p. 105). On the flight of Mary to England Huntly, with other lords, held a convention on 28 July at Largs, Ayrshire, at which, besides resolving to let loose the borderers on England, they wrote to the Duke of Alva earnestly beseeching assistance (Drury to Cecil, 3 Aug. 1568). Huntly and Argyll held possession of the whole north and west of Scotland, and not improbably, with the help of the Hamiltons and the borderers, they would have crushed Moray before he had assembled a parliament had they not on their march southward been met by an order from Mary commanding them to disperse their followers, on the ground that Elizabeth had sent a similar request to Moray. Moray had either not received such an order or else disobeyed it, and the time he gained by the disbanding of the queen's forces was fatal to the queen's cause. On Moray's return from the Westminster conference a commission was appointed at Stirling 10 Feb. 1568–9 for Huntly's pursuit (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* i. 645), and though for a time he adopted a defiant attitude and refused to attend the conference at Edinburgh on 10 April, he ultimately, on 18 May, gave in his submission to the regent (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 144). Huntly had no connection with the plot for the murder of Moray in January 1569–70. Along with Atholl and others he came to the convention at Edinburgh in the following March to confer with Morton and Mar on the condition of affairs, but left the city next morning on finding that no encouragement was given to their proposals for the queen's recall (CALDERWOOD, ii. 544; BANNATYNE, *Memorials*, p. 20). Towards the end of the month they sent a letter to Elizabeth urging her to come to an agreement with the Queen of Scots (letter in CALDERWOOD, ii. 547–50). On the advance of the Duke of Sussex to the assistance of the king's lords, Huntly, who had been appointed by Queen Mary lieutenant-governor (Sussex to Cecil, 15 July 1568), concentrated his forces at Aberdeen, and in August marched southwards to the relief of Brechin, but did not arrive in time to prevent the castle falling into the hands of the regent Lennox (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 183). Huntly arrived at Edinburgh, but without any followers, about the beginning of April, and, gaining admission to the castle, took part in various raids against the regent's forces. He presided at the parliaments held in the queen's name at which acts of forfeiture were passed against the rival lords. It was he who commanded the expedition to Stirling, when the regent Lennox was captured and afterwards mortally wounded. Morton, on being chosen regent, made use of Argyll to enter into communication with Huntly and the Hamiltons for a reconciliation, on the understanding that no further inquiry should be made into the murder of the late king, and that pardon should be extended to all persons accessory to the murder of the regent Lennox. At a convention held at Perth, where Huntly and the Lord of Arbroath acted as the representatives of those with whom the treaty was made, articles of pacification were finally agreed upon on 3 Feb. 1572 (Treaty of Perth, in *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* ii. 193–200). The secession of Huntly and the Hamiltons from the queen's cause led to the surrender of the castle of Edinburgh, and virtually ended the civil war. From this time Huntly lived chiefly in his own dominions, scarcely taking any further part in public affairs. He died very suddenly in May 1576, while apparently in the enjoyment of vigorous health. The historian of the 'House of Gordon' ascribes the death to apoplexy, but Bannatyne recites details to convey the impression that it was a special judgment for Darnley's murder. He states that in the morning he had been out hunting and had killed three hares and a fox. In the afternoon he went to play football, and after he had given the ball a second kick turned suddenly faint. Subsequently he vomited a large quantity of blood, 'black like soot,' and

died at six or seven the same evening (the manner of the Earl of Huntly's death in BANNATYNE, *Memorials*, pp. 333–8). By his wife, the daughter of the Duke of Chatelherault, he left one son, George, sixth earl of Huntly [q. v.], and a daughter Lady Jean, countess of Caithness.

[Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 89–94; William Gordon's House of Gordon, i. 242–380; Sir Robert Gordon's Earldom of Sutherland, pp. 141–71; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 649–50; Gordon Papers in Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. iv.; Reg. Privy Council Scotl. vols. i. ii.; Acta Parl. Scott. vols. ii. iii.; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., during the reign of Elizabeth; Herries's Memoirs of the Reign of Mary (Abbotsford Club); History of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Bannatyne's Memorials (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Diurnal of Occurrents (Bannatyne Club); Histories of Knox, Buchanan, Calderwood, Spotiswood, Keith, Tytler, Burton, and Froude]

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GORDON, GEORGE, sixth EARL and first MARQUIS OF HUNTLY (1562–1636), only son of George, fifth earl [q. v.], by his wife, Lady Anne, daughter of James Hamilton, earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault, was born in 1562. On the death of his father in May 1576 he was placed under the care of his uncle, Sir Adam Gordon, who sent him for his education to France. As a catholic Huntly was closely associated in the schemes of the Duke of Lennox against Morton, and at the first parliament after Morton's execution, held in October 1581, he bore the sceptre (CALDERWOOD, iii. 592). He was one of the chief leaders of the counter-revolution by which, 27 June 1583, the king, after his withdrawal from Falkland to St. Andrews, was delivered from the custody of the nobles who had overthrown the power of the Duke of Lennox by the raid of Ruthven (Bowes to Walsingham, 3 July 1583, in BOWES, *Correspondence*, pp. 477–83; SIR JAMES MELVILLE, *Memoirs*, p. 283; CALDERWOOD, iii. 715). After the banishment of the Master of Gray in May 1587, the abbacy of Dunfermline, which the master had held, was bestowed on Huntly (MELVILLE, p. 361; CALDERWOOD, iv. 613), a proceeding which led the assembly of the kirk to express to the king their 'greefe that sindrie papists of great calling are promoted to offices and benefices' (*ib.* p. 632). From this time Huntly, who throughout his life was secretly regarded by the catholics as their chief political leader, was exposed to a constant persecution by the kirk, from the results of which he was only saved by the interposition of the king, and by frequent subscriptions of the confession of faith, which were violated almost as soon as made.

On 21 July 1588 Huntly was married within the chapel of Holyrood by the Bishop of St. Andrews to Lady Henrietta Stuart, eldest daughter of Esme, duke of Lennox, five thousand marks having been voted him by the council to bring her from France (*Reg. Priv. Counc. Scotl.* iv. 103). For celebrating the marriage before Huntly had subscribed the confession, the bishop was summoned before the presbytery of Edinburgh (CALDERWOOD, iv. 686). Shortly afterwards Huntly signed the confession, but, as he ingenuously explained to the Duke of Parma, he did so 'entirely against his wish' (Letter, *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 554), and was all the while carrying on correspondence with the Spaniards for an invasion of Scotland on behalf of the catholic cause [see under HAMILTON, CLAUD, LORD PAISLEY]. On 28 Nov. 1588 Huntly succeeded Lord Glamis as captain of the guard, after which he stayed all the winter with the king in Holyrood Abbey (CALDERWOOD, iv. 696). While there a letter of his to the king of Spain and other incriminating communications were discovered (*ib.* v. 14–36), and having been brought before the council he was warded in the castle. The king showed his confidence in Huntly by dining with him in the castle, and on 7 March 1589 he was set at liberty (Asheby to Walsingham, *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 555). Driven from Edinburgh by the hostile attitude of the citizens, he went to the north, and along with the Earls of Erroll and Crawford raised the standard of rebellion. He gave out that he had a commission from the king to levy forces, but the king marched northwards against him, and threatened to demolish his castle unless he gave himself up (CALDERWOOD, v. 55). Having submitted unconditionally to the king, he was not put to an assize, and after some months' captivity in Borthwick Castle he secured his liberty. He now retired for a time to the north, where he erected a castle at Ruthven in Badenoch, in the neighbourhood of his hunting forests. This the Mackintoshes resented as dangerous to their independence, and when Huntly became involved in a dispute with the Grants, and captured the house of Grant of Ballindalloch for alleged outrages committed by him, the two clans united against him, and called to their aid the Earls of Atholl and Moray. Huntly, having received intelligence of their designs, advanced against them while they were holding a consultation at Forres, and compelled the principal leaders to take refuge in Tarnaway Castle. The castle was too strongly fortified

to be carried by assault, and on account of the approach of winter he disbanded his forces and returned home. The following year Huntly obtained letters of fire and sword against Bothwell for an attack on Holyrood Palace, and as Bothwell escaped him he, it is said at the instigation of Maitland (*History of James the Sext*, p. 248), resolved to make use of the writ to take private vengeance on Moray, on the plea that he had sheltered Bothwell for a time in his castle of Donibristle in Fife. On the night of 8 Feb. 1591–2 he surrounded the castle, and having collected some sheaves from the neighbouring barnyard, piled them against the walls and set fire to the building. The sheriff of Moray was burned to death within; but the Earl of Moray, traditionally styled the 'Bonnie Earl,' a man of great strength, rushed out of the flames, and, striking down those who attempted to capture or slay him, made his escape to a neighbouring cave (Calderwood, v. 144; Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 89). Unfortunately, the flames had set on fire the silken plume of his helmet, and thus enabled his pursuers to trace him in the darkness to his hiding-place, where he was stabbed to death. Huntly struck him the last blow in the face with his dagger, whereupon Moray upbraided him with having spoilt a better face than his own (Ashton to Bowes, 8 Feb. 1591–2). The incident of Moray's murder is the theme of the old ballad, 'The Bonnie Earl of Moray.' The outrage provoked such an outburst of indignation that Huntly deemed it advisable to retire to his own dominions, but, having received a private assurance from the king (Letter printed in Calderwood, v. 146–7), he had an interview with the king at Linlithgow, and on the understanding that he would incur no danger agreed to go into ward in Blackness Castle. This he did on 10 March, and on giving surety that he would appear to take his trial when called on he received his liberty on the 21st. Meantime the Earls of Argyll and Atholl with the Grants and Mackintoshes had taken vengeance on Huntly by ravaging his lands, and the king therefore appointed the Earl of Angus, lieutenant in the north, to bring matters into order. In December of the same year George Kerr, of the Newbottle family, when about to set out to the continent, was captured on the west coast with eight blank papers in his possession, afterwards known as the Spanish Blanks, to two of which Huntly's signature was attached. This led to a renewal against Huntly of the accusation of having entered into a treasonable correspondence with Spain, and he was summoned to appear at St. Andrews on 5 Feb. 1592–3. Instead of doing so he remained in his own dominions, and was therefore proclaimed a rebel. On 10 Feb. the king set out against him, and as soon as the king reached Aberdeen, Huntly retreated with a few followers to Caithness. The king's advance was made chiefly for the sake of appearances, and when the Countesses of Huntly and Erroll appeared before him he granted to them the keeping of 'their own special houses and rents' (*History of James the Sext*, p. 268). On 19 March Huntly was relaxed from the horn, and summoned to appear before parliament on 2 June. At a convention of the nobility held on 8 May the king sought 'a whinger to throw at William Murray for comparing Huntly to Bothwell in wickedness' (Calderwood, v. 249). On 25 Sept. Huntly was excommunicated by the synod of Fife (*ib.* p. 263), but on 2 Nov. a royal proclamation was made that as he and others had craved trial, no one should 'invade, trouble, or pursue them' during the time of their trial (*ib.* p. 280). On the 26th they were declared free of the crime of trafficking with Spain, but were required to show their acceptance of the benefit of the edict by either, before 1 Feb. 1593–4, submitting to the church and renouncing popery, or leaving the kingdom (*ib.* p. 288). To this announcement no answer was returned by them, and at a parliament held in May 1594 they were attainted and their arms riven at the cross of Edinburgh (*History of James the Sext*, p. 330). These earls were subsequently joined in a conspiracy against the government by Bothwell, who had been expelled by Elizabeth from England. Huntly succeeded in gathering a large force in the north, commanded for the most part by officers who had gained their experience in the continental wars, while Bothwell undertook to make a diversion in the south, and if the opportunity offered to imprison the king and seize the young prince (heads of the band printed in Calderwood, v. 360–1). At the special request of the presbyterian clergy, Argyll [see Campbell, Archibald, seventh earl] undertook to lead his followers against those of Huntly, and with an army of six thousand men marched towards Strathbogie. Huntly and Erroll waited for him with a force numbering only about one-third of his, but much better disciplined and officered. Huntly was an experienced commander, and Argyll was a raw youth of about eighteen. Campbell of Lochnell, who commanded a division of Argyll's army, was also in secret communication with Huntly. The two armies met on 4 Oct. 1594. Lochnell's retreat at a critical moment destroyed Argyll's chance of victory. Huntly

displayed remarkable daring and energy, especially in the final charge, but the victory won for him no substantial advantage. (Huntly is celebrated as the hero of the battle in a Latin poem, 'Surgendo,' printed from a folio manuscript in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, with introduction by C. K. Sharpe, 1837.) On learning that the king was advancing against him, Huntly in a letter to Angus playfully alluded to the king's crusade as likely to turn out a 'gowk's [cuckoo's] storm.' Unhappily the letter fell into the hands of the king, who resolved to teach Huntly a lesson. As before, Huntly had left his castle and fled further north. The king, at the instigation of Andrew Melville, blew up the castle of Strathbogie with gunpowder (Bowes to Cecil, 29 Oct. 1594). The castles of several other leaders of the rebellion shared the same fate. The Duke of Lennox was then appointed king's lieutenant in the north. The king offered a full pardon to Huntly if he would deliver up Bothwell, but this Huntly refused (Calderwood, v. 361). Nevertheless when Argyll, on discovering a conspiracy of Huntly against him, threatened to renew the conflict, he was warded by the king in the castle of Edinburgh. Huntly and Erroll lingered for a time in hope of assistance from Spain, but, having given caution to the Duke of Lennox to leave the kingdom during his majesty's pleasure, Huntly finally set sail from Aberdeen on 19 March 1595 (Bothwell to Douglas 17 June 1595). On 19 Oct. 1596 the Countess of Huntly presented certain offers to the general assembly on his behalf (printed in Calderwood, v. 441–3). Some time previous to this Huntly had secretly returned, and was reported to have been seen at his wife's residence in the Bog of Gight (Bowes to Burghley, 20 Oct. 1596). As the assembly had heard of this and were greatly scandalised at the connivance of the king in permitting the return of 'idolaters,' they ordained a 'public humiliation' to be kept throughout the country on the first Sunday of December, and threatened the summary censures of the kirk against all who should hold intercourse with them. After the 'No Popery' riot in Edinburgh the king came to terms with the kirk, and wrote a peremptory letter to Huntly commanding him either to embrace the protestant faith or leave the country for ever. A committee was appointed by the general assembly to confer with the catholic earls and instruct them in the truth ('Articles for Trying the Earl of Huntly,' in Calderwood, v. 616–18), and they having expressed their willingness to 'satisfye in all humble manner' ('The Earl of Huntly's Answers to the Articles,' *ib.* pp. 633–5), a commission was appointed to absolve them on certain conditions (*ib.* pp. 639–40), one of these in the case of the Earl of Huntly being that he should ask God's mercy for the Earl of Moray's slaughter. Having consented even to this stipulation, he was formally and with great ceremony received into the bosom of the kirk at Aberdeen on Sunday, 26 June 1597. In the following August the penitent earls were relaxed from the horn by sound of the trumpet at the cross of Edinburgh (*ib.* p. 655), and at a parliament held on 16 Dec. they were restored to their estates.

On the occasion of the baptism of the Princess Margaret, Huntly was, 7 April 1599, created marquis, and on 9 July he was, along with the Duke of Lennox, constituted lieutenant and justice of the north, with special charge of the project for the colonisation of the island of Lewis (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* vi. 8). The king could now without check exhibit his friendship for Huntly, who it was rumoured passed much of his time with him 'drinking and wauchting' (Calderwood, vi. 100). But as doubts again of his sincerity spread, a commission was appointed in 1602 by the general assembly to deal with him and the other earls (*ib.* vi. 166–7). Meanwhile the king on 23 Feb. 1602–3 reconciled Huntly with Moray and Argyll after the long feud on account of Huntly's murder of Moray's father (*ib.* p. 205). After various conferences with Huntly, followed by citations and threats, he was, at a convention held at Linlithgow 10 Dec. 1606, ordained to confine himself with his wife and children in Aberdeen (*ib.* p. 606). He was summoned to appear before the privy council, 19 March 1606–1607, to answer for his religion (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* vii. 516), but avoided the summons by going to England and appealing to the king. The king was then negotiating with him for the subjugation of the North Isles, and commanded the council to desist in their action pending the result of the negotiations (*ib.* p. 517). On their failure he was ordered, 16 June 1607, to confine himself within the burgh of Elgin, with an obligation every other Sunday to attend church and hear sermon. In November he was allowed to visit Aberdeen (*ib.* viii. 487), and afterwards attended various meetings of the council in Edinburgh; but at an assembly of the kirk held at Linlithgow in July 1608 sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him (Calderwood, vi. 751–8). The king gave the sentence his approval, and on 11 Oct. he was charged to enter himself in ward in Stirling Castle (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* viii. 175), where he remained till 10 Dec. 1610, when on his engaging to subscribe the

confession of faith he was liberated. Being not unjustly suspected of harbouring catholic emissaries, and of carrying on intrigues for the restoration of the papacy, he was summoned to appear on 12 June 1616 before the commission of the kirk, and subscribe the confession (CALDERWOOD, vii. 212). Declining to do so, he was again warded within the castle of Edinburgh, but by warrant of the king was relieved on the 18th from confinement, and went up to the court in London. While there he was, with the consent of the Bishop of Caithness, absolved from the sentence of excommunication by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which he received the communion. This seeming interference with their ecclesiastical authority caused a great sensation among the ministers of the kirk; but their indignation was abated by a letter of the archbishop, explaining that he had absolved Huntly 'of brotherly affection, and not as claiming any superiority over the kirk of Scotland' (*ib.* vii. 226, where the 'reasons moving the Bishop of Canterbury' are given). It was therefore resolved to confirm the absolution, provided Huntly again subscribed the confession of faith, and promised to give obedience to the ordinances of the kirk in all time coming, and communicate as occasion should be offered. This he accordingly did at Aberdeen on 16 Aug., and was solemnly 'relaxed from excommunication' by the Bishop of Glasgow (*ib.* p. 233).

Though the reconciliation between Huntly and Moray had been cemented by the marriage in 1601 of Moray to Huntly's daughter, the old jealousy between the rival families was at once aroused into activity when Moray in 1624, in order to subjugate the clan Chattan, received from the king a lieutenandry in the north (SPALDING, *History of the Troubles*, i. 5). Shortly afterwards King James died, and when the lieutenandry was renewed by King Charles, Huntly complained that Moray was abusing his trust. But with the death of James, Huntly found his position at court entirely changed. The government had all along been jealous of the almost independent rule of Huntly in the northern regions, and welcomed every opportunity to weaken his influence. At the instance of Moray, Huntly was deprived in 1630 of a jurisdiction which had been in his family for 160 years, a precept for 5,000*l.* upon the treasury of Scotland being granted him as a consolation (*ib.* p. 10). Additional opportunity to undermine his authority was not long afterwards found in connection with his dealings with the Crichtons, who held the lordship of Frendraught, in the heart of Huntly's territory. In 1630 a dispute arose between the Crichtons and William Gordon of Rothiemay in regard to the rights of salmon fishing, which led to manslaughters and a blood feud. Upon Huntly's interposition, Frendraught [see CRICHTON, JAMES, *d.* 1650] submitted to pay a fine for killing Gordon of Rothiemay. Another affray followed, in which Frendraught declared that he was not concerned. Huntly sent his second son John, lord Melgum, with a party to escort Frendraught to his house. They were hospitably received and lodged in the square tower. It was fired in the night, when Melgum and other Gordons were burnt. The Crichtons affirmed that the fire was accidental; but Huntly and the Gordons asserted that Frendraught and his lady looked on without the smallest attempt to succour the victims. The actual incendiary was found to have been a person named Meldrum, formerly a servant with Frendraught, against whom Frendraught's apologisers said he had a private grudge (extended quotations from the accounts of the trial in the records of the privy council of Scotland and of the court of justiciary are published in Appendix to Spalding's 'Memorials,' i. 381–410). The event powerfully excited the popular imagination, and, though Meldrum was executed, the public feeling throughout the highlands remained strong against the Crichtons. Their name became a byword; they were outside the pale of protection, and their territory became the common prey of the robber hordes throughout the highlands. The privy council, holding Huntly responsible for the ravages committed against the Crichtons, summoned him to appear before them in 1635, and compelled him to find caution for the Gordons within his bounds that they would keep the peace. He also engaged that the pillagers should be sent to Edinburgh, or be compelled to leave the country. One of them, Adam Gordon, son of Sir Adam Gordon of Park, asserted in self-defence that Huntly had instigated the depredators, and he was therefore in December again summoned before the council. Although he defended himself with great plausibility, he was 'on presumption' warded in the castle of Edinburgh, not obtaining his liberty till the following June. The imprisonment completely broke his health. For a short time after his release he resided in the Canongate, but finding himself becoming daily weaker, he expressed a strong desire to reach his castle of Strathbogie. He began his journey northwards in a 'wand bed within his chariot,' but was not able to proceed further than Dundee, and died there on 13 June, professing himself a Roman catholic. On the 25th his body was removed from Dundee, and brought to the chapel of Strathbogie, and on the night of

31 Aug. it was buried in the family vault in Elgin Cathedral, there being 'above three hundred licht torches at the lifting' (Spalding, *Memorials*, i. 74). 'This michtie marques,' says Spalding, in a rather too partial eulogy, 'wes of ane gryte spirit, for in time of trubles he wes of invincibill curage, and boldlie bure down all his enemeis trivmphantlie. He wes neuer inclynit to warr nor trubbill him self, bot by the pryde and insolencie of his kin wes diuerss tymes drawin trubbill, quhilk he boor throw valiantlie. He lovit not to be in the lawis, contending against any man, but lovit rest and quyetness with all his hairt, and in tyme of peace he leivit moderatlie and temperatlie in his dyet, and fullie set to building and planting of all curiouss devysis. A weill set nichtbour in his merchis, disposit rather to give nor tak one foot of ground wrangouslie. He wes hard say he neuer drew suord in his awin querrell. In his youth a prodigall spender; in his elder aige moir wyss and worldlie, yit neuer comptit for cost in materis of credet and honour' (*ib.* p. 73). The Marchioness of Huntly (who was obliged to leave Scotland in 1641 on account of her religion) died in France 2 Sept. 1642, and was buried in her mother's grave at Lyons (*ib.* ii. 185). She had five sons and four daughters. The sons were George, lord Gordon, and earl of Enzie, second marquis [q.v.]; John, lord Aboyne, created by Charles I in 1627 Viscount Melgum, burnt to death in the castle of Frendraught 18 Oct. 1630; Lord Francis, who died in Germany in 1620; Lord Laurence, and Lord Adam of Auchindoun. The daughters were Anne, married to James Stuart, fourth earl of Moray; Elizabeth, married to Alexander, second earl of Linlithgow; Mary, married to William, first marquis of Douglas; and Jeane, married to Claud, lord Strathbane.

[Reg. Privy Council, Scotland; Calderwood's Hist. of the Church of Scotland; Hist. of James Sext (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (*ib.*); James Melville's Diary (*ib.*); Moysie's Memoirs (Abbotsford Club); Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Gordon Letters, Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. iii., and Gordon Papers in the same Miscellany, vol. iv.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 650–1; William Gordon's Hist. of the Family of Gordon, ii. 1–163; Robert Gordon's Earldom of Sutherland, ii. 171–479; Histories of Scotland by Tytler and Hill Burton; Gardiner's Hist. of England; Donald Gregory's Hist. of the Western Highlands; Mackenzie's Hist. of the Camerons.] T. F. H.

GORDON, GEORGE, second Marquis of Huntly (*d.* 1649), was the eldest son of George Gordon [q. v.], sixth earl and first marquis, by his wife, Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Esme, duke of Lennox. Some of his earlier years when Lord Gordon were spent in England at the court of James I, who took care to educate him in the protestant faith. By King James he was created Earl of Enzie. In 1609 he received a commission of justiciary under the great seal against the members of a rebellious society in the north called the 'Society of Boys' (*Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* viii. 253). In 1613 he was employed by his father in connection with a dispute regarding his superiority over a portion of Lochaber, held by Lochiel and the Camerons (Mackenzie, *History of the Camerons*, pp. 79–83). A treaty was at last signed, 24 March 1618, between Lochiel and Enzie, by which Lochiel, on certain terms, agreed to renounce his rights to several estates under dispute, one of the stipulations being that he should obtain assistance against his old enemies the Mackintoshes (*ib.* p. 85). Enzie had also a private ground of quarrel against Mackintosh on account of his failure to perform certain services for lands held of the earl and his father. Having on this account obtained a decree against him from the privy council, he besieged him in his castle of Culloden, and compelled him to flee southwards, first to Edinburgh, and then to England. Enzie cited him to appear before the privy council, and on his failing to appear he was denounced a rebel. Mackintosh, being at court, appealed to the king, but after Enzie went to London to give his version of the matter in dispute, Mackintosh was ordered to enter himself in ward in the castle of Edinburgh until he should give the earl satisfaction. In 1622 Enzie received a commission from the privy council to proceed against the Earl of Caithness, but before the commission was carried into effect it was superseded by another from the king to proceed on a mission to France. He remained in that country for some years in command of a company of gens d'armes. On 20 April 1632 he was created Viscount of Aboyne. On the death of his father in June 1636 he was still in France, but in October following returned to England along with his wife, his sister Lady Anne, and two sons, and on 23 June 1637 arrived in Strathbogie (Spalding, *Memorials*, i. 76).

Notwithstanding his father's differences with the government, the second marquis found himself in the enjoyment of the royal favour. He had been educated at court along with Prince Henry and Prince Charles (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 48); and as a protestant episcopalian he was naturally relied on to render the utmost assistance to the government in their policy towards the covenanters. His supreme influence in the north

served to balance that of Argyll [see CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, MARQUIS OF ARGYLL and eighth EARL, 1598–1661] in the west. In 1638 he caused the royal proclamation to be read at the cross of New Aberdeen (*ib.* i. 34). At the beginning of the dispute with the king the covenanters sent to him Colonel Robert Munro as their ambassador, offering, if he would cast in his lot with them, not only to make him their leader, but to pay all his debts, which were said to amount to 100,000*l.* sterling (*ib.* p. 49). But 'to this proposition,' says Gordon, 'Huntly gave a short and resolute repartee, that his family had risen and stood by the kings of Scotland, and for his part, if the event proved the ruin of the king, he was resolved to lay his life, honours, and estate under the rubbish of the king his ruins' (*ib.* p. 50). He therefore not only refused to subscribe the covenant (SPALDING, *Memorials*, i. 88), but in September, alone of the other noblemen appointed in the north, accepted the commission of the king to cause the people to subscribe the king's covenant and band (*ib.* p. 112). In 1639 Huntly was secretly appointed the king's lieutenant in the north, and, information reaching him that a gathering of the covenanters was to be held at Turriff on 14 Feb., he resolved to disperse them, but when Montrose marched to their support with a body of eight hundred men Huntly contented himself with making a demonstration by marching past them in battle array with a force of two thousand men, without 'ony kind of offence or injurious word' (*ib.* p. 137), and immediately afterwards disbanded his troops. As a reason for this indecision, Huntly is stated to have affirmed that he had no warrant from the king to strike the first blow (GORDON, ii. 213). This is confirmed by Burnet (*Memoirs of the Hamiltons*, p. 113), but Burnet also attributes his indecisive action during the whole covenanting struggle to his astrological studies, by which he had become convinced that neither the king, nor the Hamiltons, nor Montrose (who afterwards opposed the covenanters) would prosper. On this account, though 'naturally a gallant man,' says Burnet, 'he made a poor figure during the whole course of the wars' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 23). At the beginning it is, however, evident that he was insufficiently supported from the south, and though inclined to do what he could for the king, he was not disposed to run too great risks. He had been promised the assistance of five thousand men under Hamilton, but they failed to make their appearance, and the covenanters displayed such energy that Huntly on 15 March sent commissioners to treat with Montrose (GORDON, ii. 219–20). The answer of Montrose was unsatisfactory, and Huntly, having caused his lieutenancy to be proclaimed at the cross of Aberdeen (SPALDING, i. 145), began to collect his forces at Inverurie. Meanwhile, he again sent commissioners to Montrose, but before their return he had disbanded his followers and retired to Strathbogie (GORDON, ii. 224). Aberdeen, having been thus wholly abandoned, was entered by Montrose without opposition on 30 March (SPALDING, i. 154). On 1 April Montrose and Leslie set out for Inverurie (*ib.* i. 156) with 'resolution to discusse and find out Huntly' (GORDON, ii. 228). There they remained 'upon free quarter,' allowing their men to rifle, or, according to a term now introduced by Leslie and his soldiers into the English language from the German (*ib.* p. 229), to 'plunder' the houses of those who had fled. Huntly, who had retired to the Bog of Gight, deeming further resistance to be meanwhile vain, sent commissioners to request an interview with Montrose. This took place at the village of Lewes in Fyvie on 5 April, when Huntly, though not subscribing the covenant, agreed to throw no hindrance in the way of his followers doing so, and engaged that those who had scruples in signing should enter into an obligation to maintain the laws and liberties of Scotland (SPALDING, i. 160; GORDON, ii. 231). He was then permitted to return to Strathbogie, Montrose retiring to Aberdeen. Soon afterwards a meeting of the covenanting leaders was held at Aberdeen for the settlement of the north. On being summoned to the meeting Huntly agreed to attend it on receiving a safe-conduct, guaranteeing that he should be at full liberty to return home after the conference was over (GORDON, ii. 235). This was granted him by Montrose, probably in good faith, but, apparently overborne by the clamour of the Frasers, the Forbeses, the Crichtons, and other sworn enemies of Huntly, he contrived to find excuses for arresting him, notwithstanding his safe-conduct. On the evening of 11 April he invited Huntly and his sons to supper, and there hinted to him the advisability of his resigning the lieutenandry, and also writing favourably to the king of the covenanters as good and loyal subjects. Huntly readily agreed, but perhaps Montrose suspected that he was only temporising, for that evening guards were placed at his lodging to prevent his escape. On the morrow he had another interview with Montrose, who now solicited his aid in defraying the expenses of the expedition, and also required him to take steps to apprehend James Grant and others who had opposed the covenanters. Huntly declined to comply with either of these demands, and when he was further requested to take his

hereditary enemy Crichton of Frendraught by the hand, he declared that this last he would do on no condition whatever. Montrose then ingenuously asked him if he had any objection to accompany him to Edinburgh, and on Huntly confessing that he would rather not, expressed the opinion that it would be well for him to do it. Huntly then demanded back the bond he had signed at Inverurie before he gave an answer, and on receiving it asked whether he wished him to go south as a captive or as a volunteer. 'Make your choice,' said Montrose. 'Then,' said Huntly, 'I will not go as a captive, but as a volunteer' (Spalding, i. 170). Huntly, accordingly, with his two eldest sons accompanied Montrose to Edinburgh 'under a guard, though not disarmed or a prisoner' (Gordon, ii. 237). On his arrival in Edinburgh an attempt was made by the leaders of the covenanters to induce him to sign the covenant, 'very honourable terms being offered him,' but to their demand he gave a written refusal, dated 20 April, and afterwards published, which concluded with these words: 'For my oune pairt, I am in your power, and resolved not to leave that foule title of traitor as ane inheritance upon my posteritye. Yow may tacke my heade from my shoulders, but not my heart from my soveraigne' (*The Marquess of Huntly's Reply to Certaine Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ministers, Covenanters of Scotland, &c., the 20th of Aprill* 1639. *Now published because of a false copie thereof lately printed without authoritie or his own consent*, London, 1640, reprinted in Gordon, ii. 239–40, and Spalding, i. 179). In accordance with the first article of the treaty of Berwick, 20 June of the same year, he received his liberty, and immediately with his son proceeded southwards to the king's camp, where he remained till the king's departure for London on 29 July. Returning to Edinburgh, Huntly remained for some time with his three daughters in a lodging in the Canongate, and at the ensuing parliament he signed the covenant (Spalding, i. 229); but after the festivities connected with the marriage of two of his daughters were over, he gave up his house in the Canongate and joined the king in England. While Huntly was confined in the castle of Edinburgh, the Gordons, encouraged by the rumours of the king's advance towards Scotland, began to plunder the covenanters, and, having convened all the inhabitants of Turriff, compelled them to sign the king's covenant; but shortly afterwards the minister of Turriff convened the inhabitants, and, after causing them to crave public pardon for their breach of the covenant, absolved them from their oath and subscription of the covenant of the king (Gordon, ii. 259). After Huntly had gone to England, his second son, James, viscount Aboyne [see Gordon, James, second Viscount Aboyne, *d.* 1649], endeavoured to uphold the cause of the king in his father's territories, but was routed by Montrose at the Bridge of Dee, 19 June 1639. In 1640 Huntly's lands were plundered, and his castle of Strathbogie taken by General Monro, who placed a garrison in it (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 382; Gordon, iii. 212; Spalding, i. 298). In 1641 Huntly accompanied Charles to Scotland, and in the procession to the parliament rode after the lord high commissioner, but as he refused to subscribe the covenant he was debarred from taking part in the deliberations (Spalding, ii. 65). He was nominated one of the king's privy councillors (Balfour, iii. 66), but his name was subsequently deleted by the estates (*ib.* p. 148). On the king's departure for London he attended him to Berwick (Spalding, ii. 87). On 1 Jan. 1642 he arrived at Aberdeen on his way to Strathbogie, having been absent from his own territory since April 1639 (*ib.* p. 89). He now found his affairs in so ruinous a condition that on the advice of his friends he renounced the estate to his son Lord Gordon, for the payment of his debts and provision of his children, reserving to himself the sum of 10,000 merks of yearly rent, with his castle of Strathbogie and his house in Old Aberdeen (*ib.* p. 91). In August 1643 he was summoned to appear before a convention of the estates at Edinburgh, and failing to do so he was denounced and registered at the horn (*ib.* p. 268). He therefore wrote, sending apologies for his non-appearance, but they were rejected, and when he offered to retire to France, a license was refused him (*ib.* p. 269). On 20 Dec. 1643 he was visited in the Bog of Gight by a deputation of ministers sent to require him to subscribe the covenant, but this he declined (*ib.* p. 302). In the following January the sheriff principal of Aberdeen was directed to secure his apprehension, but declined to do so on the plea that the Bog of Gight was outside his jurisdiction. The duty was then transferred to the sheriff of Banff, but on his appearing at the Bog of Gight Huntly refused to recognise his commission (*ib.* p. 320). Huntly was apparently inclined to peace, but the action of the government drove him to assume hostilities in self-defence. On 19 March 1643–4 a band of his followers 'came galloping through the Old Town to New Aberdeen,' and taking the provost and other magistrates prisoners, brought them to Strathbogie (*ib.* p. 324). On 16 March Huntly had published a declaration protesting that any acts of hostility he might commit were in self-defence,

and on the 20th explained that his reason for seizing the provost and other magistrates was that they 'were well known to have been scandalous fomenters of a dangerous distraction' (*ib.* pp. 332–3). On the 24th he entered the city at the head of 240 horse, and on the 28th plundered the town of its arms and ammunition (*ib.* pp. 330–1). Before leaving the city he drew up a band disclaiming the covenant, and binding all who signed it to the service of the king against the covenanters (*ib.* p. 334). A party of his followers afterwards made an attack on the town of Montrose, but retreated northwards to Aberdeen on the approach of the forces of the covenanters under Argyll. Huntly, notwithstanding the resolute words of his own band, did not await Argyll's appearance, but, though urged by his followers to give battle, left the city on the last day of April, 'contrary to the expectation of many' (*ib.* p. 353). On Sunday 12 May 1644 his excommunication was read from the pulpit of Old Aberdeen (*ib.* p. 361). Argyll then advanced into his territories, but already Huntly had disbanded his followers, and shut himself up in Auchindown. Learning Argyll's approach he went to the Bog of Gight, and, having taken a supply of gold and silver and other necessaries, crossed over to Sutherlandshire in a boat. He then rode to Caithness, and went by sea to Strathnaver, where he remained till 5 Oct. 1645 (*ib.* p. 367). During his absence Argyll marched to Strathbogie and spoiled his lands (*ib.* pp. 417, 428). Huntly's sudden collapse and flight was not altogether occasioned by the advance of Argyll, but by disinclination to co-operate with his old enemy Montrose, who had now joined the king's party, and had been appointed lieutenant-general of the forces in Scotland. 'The Marquis of Huntly,' says Gordon, 'could never be got to join cordially' with Montrose, 'or swallow that indignity' (*Scots Affairs*, ii. 238), and Guthry affirms that Huntly 'did his utmost to spoil the business in Montrose's hands' (*Memoirs*, ed. 1749, p. 206).

But Huntly's conduct was entirely passive. On the appearance of Montrose in Strathbogie the Gordons withdrew before him, and as all his efforts to open up communication with Huntly himself were vain, it was impossible to induce them to join the standard of the king. After the defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh (13 Sept. 1645), Huntly, who had some time previously returned to his territories, raised a force of sixteen hundred foot and six hundred horse, with which he stormed Aberdeen; but with his usual indecision he soon returned again to Strathbogie. In December of the same year Charles sent Robert Leslie, brother of General David Leslie, to Huntly, informing him of his desire to escape from the Scots army to the north, and asking him to levy a force to maintain his cause. This Huntly proceeded to do, but his preparations were to no purpose, as the king remained a prisoner in England. Huntly was excepted from the general pardon of 12 March 1647, and a reward of 1,000*l.* was offered for his apprehension. General David Leslie was despatched against him, and on his approach Huntly fled to the Lochaber mountains. After evading pursuit for several months by constantly changing his hiding-place, he was at last, in December, captured by Lieutenant-colonel Menzies at midnight, as he was retiring to bed, at Dalnabo in Strathdon. The capture was effected after a severe struggle with the ten gentlemen and servants who were in attendance on him, six of whom were slain in their efforts to defend him. On the news of his capture becoming known, about five hundred men under Grant of Carron assembled to effect his rescue, but Menzies, for greater security, carried him to the castle of Blairfindie in Glenlivat. Huntly, on learning their intentions, also sent them a message, dissuading them from the enterprise. When news of his capture reached the committee of estates, it was debated whether he should be immediately executed or reprieved till the meeting of parliament, and the latter motion was carried by one vote. After remaining two days at Leith, he was delivered up to the magistrates of Edinburgh, and sent to the Tolbooth. There he remained till 22 March 1649, when by order of the Scots parliament he was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh. On being asked by one of the presbyterian ministers who attended him whether he wished to be absolved from the sentence of excommunication that had been passed against him, he answered 'that as he was not accustomed to give ear to false prophets, he did not wish to be troubled by him.' Although he refused to admit that he had acted contrary to the laws, or had done anything to deserve death, he declared that he freely forgave those who had voted for his death. His body was brought to Seton, and was interred in the burial-place of that family (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 393). By his wife, Lady Jane Campbell, eldest daughter of Archibald, seventh earl of Argyll, he had five sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Lord George Gordon, killed at the battle of Alford in 1645, his second son, James, viscount Aboyne [q. v.], and the third son Lewis, who succeeded as third marquis, and was father of George, fourth marquis [q. v.], all distinguished themselves in the defence of the royal cause. The fourth son, Charles [q. v.], was

in 1660 created Earl of Aboyne by Charles II the fifth, Lord Henry, distinguished himself in the service of Poland. Of the daughters, Anne was married to the third earl of Perth; Harriet, first to George, Lord Seton, secondly to John, second earl of Traquair; Jean to Thomas, second earl of Haddington; Mary to Alexander Irvine of Drum; and Catherine to Count Morstain, high treasurer of Poland.

[Reg. Privy Council Scotl.; Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles; Gordon's Scots Affairs; Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Rothe's Relation; Henry Guthry's Memoirs; Gordon Papers in Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. iv.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 652; William Gordon's Hist. of the Family of Gordon, ii. 163–631; Robert Gordon's Genealogy of the Earldom of Sutherland, ii. 479–545; Burton's Hist. of Scotland; Gardiner's Hist. of England.] T. F. H.

GORDON, GEORGE, fourth MARQUIS OF HUNTLY and first DUKE OF GORDON (1643–1716), was the eldest son of Lewis, third marquis of Huntly, by his wife Isabel, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant. He succeeded his father in 1653, when about ten years of age. Charles II had nominally restored the titles and estates, which had been forfeited when his grandfather, George Gordon, second marquis [q. v.], was executed in 1649, but it was not till 1661 that the attainder was reversed by act of parliament. At about the age of eighteen he went to France, where he completed his education in a catholic seminary. Afterwards he travelled in Italy, Germany, and Hungary. In 1672 he returned to Scotland by London, but in the following year he joined the French army at Oudenarde, and was present in July at the surrender of Maestricht. In 1674 he took part in the campaign in Burgundy, after which he served with Turenne, and subsequently with the Prince of Orange, in Flanders. In November 1675 he returned to London. In October 1676 he married Elizabeth Howard, eldest surviving daughter of the sixth Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards returned to Scotland, but being precluded by his religion from public employment, he spent his time chiefly on his estate. When in 1680 to keep the highlands quiet it was decided to give 500*l.* a year to each of the nobles of the four districts or tetrarchies, Huntly's jurisdiction, as being too large, was divided into two, the other half being given to the Earl of Moray (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Notices*, 261). By patent dated 1 Nov. 1684 he was, chiefly at the instigation of Claverhouse (NAPIER, *Memoirs of Viscount Dundee*, ii. 330), created by Charles II Duke of Gordon. When Argyll landed in the west highlands in 1685, Gordon was appointed commander of the northern forces raised to oppose him, but Argyll's enterprise collapsed so rapidly as to render any action on his part unnecessary. On the confiscation of the estates of Argyll in 1681, he got the gift of his forfeitures so far as they extended to the Huntly estates (*Memoirs of Ewan Cameron*, p. 210). He also obtained a gift of the superiority of that portion of Lochiel's lands which Lochiel had held as the vassal of Argyll. Lochiel went to London with a view of securing the superiority to himself, but before the necessary documents were completed the king died, 6 Feb. 1685, and during Lochiel's absence the duke raised an action against him in the court of session to get his rights and titles to the whole of the Cameron estates annulled, and also another on account of a debt due by Lochiel to the forfeited Earl of Argyll. After long litigation the king at last interfered on Lochiel's behalf, and by a letter to the commissioners of the treasury, 21 May 1688, intimated his royal will and pleasure that he should be discharged of his debt, and should also have new rights and charters of the property of his lands, of which Gordon was superior, for a small and easy feu duty not exceeding four merks for every thousand merks of free rent (*ib.* pp. 220–3). In other respects Gordon soon began to experience considerable advantages from the accession of James to the throne. On 12 Nov. 1685 he was named among twenty-six other catholic commissioners of supply whom the king empowered to act without taking the test (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Notices*, p. 676). On 11 March 1686 a letter was read from the king to the privy council appointing him captain and constable and keeper of the castle of Edinburgh, in room of the Duke of Queensberry, and being a catholic he was admitted to the office without taking any oath (*ib.* p. 713). In a private letter to Queensberry, 23 Feb. 1686 (printed in Napier's 'Memoirs of Viscount Dundee,' iii. 469), the king explained that his reason for superseding him by Gordon was that he wished the town at this time to have more regard to his commands, and be 'civiler to catholics by seeing it in the hands of one of that persuasion.' On 11 Nov. a letter was read from the king naming him a privy councillor, but he declined to accept office on the usual conditions (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Notices*, p. 759), and on the 18th the king by letter intimated his desire that he should be received into the council without taking the test. On the revival of the order of the Knights of St. Andrew and the Thistle he was installed a knight 27 July 1687 (*ib.* p. 814). Gordon declined to be a party in assisting James's policy for the establishment of the catholic

religion. On this account he was for some time out of favour, and when he went to court in March 1688 was so coldly received that he offered to resign his offices and retire to the continent, but the king would not permit him. After the landing of the Prince of Orange it was reported he had turned protestant, and had gone to Scotland to join the Duke of Queensberry (*Hatton Correspondence*, Camd. Soc. p. 122). Gordon, however, continued nominally to hold the castle of Edinburgh in behalf of the king, although he was on terms for its surrender when Dundee and Balcarres arrived from London with special instructions from James. When they went to confer with him they actually met his furniture coming out (Balcarres, *Memoirs*, p. 23). On 2 March the convention of estates before proceeding to business sent him a demand for its surrender within twenty-four hours, on the ground that their place of meeting was commanded by its batteries. He asked a night for consideration, but having had in the meantime an interview with Dundee and Balcarres, he offered to yield on condition that the promised indemnity were made to include all his friends, a proviso which he explained was meant to secure all the highland clans against hostile proceedings. The offer was possibly seriously meant, but it was regarded as a mere evasion, and on 18 March the convention proceeded in a very unscientific manner to invest the castle. On the following day he had his celebrated interview with Viscount Dundee [see Graham, James], who as he was leaving Edinburgh climbed up a steep part of the rock on the western side, and entreated him to hold the castle as long as possible. This Gordon promised to do (*Memoirs of Ewan Cameron*, p. 235), but his attitude continued to be chiefly passive. The garrison, which originally consisted of 160 men, was gradually weakened by desertions and disaffected. The duke was earnestly requested by the Jacobites to fire on the city in order to compel the convention to adjourn to Glasgow, but he absolutely refused to do so without the king's particular orders (Balcarres, *Memoirs*, p. 34). Both parties, indeed, virtually consented to an armed truce. After an ineffectual attempt to alarm the duke by throwing bombs, it was decided, in order to prevent injury to the castle buildings, to confine the operations to a blockade (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 57). Gordon did not bear up long against the strain of anxiety and uncertainty. Terms of capitulation were finally completed on 14 June, three days before the battle of Killiecrankie, the garrison receiving an indemnity for themselves and those who had aided them, and being permitted to march out with their arms and baggage. The duke declined to ask terms for himself, stating that he 'had so much respect for all the princes of King James VI's line as not to make conditions with any of them for his own particular interest' (*Siege of the Castle*, printed by the Bannatyne Club, p. 76). The reason of the surrender was stated to have been that the ammunition had been embezzled by Captain Drummond the storekeeper (*Memoirs of the Siege*, printed along with 'Memoirs of Dundee,' p. 41). In July William signified his desire that the duke should be kept a close prisoner (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 135). He afterwards proceeded to London, and, after making his submission, visited the exiled court of St. Germain, where he was ungraciously received. On his return to Scotland his movements were regarded with much suspicion, and he was frequently subjected to imprisonment. In 1697 his wife retired to a convent in Flanders, and a litigation ensued between them regarding a separate maintenance, in which the duchess, chiefly through the advocacy of Dundas, was finally successful (see her exulting letter, 19 March 1707, in Fraser, *Chiefs of Grant*, ii. 192). Gordon is classed by Hooke in 1707 as a 'catholic and entirely devoted to the king' (*Correspondence of Nathaniel Hooke*, ii. 101). He figures in the 'Hooke Correspondence' under the names of Sabina, Cæsar, and Mr. Duncomb. His wife was also a zealous Jacobite, and in June 1711 sent to the Faculty of Advocates a Jacobite medal for preservation among their collection of coins. It was accepted, after a somewhat excited dispute, on the motion of her former advocate, Dundas (*Flying Post*, 31 July and 2 Aug. 1711, quoted in *Arniston Memoirs* (1887), i. 52). The incident is alluded to in Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian.' On the accession of George I, the duke, being considered hostile to the Hanoverian dynasty, was ordered to be confined in the city of Edinburgh on his parole. He died at Leith 7 Dec. 1716. He had a son Alexander, second duke of Gordon [q. v.]; and a daughter Jean, married to the fifth Earl of Perth.

[Fountainhall's Historical Notices (Bannatyne Club); Historical Observes (*ib.*); Memoirs of Ewan Cameron (*ib.*); Balcarres's Memoirs (*ib.*); Siege of the Castle of Edinburgh (*ib.*); Leven and Melville Papers (*ib.*); Correspondence of Nathaniel Hooke (Roxburghe Club); Lauderdale Correspondence in the British Museum; Napier's Memoirs of Viscount Dundee; Burnet's Own Time; Fraser's Chiefs of Grant; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Burton's Hist. of Scotland; Mackay's Secret Memoirs; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 653, 654; Gordon's House of Gordon, ii. 580–608.] T. F. H.

GORDON, GEORGE, first Earl of Aberdeen (1637–1720), born 3 Oct. 1637, was the second son of Sir John Gordon, bart. [q. v.], of Haddo, Aberdeenshire, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon in the same county. He was at school in Old Aberdeen on 19 July 1644, when his father met his death on an Edinburgh scaffold at the hands of the covenanters, and his father's property was confiscated. He graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1658, the best scholar of his year. His professor, Dr. John Strachan (a very learned man, who afterwards 'went abroad, and turned popish'), 'unable to live with the covenanters,' demitted office, recommending his pupil as his successor, and Gordon was accordingly 'admitted regent, i.e. professor, the next day after he was graduated Master of Arts.' He taught a class in the university for four years. His father's forfeiture was rescinded at the Restoration, and he was no longer dependent on his professorship. In 1663 he threw up his appointment and studied law. He was on the continent studying when in March 1667 his elder brother, Sir John, died without male issue, and the baronetcy and estate devolved on him. Next year (February 1668) Gordon was admitted an advocate at Edinburgh. He practised with growing reputation, but although he had abundance of clients, and many of them 'persons of the first rank in the nation,' he took no fees (Crawfurd, *Lives of Officers of State*). In later life he did not escape the charge of covetousness, and even of rapacity. Elected (1669) a commissioner for the shire of Aberdeen to the Scottish parliament, Gordon signalised himself by his opposition to a proposal made in the king's letter for a union of the Scottish and English parliaments. He pointed out that in the event of the family of James VI dying out, the succession to the two crowns would devolve on different persons. Sir George continued to sit in the sessions of 1670, 1672, 1673, and the Convention of Estates, 1678. In the latter year (11 Nov.) he was nominated of the king's privy council for Scotland, and in 1680 was raised to the Scottish bench with the title of Lord Haddo. When the Duke of York (afterwards James II) succeeded Lauderdale as governor of Scotland, Haddo became one of his chief advisers, and probably contributed something to the success of an administration which Burnet admits was at first both moderate and just. At the opening of the parliament of 1681 Gordon was one of the lords of the articles, and through its whole course was a leading speaker on the government side. The same year, on the resignation of Sir James Dalrymple of Stair [q. v.], consequent on his refusal of 'the test,' Haddo was promoted to be president of the court of session (14 Oct. 1681). A higher dignity still, the chancellorship of Scotland, vacant by the death of John Leslie, duke of Rothes [q. v.], was reserved for him, but the appointment of one not of noble birth was likely to be unpopular with the Scottish peers, and it was not intended to be made public till the Duke of York's return from London, where Haddo had joined him. However, on their voyage north they were shipwrecked off Yarmouth, and Haddo falling into the sea in an attempt to leap from the ship into the boat, James called out, 'Save my chancellor,' thus intimating how the dignity had been disposed of. On their reaching Edinburgh, James laid before the council the king's letter, dated 1 May 1682, appointing Haddo lord high chancellor of Scotland, and shortly afterwards (30 Nov. 1682) he was raised to the Scottish peerage as Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarves, and Kellie. He was also appointed sheriff-principal of the shires of Aberdeen and Midlothian. His administration was firm, not to say severe. 'All people saw,' says Burnet, 'that they must either conform' (to the established episcopacy) 'or be quite undone. The chancellor laid down a method for proceeding against all offenders punctually, and the treasurer [Queensberry] was as rigorous in ordering all fines to be paid.' The parish churches were better filled than they had been since the re-establishment of prelacy. But Aberdeen was not severe enough for those who employed him. He saw, says Burnet perhaps unfairly, that he was losing favour at court, and 'intended to recover himself a little with the people; so he resolved for the future to keep to the law, and not to go beyond it.' He would not hear of a proposal by the privy council to stretch the law so as to make husbands and fathers answerable by fine or imprisonment for their wives and daughters attending conventicles. Charles II accordingly dismissed him, and on 23 June 1684 gave the chancellorship to Drummond, fourth earl of Perth [q. v.] Aberdeen by this time had grown very rich; he had made much out of the fine imposed on Charles Maitland of Haltoun, the brother and heir of Lauderdale. In 1683 he bought 'lands, fishings, and tenements in Aberdeen to a large extent,' and he much increased his ancestral property. Though out of office he continued to take an active part in the Scottish parliaments of 1685 and 1686; but after the landing of the Prince of Orange he retired to the country, nor did he emerge from his seclusion

till after the accession of Queen Anne, when for the first time he took the oaths to the revolution government. Unlike many of his party, and much to the disgust of Lockhart, he supported in 1705–6 the treaty of union. This was his last public act. He died at Kellie on 20 April 1720, aged 82. He married, while yet Sir George Gordon, Anne, eldest daughter of George Lockhart of Torbrecks, and by her had two sons and four daughters. Of his sons, the elder, George, lord Haddo, died in the lifetime of his father; the younger, William, became second earl of Aberdeen. To a love affair of his old age has been referred the humorous song 'Cauld Kail in Aberdeen' (R. CHAMBERS, *Songs of Scotland prior to Burns*).

In person Aberdeen was crooked; 'his want of a mine [mien] or deportment for that honourable office' was alleged against his appointment as chancellor; but he is described by Mackay as 'a fine orator, speaks slow but strong; he is very knowing in the laws and constitutions of his country, and is believed to be the solidest statesman in Scotland' (MACKAY, *Memoirs of the War*, 1689–90).

[The more important documents connected with his administration were either seized by his enemies at the time of his dismissal, or destroyed by himself; but a number of letters addressed to him, 1681–4, were published at Aberdeen for the Spalding Club in 1851, and a full memoir of him is given by way of introduction; Burnet; Lauder's Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs; Crawfurd's Lives of the Officers of State; Wodrow; Kirkton's Secret and True History; Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs of Affairs in Scotland; Aberdeen Burgh Records; Orem's Old Aberdeen; Records of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, &c.; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 408–10; Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland, p. 151.] J. C.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE (1751–1793), agitator, a younger son of Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon, was born in Upper Grosvenor Street, London, 26 Dec. 1751. He received a commission as ensign 'when in petticoats,' but afterwards became a midshipman, served on the American station, rose to be a lieutenant (passed 23 March 1772; information from Professor Laughton), and resigned his commission because Lord Sandwich would not promise him a ship. He contested Inverness-shire against General Fraser, and became so popular by talking Gaelic and giving balls, to which he brought lovely highland girls in his yacht, that Fraser became alarmed, and bought the seat of Ludgershall, Wiltshire, from Lord Melbourne, for his rival. Gordon took his seat in 1774. He seems to have shown some erratic tendencies, but did not attract much notice until 1780. In December 1779 he had accepted the presidency of the Protestant Association, formed to secure the repeal of the act by which (in 1778) the catholic disabilities imposed by the statute 11 and 12 Will. III had been removed. At a meeting of this body (29 May) a resolution was passed, in consequence of which many thousand persons met in St. George's Fields, and marched in four divisions to the House of Commons. They filled the lobbies while Gordon presented the petition. The petition was read, but the house voted to adjourn the consideration until the 6th. The crowd outside had become noisy and insulting, and Gordon several times came out and addressed them upon the proceedings within. They retired peaceably upon the arrival of troops, but the same night destroyed some catholic chapels. The magistrates acted feebly, and the riots became more formidable, though the Protestant Association was alarmed, and on Monday, 5 June, circulated appeals for peaceable behaviour. On the 6th, when the petition was to be considered, a violent mob gathered round the houses of parliament. The House of Commons adjourned after passing some resolutions against the mob. Gordon offered to pacify his followers, and took Sir Philip Jennings Clerke into his carriage for protection. The mob took out the horses and dragged the carriage in triumph to Alderman Bull's house in the city. The same evening they burnt Newgate and opened other prisons, besides destroying the houses of Lord Mansfield and Sir John Fielding. The mob, recruited by some two thousand criminals, was now more anxious for plunder than persecution, and on the 7th, besides destroying the King's Bench prison and the New Bridewell, threatened the Bank. On the 8th, however, twenty thousand troops were got together, and the rioters quelled, some three hundred having been killed; 192 rioters were convicted and 25 executed (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. i. 518). On 9 June Gordon was sent to the Tower and kept there for eight months. He was tried for high treason in the king's bench 5 Feb. 1781. There was no proof that he had approved the riots. The strongest point was that he had encouraged the petitioners by the example of Scotland, where riots had taken place in the previous year. Gordon asserted that he only referred to the constitutional resistance of the Scots. He had also given a paper asking protection from the mob to a man whose house was threatened. But he had advised peaceable conduct, and had offered his services to the king on the 7th. The eloquence of his junior counsel, Erskine (led by Kenyon), gained an acquittal

after a trial which lasted from 8 A.M. on Monday till 4.45 A.M. on the Tuesday.

Gordon visited Paris in 1782; he supported Fox in the Westminster election of 1784, and wrote letters to Pitt, protesting against various taxes. In November following he again appeared as a protestant champion in the quarrel between the Dutch and the Emperor Joseph. He accompanied the Dutch ambassador to St. James's (10 Nov.), dressed in a Dutch uniform with a highland broadsword, and persuaded the soldiers on guard to present arms to the ambassador and to cut their ribbons into Dutch cockades. A week later he told Pitt that he had received offers from several hundred seamen to serve against the emperor. Pitt warned him that he was acting without authority. On 30 Nov. he addressed a meeting of sailors, who offered to pull down Pitt's house, upon which he 'made a low bow and withdrew.'

The pope failed at this time in an attempt (if he made it) to poison the protestant hero. The Machiavelian policy of Pitt in giving offices to Gordon's relations is thought by his biographer to have been more successful. In 1786 he took up the case of Cagliostro, who had come to England after the diamond necklace affair. Gordon put a couple of paragraphs in the 'Public Advertiser,' accusing Marie-Antoinette of persecuting this honest man. He was meanwhile corresponding with the Jews (having had some flirtations with the quakers), and became a Jew himself, partly in order (his biographer thinks) to give celebrity to his financial scheme. He hoped that the Jews would combine to withhold loans for carrying on wars. He wrote a 'petition from the prisoners at Newgate to Lord George Gordon,' praying him to prevent them from being sent to Botany Bay, denouncing the severity of the English criminal law, inconsistent, as he thought, with the Mosaic code, and sent copies to Pitt and the keepers of Newgate. He endeavoured to obtain admission to Newgate, where he expected (reasonably enough) to find converts to his views as to the inexpediency of hanging and transporting. Some severe remarks upon British justice in this paper led to a prosecution. He was convicted of libel 6 June 1787, and on 13 June following was also convicted for the paragraphs referring to Marie-Antoinette.

Gordon went to Amsterdam, but was sent back by the magistrates. He retired to Birmingham, where he lived quietly in the house of a Jew, wearing a long beard and adopting the Jewish customs. On 28 Jan. 1788 he was brought up for judgment, sentenced to be imprisoned for five years in Newgate for the two libels, and then to pay a fine of 500*l.* and find two securities for his good behaviour in 2,500*l.* apiece.

He lived pretty comfortably in Newgate, wrote letters, including fruitless appeals to the French National Assembly to apply for his release, amused himself with music, especially the bagpipes, had six or eight persons to dinner daily, including the society of Newgate, and occasionally distinguished outsiders, who all dined on terms of strict equality; gave a ball once a fortnight, and conformed in all respects to the Jewish religion. On the expiration of the five years he was unable to obtain the securities required, and had to stay in Newgate, where he soon caught a fever, and died 1 Nov. 1793, after singing the 'Ça ira.'

Gordon would clearly have been in an asylum instead of a prison at the present day, and the severity of his punishment is probably to be explained by the fear that he might again become a hero of the mob, as was made not improbable by his dealings with the sailors in 1784. Dickens's description of Gordon and the riots of 1780 in 'Barnaby Rudge' is familiar.

[History of the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon (with speeches and letters), Edinburgh, 1780; Life by Robert Watson, M.D. 1795 (Watson saw him frequently in Newgate and was a warm admirer); Cobbett's State Trials, xxi. 485–687 (trial for the riots of 1780); The Whole Proceedings on the Trials of two Informations against Lord G. Gordon, 1787; Annual Register for 1780, 1784, 1787, &c.] L. S.

GORDON, GEORGE, fifth DUKE OF GORDON (1770–1836), eldest son of the fourth duke [see GORDON, ALEXANDER, fourth DUKE OF GORDON, 1745–1827], was born in Edinburgh on 2 Feb. 1770. At the age of twenty, being then Marquis of Huntly, he entered as ensign in the 35th foot, of which his brother-in-law, Colonel Lennox, afterwards fourth duke of Richmond, was lieutenant-colonel. The year after (1791) he raised an independent company of foot, from which he exchanged to the 42nd highlanders, and commanded the grenadier company of that regiment until 1793, when he was appointed captain-lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel in the 3rd footguards. He accompanied his battalion to Flanders with the Duke of York's army, and was present at St. Amand, Famars, Launoi, Dunkirk, the siege of Valenciennes, &c. On his return to Scotland, he raised a regiment of highlanders on the paternal estates, a task in which he was actively assisted by his father and mother, both of whom recruited personally. The duchess is said to have worn the regimental colours, and to have obtained recruits for her son by put-

ting the shilling between her lips. The regiment was inspected at Aberdeen in 1794, and passed into the line as the 100th Gordon highlanders regiment of foot. Five years afterwards it was re-numbered as the 92nd foot, under which name it became famous. It is now the 2nd Gordon highlanders. As lieutenant-colonel commandant, the Marquis of Huntly took his regiment out to Gibraltar. In September 1795 he embarked at Corunna for England, but three days later was taken by a French privateer, stripped of everything valuable, and put on board a Swedish vessel which landed him at Falmouth shortly afterwards. He afterwards rejoined his regiment, and served with it for about a year in Corsica. In 1796 he became colonel. In 1798 the regiment returned home from Gibraltar, and was employed in the county of Wexford during the Irish rebellion, and was conspicuous for its forbearance and high discipline. An address of thanks was presented to Lord Huntly as colonel by the magistrates and inhabitants when the regiment was about to leave. Huntly became a brigadier-general, accompanied the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was severely wounded by a musket-ball in the shoulder, in the desperate fight among the sandhills between Egmont and Bergen, while at the head of his regiment, which won the special approval of General, afterwards Sir John, Moore. The marquis became a major-general in 1801, was transferred to the colonelcy of the 42nd highlanders in 1806, became a lieutenant-general in 1808, and commanded a division of Lord Chatham's army in the Walcheren expedition of 1809.

In 1806 the Marquis of Huntly was returned to parliament for Eye; but on the change of ministry in 1807 he was called to the House of Lords in his father's English barony of Gordon. In politics he was a staunch conservative. He became general in 1819, and on the death of the Duke of Kent was transferred from the 42nd highlanders to the colonelcy of the 1st royal Scots (not 1st footguards, as stated in some biographies). He was made G.C.B. in 1820. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father on 17 June 1827, when he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and the year after governor of Edinburgh Castle. In 1834, on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 3rd footguards, then known as the Scotch fusilier guards, and now the Scots guards. The duke died at his town residence in Belgrave Square on 28 May 1836, the cause of death being given as 'ossification of the trachea' and internal cancer. By order of the king his remains were escorted to Greenwich (for removal to Scotland) by his regiment of guards. The duke married, on 11 Dec. 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie of Arnhill [see Gordon, Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon, 1774–1864], by whom he had no issue. The duke resided chiefly at Gordon Castle, Banffshire, where he exercised a princely hospitality. He was a most munificent donor to public charities, particularly the Scottish hospital, of which he was president. At the time of his death, he was also captain-general of the royal Scottish archers, chancellor of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, hereditary keeper of Inverness Castle, president of the Scottish corporation, and grand master of the Orangemen of Scotland. The duke dying without issue, and his only brother having predeceased him unmarried, the dukedom of Gordon became extinct, Gordon Castle with large estates passing to the Duke of Richmond, who took the name of Gordon in addition to Lennox. The dukedom of Gordon was revived in the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon (1876). The title of Marquis of Huntly descended to his kinsman, George Gordon, ninth marquis [q.v.]

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 319–20; Gent. Mag. new ser. vi. 93; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 92nd Highlanders, pp. 1–20, 127–8; Sir George Bell's Rough Notes of an old Soldier, ii. 39.]

H. M. C.

GORDON, GEORGE, ninth Marquis of Huntly (1761–1853), son and heir of Charles, fourth earl of Aboyne, and Lady Margaret Stewart, third daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, was born at Edinburgh on 28 June 1761. When Lord Strathaven he entered the army as ensign in the 1st regiment of foot guards, and was promoted in 1777 to a company in the 81st highland regiment of foot. In 1780 he was one of the aides-de-camp to the Earl of Carlisle, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1782 he had a troop in the 9th regiment of dragoons, and in March 1783 he was constituted major of an independent corps of foot, which was reduced at the peace of 1784. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 35th foot in 1789, but exchanged with Lieutenant-colonel Lennox (subsequently Duke of Richmond) for his company in the Coldstream guards, after a dispute between the latter and his royal highness the Duke of York, then colonel of the Coldstreams. Lord Strathaven quitted the army in 1792, and was appointed colonel of the Aberdeenshire militia in 1798. He succeeded his father as Earl of Aboyne 28 Dec. 1794. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to parliament as one of the sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland.

He was again chosen in 1802, 1807, and 1812. On 11 Aug. 1815 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Meldrum of Morven, and thenceforward took his seat in the House of Lords in his own right. He was made a knight of the Thistle in 1827. In 1836, on the extinction of the male line of the elder branch of his family by the death of George, fifth duke of Gordon [q.v.], he succeeded to the dignities of marquis and earl of Huntly. He was a tory in politics, and voted in the majority for Lord Lyndhurst's motion on the Reform Bill, which led to the temporary resignation of Earl Grey's ministry on 7 May 1832. The marquis married in 1791 Catherine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, and with this lady he acquired the estate of Orton Longueville, Huntingdonshire, which he very considerably enlarged by purchasing in 1803 the two adjoining parishes of Chesterton and Haddon. The marquis died at his residence in Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, London, on 17 June 1853. He left a family of six sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the tenth marquis, who sat for some years in the House of Commons, first for East Grinstead, and afterwards for Huntingdonshire.

[Ann. Reg. 1853; Gent. Mag. 1853.]
G. B. S.

GORDON, GEORGE (1806–1879), horticultural writer, born at Lucan, co. Dublin, 25 Feb. 1806, was trained by his father, who was land-steward and gardener at Sterling House, near Dublin, entering into service at fourteen years of age. From 1823 to 1827 he was employed in the gardens of two country gentlemen. In 1827 he was in the nursery of J. Colvill in King's Road, Chelsea, when, on 18 Feb. 1828, he was taken on the staff of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and, with a brief exception, remained there during the rest of his life. He rose to be one of the foremen, two of his contemporaries being Robert Fortune [q. v.], the Chinese traveller, and Robert Thompson, well known for his standard volume on garden management. Gordon was foreman of the arboretum, and, having paid special attention to coniferous trees, he brought out his 'Pinetum' in 1858, Robert Glendinning being associated with him in this and a 'Supplement' in 1862, of which book a second edition was produced by H. G. Bohn, the bookseller, in 1875. Dr. Lindley used Gordon's practical knowledge in some papers on coniferæ in the 'Journal of the Horticultural Society' in 1850 and 1851, hence the authority of Lindley and Gordon for certain species and varieties. The 'Pinetum' was unfortunately neither popular nor scientific, but between both those extremes. His herbarium was bought at his death by Sir Joseph Hooker, and by him presented to the herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew. Gordon died at Kew 11 Oct. 1879, having been an associate of the Linnean Society since 16 Feb. 1841.

Pritzel, in his 'Thesaurus,' confuses the subject of this notice with the Rev. George Gordon, who published anonymously 'A Collectanea for the Flora of Moray' at Elgin in 1839, 8vo.

[Gard. Chron. new ser. (1879), xii. 569.]
B. D. J.

GORDON, GEORGE HAMILTON-, fourth Earl of Aberdeen (1784–1860), statesman, eldest son of George Gordon, lord Haddo, by his wife Charles, the youngest daughter of William Baird of Newbyth, Haddingtonshire, and sister of Sir David Baird [q. v.], was born at Edinburgh on 28 Jan. 1784. His father died in October 1791, and his mother in October 1795. Pitt and Lord Melville were his guardians. At the age of ten he was sent to Harrow, where Charles Christopher Pepys, afterwards lord-chancellor Cottenham, Lord Althorp, afterwards third earl Spencer, and Henry John Temple, afterwards lord Palmerston, were among his contemporaries (Baker, *Lists of Harrow School*, 1849, pp. 53–8). On the death of his grandfather in August 1801 he succeeded to the Scotch earldom of Aberdeen, and soon afterwards went for a tour on the continent, and spent much of his time in Greece. Returning to England an ardent philo-Hellenist in 1803, he founded the Athenian Society, and in 1805 wrote an article on Gell's 'Topography of Troy' for the July number of the 'Edinburgh Review' (vi. 257–83). His appearance among the 'Edinburgh Reviewers' gave rise to Byron's lines in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:'—

> First in the oat-fed phalanx shall be seen
> The travell'd thane, Athenian Aberdeen.

Aberdeen matriculated as a nobleman at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 30 June 1804, and graduated M.A. in the same year. He was elected a Scotch representative peer on 4 Dec. 1806, and took his seat on the tory side of the house on the 17th of the same month (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xlvi. 6). He appears to have spoken for the first time in the House of Lords during the debate on the change of administration in April 1807 (*Parl. Deb.* ix. 352–4). He was invested with the order of the Thistle on 16 March 1808, and on 12 Feb. 1811 moved the address to the prince regent (*ib.* xviii. 1148–54). Though he opposed Lord Donoughmore's motion on the Roman

catholic petition in June 1811, he declared his conviction 'that a time would come when the catholics would ultimately succeed' (*ib.* xx. 672–3). He became president of the Society of Antiquaries on 23 April 1812 (a post which he resigned in 1846), and in November 1812 was elected for the third and last time a Scotch representative peer. On 11 Aug. 1813 he was despatched on a special mission to the emperor of Austria, who on the following day declared war against France (*Gent. Mag.* 1813, lxxxiii. pt. ii. 185). On 28 Sept. he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Vienna, and, as the representative of Great Britain, signed on 3 Oct. the preliminary treaty of alliance with Austria at Töplitz. Aberdeen accompanied the Emperor Francis through the campaign, and in company with Humboldt rode over the field of Leipzig. Aberdeen, assisted by Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart, represented Great Britain at the congress of Châtillon in February and March 1814, and, as one of our representatives, signed the treaty of Paris on 30 May following. As a reward for his diplomatic skill he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen by letters patent dated 16 July 1814, and was admitted to the privy council on the 23rd of the same month. For several years after his return to England Aberdeen took but little part in politics, occupying his time chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and in planting his Scotch estates. Wilberforce, while on a visit to Haddo in 1858, records in his diary that Aberdeen 'reckoned that he had planted about fourteen millions of trees in his time. Nothing when he came to it at Haddo but the limes and a few Scotch firs' (*Life of Bishop Wilberforce*, 2nd edit. ii. 411). On the formation of the Duke of Wellington's ministry in January 1828 Aberdeen accepted the post of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the cabinet, and, on the secession of Huskisson and the other Canningites in the following May, was appointed foreign secretary in the place of Lord Dudley (2 June 1828). While Aberdeen was foreign secretary the Porte acknowledged the independence of Greece by the treaty of Adrianople in September 1829, and its territory was fixed by a protocol signed in London on 3 Feb. 1830. He refused to interfere with Dom Miguel, who had been proclaimed king of Portugal, and instantly recognised Louis-Philippe as the king of the French. He resigned office with the rest of the Wellington administration in November 1830. On the overthrow of Lord Melbourne, Aberdeen was appointed secretary for war and the colonies on 20 Dec. 1834 in Sir Robert Peel's short-lived ministry, which lasted only until the following April. In May 1840 he made a well-meaning attempt to avert the impending schism in the Scotch church by bringing in his Non-Intrusion Bill (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. liii. 1209–29), a half-and-half measure, which failed to satisfy the members of the free church party, who denounced both the bill and its author. Though it passed the second reading in the House of Lords, it was afterwards withdrawn by Aberdeen in consequence of the opposition of the government and of the majority of the general assembly (*ib.* lv. 593–5). The correspondence which passed between the negotiators of the bill and Aberdeen gave rise to a heated controversy, and Aberdeen was charged with a distinct breach of faith in introducing a clause obnoxious to the free church party into the bill. In May 1843 the secession took place, and Aberdeen being then in office shortly afterwards introduced a bill 'to remove doubts respecting the admission of ministers to benefices.' The bill, which was modelled on the lines of the former one, was passed into law that session (6 and 7 Vict. c. 61), but failed to have any effect in healing the breach. In Sir Robert Peel's second administration Aberdeen resumed his old post of secretary for foreign affairs (3 Sept. 1841). His conciliatory language soon changed the character of the American negotiations, and in the following year Lord Ashburton was despatched to Washington with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty on the long-vexed question of the north-eastern boundary. Aberdeen's friendship with Guizot enabled him to establish a better understanding between England and France, which was further promoted by the visit of the queen, accompanied by her foreign secretary, to Louis-Philippe in September 1843. By his skilful management of the Pritchard incident at Tahiti in the following year the danger of a war between the two countries was averted. With regard to the Spanish marriages he contented himself with taking up a position of complete neutrality, relying on Louis-Philippe's promise, which was afterwards so disgracefully broken. He refused to listen to the request of Louis Napoleon, when a prisoner at Ham, that the English government should intercede on his behalf with Louis-Philippe (*Memoirs of an Ex-Minister*, i. 157–60). In spite of the warlike tone aroused both in England and America on the publication of President Polk's inaugural address in 1845, Aberdeen successfully seized the first opportunity of renewing the negotiations with regard to the north-western

boundary, and by the Oregon treaty terminated a controversy which had been a constant source of danger for many years (12 June 1846). When Peel recommended in the cabinet that the operation of the existing corn law should be suspended in order that the ports might be opened for the admission of foreign corn duty free (31 Oct. 1845), Aberdeen gave 'his cordial and unhesitating assent' to the proposal (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. lxxxiii. 183). He was succeeded as foreign secretary by Lord Palmerston on Peel's resignation in July 1846, and for the next few years took little share in the debates in the House of Lords excepting in those on foreign affairs. In June 1850 Aberdeen spoke in the debate on Lord Stanley's motion condemning the Greek embargo, and attacked the foreign policy of the government generally (*ib.* 3rd ser. cxi. 1350–62). Soon after the death of Sir Robert Peel in the following month he became the recognised leader of the Peelites, and in February 1851 was invited to co-operate in the reconstruction of Lord John Russell's government, but declined, owing to their difference of opinion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. He also refused to form an administration of his own on the same account, believing that his opinion of the bill was not shared by a majority in either house (*ib.* cxiv. 999–1003). He moved the rejection of the bill in the House of Lords in an admirable speech, conceived in a spirit of the wisest toleration, but was defeated by the enormous majority of 227 (*ib.* cxviii. 1072–93). In December 1852 Lord Derby resigned in consequence of the defeat of his ministry by the combined forces of the whigs and Peelites in the House of Commons on the house-tax resolution. Upon Lord Lansdowne's refusal to undertake the task, Aberdeen was entrusted with the formation of a new administration, and was appointed first lord of the treasury. His cabinet, as originally constituted, consisted of thirteen members, five Peelites, seven whigs, and one radical. Lord John Russell took the foreign office, Lord Palmerston the home department, the Duke of Newcastle the war and colonies, and Mr. Gladstone the chancellorship of the exchequer. Though the ministry represented a coalition of the parties which under Peel and Russell had fought against one another a few years before, there was but little conflict of opinion on subjects of domestic policy among the members of the cabinet, all of whom were in favour of free trade and moderate progress. Since the ministry of All the Talents no cabinet had contained so many brilliant politicians. The queen, writing to the king of the Belgians on 28 Dec. 1852, speaks of the formation of so brilliant and strong a cabinet as 'the realisation of the country's and our own most ardent wishes, and it deserves success, and will, I think, command great support' (Sir T. Martin, *Life of the Prince Consort*, ii. 483). The eastern question brought unexpected difficulties. While in perfect concord with the other great powers Aberdeen allowed himself to be gradually drawn into a separate union with France, and thus the chief security for the maintenance of peace, which depended upon the united action of the four great powers, was destroyed. Profoundly influenced by the doctrines of the peace party, he was not strong enough to withstand the pressure put on him by Sir Stratford Canning and Lord Palmerston. The cabinet 'drifted' into the Crimean war for want of a more resolute and decided policy. The government soon lost the public favour. Forced by circumstances into a policy of which he disapproved, Aberdeen was unable to feel any enthusiasm about the war. The misfortunes due to the defects of our military system were unfairly attributed to the shortcomings of the ministers. On 10 Jan. 1855 the queen, as a 'public testimony of her continued confidence' in his administration, offered him the vacant blue ribbon, which he accepted after some hesitation (*ib.* iii. 198 *n.*) On the reassembling of parliament, after a short Christmas recess, on 23 Jan. Roebuck gave notice in the House of Commons of a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. On the same day Lord John Russell, the leader of the government in the House of Commons, placed his resignation in Aberdeen's hands. On the 29th, after two nights' debate, the government was defeated on the motion by the decisive majority of 157 votes, and on the following day Aberdeen, treating the vote as one of want of confidence, resigned. On 7 Feb. following he was invested with the order of the Garter at Windsor. He occasionally took part in the debates in the House of Lords after his resignation, and spoke for the last time there during the debate on the Scotch Universities Bill on 13 July 1858 (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cli. 1359–61, 1369). He died at Argyll House, near Regent Street, London, on 14 Dec. 1860, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried at Stanmore, Middlesex, on the 21st of the same month.

Aberdeen was a spare man, of grave and formal but singularly refined manners, with studious habits and fastidious tastes. Though he was an ungraceful speaker, and his voice dull and monotonous, his speeches were

weighty and impressive. Without genius or ambition he showed a remarkable love of justice, honesty, and simplicity, and singular courage in expressing unpopular opinions. Despite his cold exterior he was a delightful companion. With the exception of the Greek intervention in 1829, Aberdeen, while foreign secretary, resolutely followed a policy of non-intervention. His cautious and conciliatory foreign policy contrasted strangely with Palmerston's methods, and the friendly relations which he had established with the foreign courts often led to unjust suspicions of his sympathy with continental despotism. Aberdeen married first, on 28 July 1805, Lady Catherine Elizabeth Hamilton (who died on 29 Feb. 1812), third daughter of John, first marquis of Abercorn, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy, and three daughters, all of whom died unmarried; secondly, on 8 July 1815, Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John Douglas and widow of James, viscount Hamilton, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. In November 1818 he obtained a royal license to assume the surname of Hamilton immediately before that of Gordon, 'as a last memorial of his respect for the memory of his late father-in-law, John James, Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., deced.' (*London Gazette*, 1818, ii. 2225–6). His second wife died on 26 Aug. 1833, and he was succeeded in his titles and estates by the eldest of his four surviving sons, George John James Hamilton-Gordon. There is a bust of Aberdeen by Noble in Westminster Abbey. The best portrait of Aberdeen is a three-quarter length by Sir Thomas Lawrence, belonging to Sir Robert Peel. It was painted in 1828. Another portrait, by the same painter, painted in 1807, is in the possession of the present earl. A portrait by John Partridge was exhibited in 1868 at the Loan Collection of National Portraits at South Kensington (Catalogue No. 401). An engraving by T. Woolnoth, after a portrait of Aberdeen by A. Wivell, will be found in the third volume of Jerdan's 'National Portrait Gallery' (1832).

He wrote: 1. The preface and notes to the Rev. G. D. Whittington's 'Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France,' London, 1809, 4to. 2. 'An Introduction containing an Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Architecture amongst the Greeks,' prefixed to a translation by William Wilkins of 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius,' London, 1812, 4to. This introduction was afterwards printed and published separately under the title of 'An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture,' London, 1822, 8vo. It was again reprinted in 1860 as No. 130 of Weale's 'Series of Rudimentary Works for the use of Beginners,' London, 12mo. 3. 'The Earl of Aberdeen's Correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Chalmers and the Secretaries of the Non-Intrusion Committee from 14th January to 27th May 1840,' Edinburgh, 1840, 8vo. 4. 'The Correspondence of the Earl of Aberdeen,' privately printed, not published, 1858–88, 8vo. This collection was arranged by his youngest son, the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., the present governor of Ceylon, and contains a complete record of the more important transactions of Lord Aberdeen's life. Two of his speeches upon the church of Scotland were published in 1840 and 1843.

[Sir Theodore Martin's Life of the Prince Consort; Greville Memoirs; Spencer Walpole's Hist. of England, vols. ii. iii. iv. v.; Spencer Walpole's Life of Lord John Russell, 1889; Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, 1863, vol. i.; Memoirs of an Ex-Minister, by the Earl of Malmesbury, 1884. The Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh (1853), 3rd ser. vol. i., contains several letters written by Lord Aberdeen while abroad, 1813–14. The British Cabinet in 1853, 1853; Macknight's Thirty Years of Foreign Policy, a History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston, 1855; Thornton's Foreign Secretaries of the XIX Century, 1881–2, ii. 269–306, iii. 63–105 (with portrait); Edinburgh Review, clviii. 547–77; Annual Register, 1860, 376–83; Gent. Mag. 1861, new ser. x. 205–7, 238; Times, 15 and 22 Dec. 1860; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, ii. 36–7; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 1813, i. 23; Grad. Cantabr. 1856, p. 1.] G. F. R. B.

GORDON, HENRIETTA, called Lady Henrietta (*fl.* 1658), maid of honour to the Princess Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I, was the only daughter of John Gordon, created Viscount of Melgum and Lord Aboyne in 1627, by Lady Sophia Hay, fifth daughter of Frances, ninth earl of Errol. She was born about 1628. Her father was second son of George Gordon, first marquis of Huntly [q.v.], by Henrietta, eldest daughter of the first Duke of Lennox. He was burned to death in his house at Frendraught in October 1630; and, his widow dying on 22 March 1642, Henrietta was left an orphan. She had been bred in the catholic faith, and, her uncle and natural guardian, the second Marquis of Huntly, being a protestant, her mother on her deathbed commended her to the care of her father confessor, Gilbert Blackhall or Blakhal, who forthwith repaired to Paris in the hope of obtaining from Henrietta's grandmother, the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly, instructions how to act in the matter. The marchioness, however, pleading poverty as an excuse for taking no steps to have the child brought to Paris, as Blakhal desired she should be, he

applied to Anne of Austria, and obtained from her a letter, under the joint sign-manual of herself and the king, praying the Marquis of Huntly, who had assumed the guardianship of Henrietta, with the intention of having her educated in the protestant faith, to permit Blakhal to escort her to France. Blakhal accordingly proceeded to Scotland, and having, after considerable delay, obtained the charge of Henrietta, took ship with her from Aberdeen on 26 July 1643. At Paris Henrietta was presented to the queen by her second cousin, Ludovick, fifth son of Esme, third duke of Lennox (better known as Monsieur d'Aubigny), and was sent to the convent of the Filles de Ste. Marie, Rue St. Antoine, to learn French. After remaining there a year she was placed under the charge of Madame de Brienne, who found it more convenient to send her to the convent of Charonne, where her proud spirit revolted against the rule and ways of the mother superior, and meagre diet of the convent. Blakhal accordingly induced the queen to have her removed to the convent of St. Nicolas de Lorraine, where she remained from 8 Jan. to 10 Aug. 1647, when she was transferred to that of Fervacques in the Faubourg St. Germain. Here she resided till 20 Jan. 1649, when, the Fronde having raised an insurrection in the streets of Paris, she was by the queen's orders brought, not without considerable risk, under the escort of D'Aubigny, to St. Germain-en-Laye. Too proud to enter the service of the Princesse de Condé, which the queen proposed to her, and neglected by Madame de Brienne, she subsisted for some time on the charity of Mesdames de Ferran and de la Flotte. At length, however, she was admitted to the queen's household in the capacity of supernumerary maid of honour, and after two years' probation was accepted as maid of honour. In this character she figures in the pages of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, who represents her as in 1658 high in the favour of 'Monsieur,' the effeminate Philippe, duc d'Orleans, who devoted a great part of his time and thought to her dress (*Mémoires de Mlle. de Montpensier*, ed. Petitot, 2nd ser. xlii. 275, 330). She is said to have had liaisons with Clérambault and Beuvron. On the marriage of 'Monsieur' with the Princess Henrietta of England she was appointed lady of the bedchamber to 'Madame,' and after the death of 'Madame' she served Philippe's second wife, Charlotte Elisabeth, daughter of Charles Louis, elector of Bavaria, sometimes called 'la seconde Madame,' in the same capacity. From a letter of Mademoiselle de la Fayette, written in December 1672, it appears that Henrietta was on bad terms with her new mistress. After this date we hear no more of her. She seems to have been generally unpopular, and Blakhal gives her a character for the basest ingratitude.

[Blakhal's Brieffe Narration of the Services done to three Noble Ladies (Spalding Club), p. 101 et seq.; Michel's Ecossais en France, ii. 345 et seq.; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (1813), i. 651, ii. 100, 222.] J. M. R.

GORDON, Sir HENRY WILLIAM (1818–1887), commissary-general, born 18 July 1818, was eldest son of Lieutenant-general Henry William Gordon and Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Enderby of Croom's Hill, Blackheath, and brother of Charles George Gordon [q. v.] He was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in August 1835, serving in the 59th foot. He was employed on the staff in the East and West Indies and China. In 1847–8 he was an assistant poor-law commissioner in Ireland, and was a relief inspector during the famine. In 1855 he left the army and entered the ordnance department. From March 1855 to July 1856 he was in the Crimea, which was his last service abroad. He obtained the Crimean and Turkish medals, was appointed C.B. (civil) in 1857, and K.C.B. in 1877. In January 1870 he was made controller, and in November 1875 commissary-general. He died at Oat Hall, Hayward's Heath, 22 Oct. 1887. Gordon was on very intimate terms with his famous brother, whom he resembled in his simplicity of life and integrity of character. He married, in 1851, Henrietta Rose, widow of Captain Granet, and daughter of Lieutenant-general W. Staveley, C.B. By her he had a numerous family. One of his sons was drowned on board the Captain, 7 Sept. 1870. Gordon is commemorated on the monument which he erected to his brother's memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. He wrote 'Events in the Life of Charles George Gordon' 1886.

[Times, 24 and 26 Oct. 1887; Graphic, 26 Nov. 1887 (with portrait); Illustrated London News, 29 Oct. 1887.] C. L. K.

GORDON, JAMES (1541–1620), jesuit, born in Scotland in 1541, was the fifth son of George Gordon, fourth earl of Huntly [q. v.], by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, lord Keith, and sister of William, fourth earl Marischal. He entered the Society of Jesus at Rome on 20 Sept. 1563, and for many years taught philosophy, theology, sacred scripture, and Hebrew in the colleges of his order at Pont-à-Mousson, Paris, and Bordeaux. In compliance with the pope's desire and at the earnest request of the catholic nobility, Father William Crichton [q. v.] and Gordon were sent to Scotland in 1584, but their vessel was

seized on the high seas by the Dutch. The ship was set free, as the Scotch and the Dutch were at peace; but the merchant who had hired her for the voyage, having discovered that his two passengers were priests, accused them of being enemies of his party in Scotland, and the Dutch detained them on this account. The merchant then became apprehensive of the revenge of the Earl of Huntly, Gordon's nephew, and he accordingly succeeded in obtaining Gordon's liberation and the substitution of a secular priest in his place. On arriving in Scotland Gordon spared no pains to advance the catholic cause. As a kinsman of King James he exercised great influence among the nobility, and his theological learning enabled him to engage in public discussions with protestant ministers. For two months he followed the king to the chase and everywhere else in hopes of finding an opportunity for his conversion. Failing in this he proceeded to the north of Scotland, where, at the request of a number of noblemen, he held a public discussion on matters of faith with George Hay (*fl.* 1563) [q. v.] and made many converts, including Francis, earl of Erroll, the master of the horse. In 1585 he was reinforced by Fathers Edmund Hay and John Durie (*d.* 1587) [q. v.] Writing to Walsingham (18 Oct. 1585), Thomas Rogers says: 'The Jesuits have certified lately that they proceed according to their wishes in Scotland, and have reconciled 10,000 of late, and daily expect numbers, and also to gain the King, which is the mark they shoot at.' The hopes of the catholics were baffled by the sudden return of the exiled lords to power, when James formed an alliance with Elizabeth, pledging himself to maintain the protestant religion against all adversaries.

In February 1587–8 Gordon held a conference with several protestant ministers in the presence of James at Holyrood Palace. The king determined in 1592 to raise the catholics to power. With the advice of his councillors of state he sent Gordon and Crichton to Rome to arrange with the pope the means of restoring the catholic religion in Scotland. They accomplished this mission and returned to Scotland in company with the pope's legate, George Sampiretti, landing at Aberdeen on 16 July 1594. As the popular agitation increased, James changed his mind and resolved that the laws against catholics should be enforced. Accordingly Gordon was sent into exile in 1595, but he subsequently paid two visits to Scotland in June 1597 and December 1598, with the object of bringing about the conversion of the king. He died in the jesuit college at Paris on 16 April 1620.

His works are: 1. 'Controversiarum Epitomes, in qua de quæstionibus theologicis hac nostra ætate controversis, breviter disputatur: idque ex sacris præsertim literis,' Poitiers, 1612, 4to. The second volume, 'In quo de augustissimo Eucharistiæ Sacramento contra Calvinianos breviter disputatur,' appeared at Paris, 1618, 4to. They were reprinted by John Kinchius, with a third part, at Cologne, 1620, 8vo, under the title of 'Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei adversus hujus temporis Hæreticos Epitome.' This work led to the publication by Solomon Glassius of 'Dicta Jehovæ, Genesis cap. 3, v. 15 (semen tuum, &c.), a J. Gordoni Huntlæi Jesuitæ Scoti *φλυαρίαις* et interpretamentis vindicata,' Jena, 1625. 2. 'Treatise of the Unwritten Word of God, commonly called Traditions,' 1614, 8vo. 3. 'Summary of the Controversies, wherein are briefly treated the cheefe Questions of Divinity, now a Dayes in Dispute betweene Catholikes and Protestants,' 1618, 8vo. 4. 'Tractatus de Censuris et Irregularitatibus,' manuscript, formerly in the library of the jesuits at Mantua. 5. 'Explanation of the Decree of Gratian,' manuscript.

[Leith's Narrative of Scottish Catholics; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ed. Wood, i. 648; Life of Father Archangel, 1628, p. 4; Francisque Michel, Les Écossais en France, ii. 274; Gordon's Genealogy of the Earldom of Sutherland, p. 363; Moysie's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland (Maitland Club), pp. 66, 118; Catholic Miscellany, ix. 34; Gordon's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 556; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 22; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 422; De Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, p. 914; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 366; Cat. of Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, iii. 448; Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland, 1858, i. 183; Foley's Records, vii. 309; Turnbull's Letters of Mary Stuart, Introd. p. xxvi.] T. C.

GORDON, JAMES, D.D. (1553–1641), jesuit, a member of the house of Lesmore, Aberdeenshire, born in 1553, entered the Society of Jesus at Paris in 1573. After teaching theology with distinction he was appointed rector of the college of his order at Toulouse, and subsequently rector of the college at Bordeaux. He took the degree of D.D., and was nominated theologian of the metropolitan church of Bordeaux at the council of Bordeaux. When advanced in years he was summoned to court as confessor to Louis XIII. He died at Paris on 17 Nov. 1641.

His works are: 1. 'Opus chronologicum, nnorum seriem, regnorumque mutationes,

et rerum toto orbe gestarum narrationem, à mundi exordio ad nostra usque tempora complectens,' Poitiers 1613, and Cologne 1614, 2 vols. fol.; 2nd edition, Poitiers, 1617, fol. 2. 'De Catholica Veritate. Pro epithalamio. Ad Serenissimum Valliorum Principem, magnum Britanniarum hæredem,' Bordeaux, 1623, 12mo. 3. 'Biblia Sacra cum commentariis, ad sensum literæ, et explicationem temporum, locorum, rerumque omnium, quæ in Sacris codicibus habent obscuritatem,' 3 vols., Paris, 1632, fol. 4. 'Theologia Moralis Universa, octo libris comprehensa,' 2 vols., Paris, 1634, fol. 5. 'Opuscula tria. Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum,' 3rd edition, Cologne, 1636, 12mo. This is extracted from the 'Opus Chronologicum.' It has been printed several times. 6. 'De rebus Britanniæ novis.'

[Catholic Miscellany, ix. 35; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, pp. 22, 23; Gordon's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 557; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 330; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 914; Foley's Records, vii. 309; Southwell's Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu, p. 366; De Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus; Cat. of Advocates' Library, Edinb. iii. 448.] T. C.

GORDON, JAMES, second Viscount Aboyne (*d.* 1649), was the second son of George, second marquis of Huntly [q.v.] His father, created Viscount Aboyne in 1632, was eldest son of George, first marquis of Huntly [q.v.] His mother was Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh earl of Argyll. On his father becoming second Marquis of Huntly in 1636 he succeeded in terms of the patent as second Viscount Aboyne. He took the field for Charles I against the covenanters, and was defeated by Montrose at the bridge of Dee on 19 June 1639, but escaped by sea to England. Being summoned before the council of Scotland in 1643 to answer for his negotiations with the Earl of Antrim, and not appearing, he was forfeited and declared a traitor. When Montrose sided with the king, Aboyne attended him to Scotland, occupied Dumfries, and was appointed lieutenant in the north. He afterwards obtained the command of the garrison at Carlisle. On 24 April 1644 he was excommunicated by the general assembly at Edinburgh. He joined Montrose in Menteith in April 1645, and continued with him until September following, when he proceeded to the north with his troop of horse just before the battle of Philiphaugh. As he was exempted from pardon in 1648, he took refuge in Paris, where he died of grief upon hearing of the execution of Charles I in the following year. He was unmarried, and the viscounty expired with him.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), i. 24; William Gordon's Hist. of the Gordons, ii. 580; Guthry's Memoirs; Spalding's Troubles in Scotland.] G. G.

GORDON, JAMES (1615?–1686), parson of Rothiemay, Banffshire, geographer, and author of 'Scots Affairs,' fifth son of Robert Gordon of Straloch [q. v.], was born probably in 1615. He was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and graduated at King's College in 1636. In 1641 he was appointed pastor of Rothiemay, in succession to Alexander Innes, who had refused to take the covenant. Gordon's attitude to the covenant was not widely different from that of Innes, and he himself states that 'he ran the hazard oftener than once of being turned out of that place, as well as his predecessor had been' (*Scots Affairs*, iii. 207). He assisted his father in the preparation of the maps for the Scottish section of Bleau's 'Atlas.' It was probably while engaged in the map of Fife that he visited Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet in October 1642, who communicated to him a poem by Arthur Jonston (first printed in 'Scots Magazine' for January 1745), which had been suppressed in an edition of his works published that year at Middelburg. Gordon's peculiar claim to distinction is that he is the first person who is known to have preserved views of particular places and buildings in Scotland. In 1646–7 he executed a large survey of Edinburgh, engraved by De Witt, for which he was paid the sum of five hundred merks by the magistrates. It has been published in vol. ii. of the 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' accompanied with a description of the city, by David Buchanan. The survey is pictorial, and, as in the case of all Gordon's drawings, is executed with considerable skill and finish. On the same sheet are a north and a south prospect of Edinburgh, regarding which Gordon has explained that the engraver, in enlarging his drawings 'to make them sell the dearer,' has falsified both (*Aberdoniæ Utriusque Descriptio*, p. 20). He also made sketches of the castle of Edinburgh (reduced facsimile published in 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' ii. 398), Holyrood Palace (*ib.* i. 188), Parliament House (*ib.* ii. 401) and Heriot's Hospital ('Transactions of the Architectural Institute of Scotland'). In 1661 he constructed, at the request of the town council, a large plan of Aberdeen, which gave so much satisfaction that they presented him with a silver cup weighing twenty ounces, a silk hat, and a silk gown for his wife (appendix to preface to *Scots Affairs*, No. v.) An engraving of the drawing was published in vol. i. of the Bannatyne Club edition of Spalding's 'History of the Troubles.' It was also published

by the Spalding Club in 1842, along with 'Aberdoniæ Utriusque Descriptio,' which he wrote to accompany the drawing, and a translation of the description, under the title 'A Description of both Towns of Aberdeen.' The Latin description is printed from a manuscript, apparently in his father's hand, preserved in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, and the translation from a manuscript in the same volume. In the original Straloch maps and plans in the Advocates' Library are pen-and-ink sketches by the parson of Rothiemay of St. Andrews and Cupar-Fife, of the former of which an engraving was published in the 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' iii. 329, and of the latter in 'Ecclesiastical Records of St. Andrews and Cupar,' published by the Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh, 1837, p. 101. In 1646 Gordon wrote a commonplace book of practical divinity. By William Gordon, author of the 'History of the Illustrious Family of Gordon,' who made large use of its materials, the 'History of Scots Affairs' is attributed to Robert Gordon of Straloch, the parson's father. But Man, in his introduction to projected 'Memoirs of Scots Affairs from 1624 to 1651,' states, on the authority of James Gordon of Techmuiry, the parson's grandson, that the historical manuscripts were written, not by Straloch, but by his son James. This is corroborated by internal evidence, although probably the parson was indebted to his father for much of his information. The author of the 'History of the Gordons' says that he had not been able to recover any of the manuscript of more recent date than September 1640; and Dr. William Gordon, in his 'Life of Gordon of Straloch,' states that, 'receiving no encouragement in a time of general distress, it was soon abandoned.' Not improbably, therefore, it never extended beyond 1640. Dr. William Gordon, writing in 1780, states that ninety sheets of the manuscript from 1637 to 1640 remained in possession of representatives of the family. The edition of 'Scots Affairs' published by the Spalding Club in 3 vols. 1841 was printed from a copy transcribed, at the expense of the university of Aberdeen, by James Paterson, schoolmaster at St. Machar, from a copy in the possession of the grammarian Thomas Ruddiman. While the volumes were passing through the press, the original manuscript possessed by Ruddiman was placed at the editor's disposal by General Gordon of Cairness and Buthlaw. It was found to be in the autograph of the parson of Rothiemay, and from the marks in the margin appears to have been written at intervals from the end of 1659 till about the spring of 1661. On the first page there is inscribed in Ruddiman's handwriting: 'This was written either (as is supposed) by the famous Robert Gordon of Straloch, or by — Gordon, parson of Rothemay.' From another copy in the possession of the 'laird of Techmuiry' Man made large extracts, which are contained in two volumes of his 'Historical Collections' in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The parson's father, Gordon of Straloch, bequeathed him all his maps, papers, and descriptions relating to Scotland, with the injunction that they were not to be published until they were well corrected (will of Gordon of Straloch, *Scots Affairs*, appendix to preface, No. iii.) Except that his remissness in the 'exercise of discipline' against persons suspected of anti-covenanting leanings led occasionally to grave admonitions from the visitation commissions, Gordon's life as a pastor seems to have been uneventful. He died on 26 Sept. 1686. He is thus characterised by Man: 'The stoicism which has been observed in that family (besides expressing strong sense in ordinary conversation in broad *Scots*) was likewise observed in him. He is said to have been a dealer in judicial astrology.' He was twice married, first to Margaret, sister of James Gordon, laird of Rothiemay, without issue, and secondly to Katherine Gordon, of whose family there is no mention, by whom he had two sons. The two youngest died without issue, and the eldest, James, who succeeded his father in the lands of Zeochrie, Banffshire, acquired in 1686 by marriage the estate of Techmuiry, Buchan.

[Prefaces to Scots Affairs (Spalding Club, 1841); Preface to Aberdoniæ Utriusque Descriptio (*ib.* 1842); Introduction to Bleau's Atlas, vol. vi. ed. 1662; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. iii. 214–15.] T. F. H.

GORDON, JAMES (1664–1746), Scotch catholic prelate, son of Patrick Gordon, who possessed the estate of Glastirum, and was a cadet of the Letterfourie family, was born in the Enzie, Banffshire, in 1664. He was sent to the Scotch College at Paris in 1680, and after being ordained returned to Scotland in 1692. He officiated as missionary priest in his native district till 1702, when he was sent to assist William Leslie, who had long been agent to the Scotch mission in its intercourse with the holy see. While there he was elected coadjutor, *cum futura successione*, to Bishop Thomas Joseph Nicholson. Owing to the severity of the persecution of catholics in Scotland, extraordinary pains were taken to keep Gordon's appointment and consecration secret. By direction of Clement XI he was consecrated at Montefiascone, with all secrecy,

by Cardinal Barberigo, on 11 April 1706, for the see of Nicopolis *in partibus*. He returned to Scotland in the autumn of that year, and in October 1718 succeeded Bishop Nicholson as vicar-apostolic of Scotland. In 1727 Benedict XIII divided Scotland into two districts or vicariates—the lowland and the highland. Gordon became in February 1730-1 the first vicar-apostolic of the lowland district, and continued in that office till his death, which took place on 1 March (N.S.) 1745–6 at Thornhill, near Drummond Castle, the seat of Mrs. Mary Drummond, a catholic lady.

[London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, iv. 83; Catholic Directory, 1888, p. 60; Gordon's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 3; Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 457, 459.] T. C.

GORDON, JAMES (1762–1825), eccentric character, was son of the chapel clerk of Trinity College, Cambridge, a man of some property, who gave him a good education, and articled him to an attorney. He began practice in Free School Lane, Cambridge, with fair prospects of success. Unfortunately his convivial talents led him into society where he learnt to drink to excess. To console himself for his disappointments, he became a confirmed sot, and fell into destitution. He was several times in the town gaol for drunken freaks. For many years he was kept from starvation by an annuity of a guinea a week left by a relative. He was induced to leave Cambridge for London, where he picked up a living by waiting at the coach offices. He returned, and used to pass the night in the grove at Jesus College and the barn at the Hoop hotel. A fall in a fit of drunkenness injured him so severely that he had to be taken to the workhouse at Barnwell, where he died on 16 Sept. 1825, when about sixty-three years old. He was a man of keen and ready wit, and several of his jests are preserved in Hone's 'Every-day Book,' where there is a portrait of him (i. 692). It is stated there (*ib.* i. 1295) that he had left a memoir of his life, which has not been published. Gunning gives some anecdotes of his thrusting his company during a university election upon Pitt in the senate house, and of his making money by writing Latin essays when in gaol.

[Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, iv. 549; Hone's Every-day Book, ed. 1838, i. 692 and 1294; Cambridge Chronicle, 2 Feb. and 13 April 1793, and 23 Sept. 1825; Gunning's Reminiscences (1854), i. 190–8; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iv. 170.] A. C. B.

GORDON, Sir JAMES ALEXANDER (1782–1869), admiral of the fleet, eldest son of Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, entered the navy in November 1793 on board the Arrogant, on the home station, under the command of Captain James Hawkins Whitshed [q. v.] In rapid but continuous succession he then served in many different ships, including the Révolutionnaire frigate in the action off L'Orient, on 23 June 1795, and the Goliath in the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile. In January 1800 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Bordelais, and in her assisted in the capture of the Curieuse on 28 Jan. 1801 [see MANBY, THOMAS]. In the following year he was appointed to the Racoon sloop, and was first-lieutenant of her when she captured the Lodi brig in Leogane Roads on 11 July 1803, and drove the Mutine brig on shore near Santiago de Cuba on 17 Aug. 1803 (JAMES, iii. 188–9). His share in these services won him his promotion to the command of the Racoon on 3 March 1804, her former commander, Captain Bissell, being promoted at the same time. During the year he cruised with good fortune against the enemy's privateers in the West Indies, and on 16 May 1805 was posted to the Diligentia, in which he remained but a few months. In June 1807 he was appointed to the Mercury of 28 guns, in which, after taking convoy to Newfoundland, he joined the squadron off Cadiz, and on 4 April 1808 had a distinguished share in the capture or destruction of Spanish convoy and gunboats off Rota [see MAXWELL, Sir MURRAY]. In June 1808 he was appointed to the Active, which he commanded, mostly in the Adriatic, for the next four years, and during this time was engaged in numerous affairs with the enemy's boats and batteries; took a prominent part in the action off Lissa on 13 March 1811 [see HOSTE, Sir WILLIAM], for which he received the gold medal, and in the capture of the Pomone on 29 Nov. (JAMES, v. 261; CHEVALIER, *Hist. de la Marine française sous le Consulat et l'Empire*, p. 291), when he lost a leg, shot off at the knee. The first-lieutenant soon afterwards lost his arm, and the engagement finished with the ship under the command of the second lieutenant, Mr. George Haye. Captain Maxwell of the Alceste, the senior officer on this occasion, acknowledging the principal share of the Active in the capture, sent the French captain's sword to Gordon as his by rights. As he recovered from his wound he was sent to England for the re-establishment of his health, and in the autumn of 1812 was appointed to the Seahorse, in which, towards the end of the following year, he joined Sir Alexander Cochrane in the Chesapeake. In August 1814 he was senior officer and in command of the squadron which forced its way up the Potomac, reduced Fort Washington and its supporting batteries,

captured the city of Alexandria, and brought down twenty-one of the enemy's ships, with their cargoes on board. The loss sustained in this expedition was but small, but the labour was excessive, and it is recorded that during the twenty-three days the hammocks were down for only two nights (James, vi. 181; Roosevelt, *Naval War of* 1812, p. 318). In the unsuccessful expedition against New Orleans Gordon had a full share, after which he returned to England. On 2 Jan. 1815 he had been nominated a K.C.B.; in November he was appointed to the command of the Madagascar, and in the next year to the Meander, in which, on 19 Dec. 1816, he narrowly escaped being wrecked on a shoal off Orfordness, over which the ship was forced in a gale of wind. For many hours she was in the greatest danger, and her ultimate safety was attributed mainly to Gordon's coolness, energy, and skill. He was immediately afterwards appointed to his old ship, the Active, and commanded her for the next two years on the North American and Mediterranean stations. In 1828 he was appointed superintendent of Plymouth Hospital, and in 1832 superintendent of Chatham dockyard, where he continued till his promotion to flag-rank on 10 Jan. 1837. In July 1840 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, and on 28 Oct. 1853 succeeded Sir Charles Adam as governor. He held the office for the remainder of his life, attained the rank of vice-admiral on 8 Jan. 1848, of admiral on 21 Jan. 1854, was nominated a G.C.B. on 5 July 1855, was promoted to be admiral of the fleet on 30 Jan. 1868, and died on 8 Jan. 1869. He married in August 1812 the youngest daughter of Mr. John Ward of Marlborough, and by her, besides seven daughters, had one son, James Alexander Gordon, who died in command of the Wolf sloop, in January 1847.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. iv. (vol. ii. pt. ii.) 937; James's Nav. Hist. (edit. 1860); Times, 11 Jan. 1869; Navy Lists.] J. K. L.

GORDON, JAMES ALEXANDER (1793–1872), physician, was born in 1793 in Middlesex, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1814. After studying on the continent, whence he returned to London in 1818, he established in 1819 the 'Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery,' in concert with Dr. Mackenzie of Glasgow, and wrote extensively for it. He also wrote a series of articles on German medical literature in the 'Medical Repository.' He was admitted licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1821, became fellow in 1836, and was censor in 1838. He was elected assistant-physician to the London Hospital in 1827, and physician in 1828, resigning in 1844. He died at Dorking on 18 April 1872.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 232.] G. T. B.

GORDON, JAMES BENTLEY (1750–1819), historian, was son of the Rev. James Gordon of Neeve Hall, Londonderry, by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Neeve [q. v.], the nephew of Richard Bentley [q. v.], the famous scholar. Gordon entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1769, and graduated B.A. 1773. On leaving college he took holy orders, and in 1776 became tutor to the sons of Lord Courtown. In 1779 he undertook the management of a boarding-school at Marlfield in Wexford, but was not very successful, owing probably to lack of worldly prudence. In 1796 he was presented to the living of Cannaway in Cork, and in 1799 to that of Killegney in Wexford, both of which he retained till his death on 10 April 1819. He married in 1779 a daughter of Richard Bookey of Wicklow, by whom he had several children; his eldest son, James George, entered the army, and was killed at Fort Sandusky in Canada, 25 Aug. 1813 (*Gent. Mag.* 1814, i. 65); another son, Richard Bentley, was prebendary of Ferns and Leighlin from 1819 to 1823 (Cotton, *Fasti Eccl. Hib.* ii. 365); a daughter was married to his biographer, Thomas Jones.

Gordon was a zealous student of history and geography. He wrote: 1. 'Terraquea, or a New System of Geography and Modern History,' London, 1790–3, 2 vols., and Dublin, 1794–8, 4 vols. This work was then interrupted by the preparation of 2. 'A History of the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798,' Dublin, 1801, 'a party work abounding in misrepresentations' (Lowndes, p. 914); 2nd edition, with additions, London, 1803. 3. 'A History of Ireland,' Dublin, 1805; 2nd edition, London, 1806; translated into French, 1808. 4. 'A History of the British Islands from the earliest Accounts to the Present Time,' Dublin, 1815. Gordon also left copious manuscripts, chiefly in continuation of his 'Terraquea,' of which a portion was printed in 1820 as 5. 'An Historical and Geographical Memoir of the North American Continent. With a Summary Account of Gordon's Life, Writings, and Opinions,' by T. Jones. Another work left in manuscript was 6. 'An Historical Memoir of the Church of Ireland;' of this a summary is given in Jones's 'Account,' &c.

[Memoir by T. Jones, as above; Taylor's Hist. of the Univ. of Dublin, p. 451; Todd's Dublin Graduates; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. p. 914; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GORDON, Sir JAMES WILLOUGHBY (1773–1851), baronet, general, born in 1773, was son of Captain Francis Grant, royal navy, who took the name of Gordon in 1768 (pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, James Gordon, of Moor Place, Hertfordshire), by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Willoughby Aston, baronet. On 17 Oct. 1783 he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 66th foot, in which he became lieutenant in 1789, captain in 1795, and major in 1797. He served with his regiment in Ireland, the West Indies, and at Gibraltar; was present as a volunteer on board Lord Hood's fleet at Toulon in 1793, and witnessed the surrender of the French in Bantry Bay in 1796; and afterwards was with his regiment in San Domingo, in Jamaica, and North America. On 21 May 1801 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 85th foot, and commanded the first battalion of that regiment at the first British occupation of Madeira in that year. In 1802 he was appointed an assistant quartermaster-general in the southern district, head-quarters Chatham. In 1804 he was brought into the 92nd foot as lieutenant-colonel, and appointed military secretary to the Duke of York, then commander-in-chief, in which capacity he was an important witness before the parliamentary committee of inquiry into military expenditure (*Parl. Papers*, Accounts and Papers, 1806–9), and in the Wardle inquiry [see Frederick Augustus, Duke of York]. He retained the post until the resignation of the Duke of York. While so employed he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the royal African corps in 1808, and became colonel in 1810. In 1811 Gordon, who, as he stated before a parliamentary committee, had held every staff appointment it was possible for him to hold, was appointed quartermaster-general of the army in the Peninsula, with which he served till he resigned the following year through ill-health (Gurwood, vi. 4, 6, 44, 258). On his return home he was appointed quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards, a post which he retained up to his death, after which it was abolished for a time, in accordance with the recommendation of a parliamentary committee. Gordon became a major-general in 1813; was transferred to the colonelcy of the 85th light infantry in 1816; was created a baronet in 1818; transferred to the colonelcy of the 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers in 1823; was made a lieutenant-general and G.C.H. in 1825; sworn in a privy councillor in 1830; G.C.B. in 1831; general in 1841. He was a F.R.S. and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society from its formation. He died at Chelsea on 4 Jan. 1851. Gordon married in 1805 Julia Lavinia, daughter of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet of Beckenham, Kent, and by her had a son and daughter. Gordon was author of 'Military Transactions of the British Empire,' 1803–7 (London, 1809, 4to), and a supplementary volume thereto, containing tables of the strength, distribution, &c. of the army during that period.

[Burke's Baronetage; Gurwood's Well. Desp. vol. vi.; Wellington's Suppl. Desp. vol. xi.; Gent. Mag. new ser. xxxv. 198.] H. M. C.

GORDON, JANE, Duchess of Gordon (1749?–1812), wife of Alexander Gordon, fourth duke [q. v.], was second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, third baronet of Monreith, Wigtownshire, by his wife Magdalen Blair of Blair. She was born in Hyndford's Close, Edinburgh, where her mother occupied a large second-floor flat. Tradition represents her in girlhood as a boisterous young hoyden, one of whose pastimes it was, with her sister Betty, afterwards Lady Wallace of Craigie, to ride on the backs of the pigs turned out of a neighbouring wynd in the Edinburgh High Street. On 28 Oct. 1767 she was married to Alexander, duke of Gordon, at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Fordyce, in Argyle Street, Edinburgh. Two sons and five daughters were the result of the union. The duchess soon took the management of family affairs into her own hands, with an unscrupulous desire for family aggrandisement (*Autobiog. Sketch*, Preface). She possessed beauty —as may be seen in her portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1775, which has been often engraved—excellent business capacity, good nature, and ready wit, marred by singular coarseness of speech. Wraxall, who knew her well, says that while far inferior to the Duchess of Devonshire [see Cavendish, Georgiana] in grace and accomplishment, she possessed indomitable pertinacity, importunity, and unconventionality (*Memoirs*, iv. 457). She was a confidant of Pitt, and became sole arbitress of fashion in Edinburgh, while in London she formed a social centre of the tory party. At her house in Pall Mall, belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, she received large gatherings of the hangers-on of the government during the last fourteen years of Pitt's first administration (1787–1801, vide Wraxall). She was regarded by her friends as successful beyond precedent in match-making, three out of her five daughters marrying dukes, and a fourth a marquis. Her eldest daughter, Lady Charlotte, was, Wraxall says, destined for Mr. Pitt, but the scheme was foiled by Dundas's jealousy; and she then

chose Colonel Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond. Wraxall also says that during the short peace of 1802 the duchess took her family over to Paris to secure Eugène Beauharnais for her youngest daughter, but failed in her purpose, and Lady Georgiana became duchess of Bedford. On her return from Paris the duchess was accused of having said she hoped to see Bonaparte 'breakfast in Ireland, dine in London, and sup at Gordon Castle.' Such stories, though probably due to malevolent enemies, and her quarrel with her husband, sufficed to dethrone her from her old position. Her end is said to have been very sad. She was estranged from her husband and most of her family, and led a wandering, almost homeless life (Fergusson, *Henry Erskine and his Kinsfolk*). Some of her letters written at this period (1804–6) to Francis Farquharson of Haughton, accountant, Edinburgh, a confidential adviser of both parties, were privately printed in Glasgow some years ago. It seems to have been proposed to refer the points in dispute between the duke and duchess to Henry Erskine and Sir James Montgomery. Erskine's efforts appear to have been unsatisfactory (*ib.* p. 408 et seq.)

The duchess died in London at Pulteney's Hotel, Piccadilly, with her eldest son and her other children beside her, on 14 April 1812, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. She lay in state three days, and was buried, in accordance with her request, at Kinrara, Inverness-shire.

[A genealogy of Maxwell of Monreith is given in J. Paterson's Lands and their Owners in Galloway, i. 285; Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. ii.; H. Walpole's Letters, ix. 279; Wraxall's Memoirs, iv. 457, 459–62, 463, v. 258; P. Fitzgerald's Life of George IV, i. 159; Fergusson's Henry Erskine and his Kinsfolk, pp. 140, 278, 280 et seq., 285 et seq., 408 et seq., 415, 440; An Autobiographical Sketch of Jane Maxwell, duchess of Gordon (with portrait, privately printed, Glasgow, 1865); Edinburgh Ann. Reg. 1812.] H. M. C.

GORDON, JOHN, (tenth or) eleventh Earl of Sutherland (1526?–1567), was son of Alexander, master of Sutherland. His grandfather, Adam Gordon of Aboyne, second son of George, second earl of Huntly [q. v.], assumed, by right of his wife Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland (sister of the ninth earl), the title of Earl of Sutherland, the surname of the family being thus changed from Sutherland to Gordon. His mother was Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Atholl. He succeeded to the earldom, when about ten years of age, on the death of his grandfather in 1537. In 1547 and 1548 he was lieutenant of Moray. Along with his relative, the Earl of Huntly, he accompanied the queen-dowager to France in 1550 (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 50; Calderwood, *History*, i. 272). During his absence he entrusted the charge of his earldom to his brother Alexander, who not only succeeded in repelling a formidable attack of the Mackays, but retaliated by laying waste their territories and carrying off a large booty. The contest was renewed on the earl's return, but ultimately, in 1556, the leader Y-Mackay was driven from all his strongholds and compelled to surrender himself to the government. On 15 July 1555 Sutherland received from the queen regent the government of the earldom of Ross in addition to that of Sutherland. In politics he uniformly supported his relative the Earl of Huntly, who made use of him frequently as his representative in diplomatic negotiations. In January 1559–60 he was sent by Huntly to the lords to offer them in his name his assistance and support against the queen regent (*Sadler State Papers*, i. 685), but shortly after his arrival he was shot by a hagbut in the arm while attacking the French auxiliaries near Kinghorn, and had to return home (*ib.* p. 699; Leslie, *History*, p. 281; Knox, *Works*, ii. 7). He supported the proposal of Huntly in 1561 that Mary should return to Scotland by Aberdeen (Leslie, p. 294). It is, however, a curious circumstance that, while Huntly was endeavouring to bring about a marriage between Mary and his son, Sir John Gordon, Arthur Lyhart, Lord Darnley's master, sent on a secret embassy to Mary by the Countess of Lennox, was introduced to her by the Earl of Sutherland (Randolph to Cecil, 7 May 1562, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1562, entry 26). During Mary's progress in Huntly's dominion Sutherland remained in attendance on the queen, but was suspected to be in communication with Huntly (*ib.* entry 718). Knox states that after Huntly was captured letters were found on him disclosing the treason of Sutherland (*Works*, ii. 359), and Buchanan explains that Sutherland was concerned in an intrigue of Huntly for carrying off the queen. Buchanan adds that, on the intrigue being discovered, Sutherland fled some time before the battle of Corrichie. He sailed to Flanders, and during his absence he was on 22 April 1563 convicted of treason at the meeting of parliament, which passed a decree of attainder against the dead Earl of Huntly and his descendants. After the marriage of Mary with Darnley he was recalled, but was captured at sea in a lugger 1 Sept. 1565 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1564–5, entry 1443) by

a vessel on the outlook for the Earl of Bothwell, and Elizabeth ordered that he should be detained in England. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mary he was not permitted to leave till the beginning of 1566. He was in Edinburgh at the time of Rizzio's murder, but the third day afterwards departed out of the town, along with the Earls of Atholl and Caithness and the bishops (Knox, ii. 523). Along with Huntly he supported Bothwell in all his ambitious projects, and after Bothwell had been cleared by an assize of the murder of Darnley was restored to his estates at the same time as Huntly. He also signed the band in Ainslie's tavern for Bothwell's marriage. Sutherland had been long at feud with his neighbour George, fourth earl of Caithness, who, it is said, instigated his cousin, Isobel Sinclair, wife of Gilbert Gordon of Gartay, to poison him and his countess. While they were at supper at Helmsdale in July 1567 they were both suddenly seized with a violent illness, and died five days afterwards at Dunrobin Castle. Sutherland's only son, Alexander, who had been hunting and arrived late, was prevented by his father, who already felt the influence of the poison, from partaking of supper, and thus escaped sharing the fate of the earl and countess. Sutherland is described by the historian of the family as of comely stature and proportion, of a fair and good countenance, kind, courteous, mild, and affable. He was thrice married: first, to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, only daughter of Colin, third earl of Argyll, and relict of James, earl of Moray, natural son of James IV; secondly, to Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John, third earl of Lennox, and relict of William, fifth earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons, John, who died in infancy, and Alexander (see below), who succeeded him as twelfth earl, and three daughters; and, thirdly, to Marian, eldest daughter of George, fourth lord Seton, relict of John, fourth earl of Monteith, who was poisoned at the same time as her husband.

Gordon, Alexander, (eleventh or) twelfth Earl of Sutherland (1552–1594), was the second son of John, (tenth or) eleventh earl, whom he succeeded in 1567. His wardship was entrusted to his sister Margaret, who committed it to John Murray, earl of Atholl. The latter sold it to George Sinclair, earl of Caithness, who married Sutherland in 1568 to his daughter Barbara, a profligate woman of twice his age. Sutherland escaped from his guardian next year, and was infeoffed of his earldom 27 July 1573. He shortly afterwards divorced his first wife, and married, 13 Dec. 1573, Jean, daughter of George Gordon, fourth earl of Huntly [q. v.], who had been married to James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell [q. v.], from whom she was divorced 7 May 1567; she afterwards married as her third husband Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne, and died 14 May 1629, aged 83. By her Sutherland had two daughters and four sons; of the latter, John, the eldest, succeeded him as (twelfth or) thirteenth Earl of Sutherland, and Robert (1580–1656) [q.v.] was the historian of his family. Alexander Gordon was nearly all his life engaged in a struggle with the Earls of Caithness to secure possession of his earldom. He died at Dunrobin 6 Dec. 1594.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 576–7; Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earldom of Sutherland, pp. 131–8; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., reign of Elizabeth; Sadler State Papers; Diurnal of Occurrents (Bannatyne Club); Histories of Knox, Leslie, Buchanan, and Calderwood.] T. F. H.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D. (1544–1619), dean of Salisbury, probably the eldest son of Alexander Gordon [q. v.], bishop-elect of Galloway, was born on 1 Sept. 1544. He first studied at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews. In June 1565 he was sent to pursue his education in France, having a yearly pension granted him by Queen Mary, payable out of her French dowry. He spent two years at the universities of Paris and Orleans. On 4 Jan. 1568 he was confirmed by royal charter in the bishopric of Galloway and abbacy of Tongland, vacated in his favour by his father; the charter specifies his skill in classical and oriental tongues. At this time he was in France, in the service of the protestant leader, Prince Louis of Condé, but he soon came to England, entered the service of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, and attended him at the conferences of York (October 1568) and Westminster (November 1568), held for the purpose of considering Mary's guilt. When Norfolk was sent to the Tower (October 1569), Gordon transferred his services to Mary herself, and seems to have remained with her till January 1572, when she was deprived of her household. Mary commended him to the French king, and he enjoyed the post of gentleman ordinary of the privy chamber to Charles IX, Henry III, and Henry IV, with a yearly pension of four hundred crowns. He saved the lives of several countrymen at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but never renounced protestantism. In 1574 he exhibited his Hebrew learning in a public disputation at Avignon with the chief rabbi Benetrius. By his marriage in 1576 with Antoinette, widowed daughter of René de Marolles, he acquired an estate which gave him the style of sieur of

Longorme. With the see of Galloway his connection was never more than nominal, the revenues going to his father or to his brother George. He is mentioned in 1583 as bishop of Galloway; but he resigned his rights before 8 July 1586. His first wife died in 1591. He married in 1594 a strong protestant, Genevieve, daughter of Gideon Pétau, sieur of Maule, and 'first president' of the parlement of Brittany. In 1601 he was selected by the Duchess of Lorraine, sister of Henry IV, to take part with Daniel Tilenus and Dumoulin in a public disputation against Du Perron (afterwards cardinal), who had been charged with the task of converting her to the catholic faith.

On the accession of James I to the English throne (1603), Gordon published in French and English a strongly protestant panegyric of congratulation, and in the same year a piece, in Latin elegiacs, addressed to Prince Henry. James called him to England, and nominated him in October to the deanery of Salisbury, whereupon he took orders, being in his fifty-ninth year. He was present at the Hampton Court conference in January 1604 as 'deane of Sarum,' though he was not confirmed till 24 Feb. In the second day's conference James singled him out 'with a speciall encomion, that he was a man well trauailled in the auncients.' He approved of the ring in marriage, but doubted the cross in baptism. He preached often at court; among the 'pulpit-occurrents' of 28 April 1605 it is mentioned that 'Deane Gordon, preaching before the kinge, is come so farre about in matter of ceremonies, that out of Ezechiell and other places of the prophets, and by certain hebrue characters, and other cabalisticall collections, he hath founde out and approued the vse of the crosse cap surplis et ct.' During James's visit to Oxford in 1605 he was created D.D. (13 Aug.), 'because he was to dispute before the king his kinsman.' He is described as of Balliol College. His second wife was French tutoress to the Princess Elizabeth (1596–1662) [q.v.], afterwards queen of Bohemia. In 1611 the barony of Glenluce, which had belonged to his brother Lawrence, was bestowed on him by royal charter.

During the ten years 1603–13 Gordon produced a number of quartos full of quaint learning, protestant fervour, controversial elegiacs, and prophetic anticipations drawn from the wildest etymologies. He was assiduous in his ecclesiastical duties, which included a quasi-episcopal supervision of some eighty parishes. He procured an act of the chapter devoting one-fifth of the revenue of every prebend for seven years to cathedral repairs. While on a triennial visitation he died at Lewston House, Dorsetshire, on 3 Sept. 1619, in his seventy-fifth year. He was buried on 6 Sept. in the morning chapel of his cathedral, where an inscribed stone marks his grave. On the north wall of the choir there was a brass (which no longer exists) 'bearing the figure of a bishop, raised from his tomb by two angels,' with a long biographical epitaph in Latin (given in the 1723 history of the cathedral). By his first wife he had issue Armand Claude, who was wounded at Pavia, and died on his way to Scotland; George, who died in the college of Beauvais; and two daughters who died young. C. A. Gordon, who gives a somewhat questionable pedigree of the descendants of Armand Claude, says that he had his first name from Cardinal Richelieu, his godfather; if so, he must have received catholic baptism rather late in life. Gordon's second wife died at Gordonstoun, Morayshire, on 6 Dec. 1643, in her eighty-third year, and was buried at the Michael Kirk in the old churchyard of Oggston, parish of Drainie, Morayshire; by her he had issue Lucie (often called Louise), born 20 Dec. 1597, who married Sir Robert Gordon (1580–1656) [q.v.], and died in September 1680, aged 83 (her daughter Catherine was mother of Robert Barclay, the apologist). The dean assigned the barony of Glenluce with all his French property to Sir Robert Gordon, whom he made his literary executor. He left books to the cathedral library, and a legacy for rebuilding the cloisters.

He published: 1. 'Panegyrique de Congratulation . . . par Jean de Gordon Escossois, sieur de Long-orme, Gentil-homme ordinaire de la chambre du Roy Tres-Chrestien,' &c., La Rochelle, 1603, 8vo; also in English, by E. G. (Grimston), 'A Panegyrique,' &c., London, 1603, 4to; and with new title-page 'The Union of Great Britaine, &c., 1604, 4to. 2. 'Assertiones Theologicæ pro vera Veræ Ecclesiæ nota,' &c., Rupellae (Rochelle), 1603, 8vo. 3. 'Echo. Dialogus de Institutione Principis: ad Henricum Fredericum Stuardum,' &c., Paris, 1603, 4to (elegiacs, in which the last word of the pentameter is an echo). 4. 'Elizabethæ Reginæ Manes,' &c., London, 1604, 4to (hexameters, addressed to James I). 5. 'England's and Scotland's Happinesse,' &c., 1604, 4to. 6. 'Ενωτικον Or a Sermon of the Vnion of Great Brittannie . . . by Iohn Gordovn Deane of Sarum, the 28 day of October . . . at Whitehall,' &c., 1604, 4to (his first publication as dean). 7. 'Papa-Cacus, sive Elegia Hortativa . . . Et Dicastichon in Iesuitas,' &c., 1610, 4to (the title anticipates Bunyan's 'Giant Pope'). 8. 'Anti-tortobellarminus,' &c., 1610, 4to (in reply to

Cardinal Bellarmin, who wrote as Matthæus Tortus; partly in elegiacs). 9. 'Orthodoxo-iacobus: et Papapostaticus,' &c., 1611, 4to. 10. 'Anti-bellarmino-tortor, siue Tortus Retortus,' &c., 1612, 4to (proves kissing the pope's toe to be a piece of Arianism). 11. 'Εἰρηνοκοινωνία. The Peace of the . . . Chvrch of England,' &c., 1612, 4to (defence of some of the ceremonies). 12. 'Παρασκευή, sive Præparatio ad . . . decisionem controversiarum de . . . cultu,' &c., 1612, 4to (against the cultus of saints). 13. 'The sacred Doctrine of Divinitie gathered out of the Word of God,' &c., 1613, 4to, 2 vols. According to Strype, he wrote (1571) 'a book in Latin' defending Mary's rights. His discussion with Benetrius is said to have been printed.

[Hew Scott's Fasti; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 1691, i. 795; Barlow's Summe and Substance of the Conference at Hampton Court, 1604, pp. 69, 76; Hist. and Antiquities of the Cath. Church of Salisbury, 1723, pp. 99, 107, 282; Gordon's Concise Hist. of the House of Gordon, 1754; Gordon's Geneal. Hist. of the Earldom of Sutherland, 1813, p. 291 sq.; Strype's Annals, 1824, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 117; Lewis's Topogr. Dict. of Scotland, 1851, i. 219; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1870, ii. 329 sq.; Cumming Bruce's Family Records of the Bruces and the Cumyns, 1870, p. 482 sq.; State Papers, Dom. James I, 3 May 1604, 30 April 1605 (letter from John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton), 12 July 1609 (bears Gordon's signature), 2 Nov. 1619; extracts from cathedral records at Salisbury, per the late Dean Hamilton; Barclay archives at Bury Hill, Dorking (see letter of Lucie Gordon, printed in Theological Review, October 1874, p. 539); monumental inscriptions at Michael Kirk, Oggston (see engraving of the monument in Cumming Bruce, ut supra).] A. G.

GORDON, Sir JOHN, of Lochinvar, first Viscount Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar (1599?–1634), elder son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar in Galloway, where the family had been settled for many generations, by his wife, Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie, was born about 1599. After finishing his studies he resided for some time on the continent, in the house of the Scottish clergyman, John Welch, who, having been banished from Scotland for his connection with the proceedings of the Aberdeen assembly of 1605, had settled as minister at St. Jean d'Angely in France. His devotion to puritan presbyterianism was further confirmed by his marriage to Lady Jane Campbell, sister of the Marquis of Argyll. In order to have the advantage of regular religious services he had the parish of Anwoth, in which his residence was situated, disjoined from two other parishes with which it had been united, and in 1721 secured the appointment of the famous presbyterian divine, Samuel Rutherford, as minister of the parish. Gordon and his wife became the intimate personal friends of Rutherford, and zealously seconded him in all his religious schemes. On the death of Gordon's father in 1628 he succeeded to the family estates and honours. Shortly before this he had preferred a claim in right of his mother to the attainted earldom of Gowrie; and in order to induce the king's favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, to support his claims, he is stated to have sold the barony of Stitchel for the purpose of raising money to bribe him, and to have paid the bribe on the evening before the duke's assassination by Felton. On 15 Jan. 1629 the king conferred on him the charter of a royal burgh, within the boundaries of his estate, afterwards called New Galloway. On the occasion of the king's coronation in Scotland, he was on 8 May 1633 created Viscount Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar by patent to him and his heirs male whatsoever bearing the name and arms of Gordon. He was present at the opening of the parliament which met at Edinburgh in the succeeding June, but, not wishing to displease the king by opposing his policy in regard to the church, withdrew on the pretence of indisposition to his residence at Kenmure Castle. While at Edinburgh on private business in August of the following year he was seized with a severe illness, and retiring to Kenmure he died there on 12 Sept. He was attended on his deathbed by Samuel Rutherford, who wrote an account of his last moments, under the title 'The Last and Heavenly Speeches and glorious Departure of John, Viscount Kenmure,' which was printed at Edinburgh in 1649. Rutherford also wrote a long Latin elegy on him entitled 'In Joanem Gordonum Kenmurii Vicecomitem Apotheosis,' which has not been published. Rutherford dedicated to Viscount Kenmure his first work, 'Exercitationes Apologeticæ pro Divina Gratia contra Arminium.' His widow, who was a frequent correspondent of Rutherford, was married again to the Hon. Harry Montgomery of Giffen, second son of Alexander, sixth earl of Eglinton. Viscount Kenmure was survived by one son, who, however, died under age, the title passing to a nephew of the first viscount, John, son of James Gordon of Barncrosh and Buittle.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 27; Howie's Scots Worthies; Memoir by Thomas Murray, prefixed to Rutherford's Last and Heavenly Speeches of John, Viscount Kenmure, Edinburgh, 1827; Works of Samuel Rutherford.] T. F. H.

GORDON, SIR JOHN (*d.* 1644), royalist, was the son of George Gordon (*d.* 1610), by Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick in Aberdeenshire. He succeeded his grandfather, James Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, Aberdeenshire, in November 1624. Appointed by Charles I next in command to George Gordon, second marquis of Huntly [q. v.], in conducting the forces raised against the covenanters in 1639, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Turriff on 14 May of that year, in which the Gordons were victorious. After the conclusion of the treaty of pacification on 20 June, Gordon repaired to the king at Newark. In 1642 he was created a baronet. For his opposition to the covenant, letters of intercommuning were issued by the convention against him in November 1643, and an order granted for his apprehension. The sheriff of Aberdeen proceeded accordingly, in January 1644, to his house of Kellie at the head of a large force, but Gordon had escaped. He joined the Marquis of Huntly in behalf of the king, and sentence of excommunication was pronounced against them both by order of the committee of the general assembly on 16 April 1644. On the retreat of the marquis's forces, Gordon attempted to defend his house of Kellie against the Marquis of Argyll, but capitulated unconditionally on 8 May. He was sent to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in the western division of the cathedral of St. Giles, adjoining the Old Tolbooth, which acquired in consequence the name of 'Haddo's Hold.' On his trial he pleaded that he had the king's commission and acted under his authority, but he was condemned and beheaded with the 'maiden' at the cross of Edinburgh on 19 July 1644. By his marriage in 1630 to Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon, Aberdeenshire, he had, with other issue, two sons, John (*d.* 1665), who was restored to the title and estates, and George, first earl of Aberdeen [q.v.]

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), i. 18–19; Spalding's Hist. (Spalding Club); Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 327; Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vi. 21; Burton's Hist. of Scotland (2nd ed.), vi. 402–3.] G. G.

GORDON, JOHN, (thirteenth or) fourteenth EARL OF SUTHERLAND (1609–1663), second but eldest surviving son of John, (twelfth or) thirteenth earl, by his wife, Lady Anna Elphinston, was born on 4 March, 1609. [For his grandfather, Alexander, (eleventh or) twelfth earl, see under GORDON, JOHN, (tenth or) eleventh earl.] His father died when he was six and a half years old, and his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon (1580–1656) [q. v.], became his guardian. He studied for two years at Edinburgh, and then for four years at St. Andrews, returning home about 1630. He had been served heir to his father at Inverness in 1616 and 1622, and had also then obtained feudal investiture in his lands.

On 14 Feb. 1632 the earl married Lady Jean Drummond, only daughter of James, earl of Perth. Immediately afterwards he redeemed a number of his lands which had been mortgaged, and about the same time he obtained a new charter of his lands, and the erection of Dornoch into a royal burgh, all which, with the sheriffdom of Sutherland, were ratified to him by parliament. Having in his capacity as sheriff seized and imprisoned some thieves in his own country, Lord Lorne charged him before the privy council with having exceeded his powers. The council fully approved his action, and empowered him to have and exercise judicial powers within his own bounds. In 1631 Sutherland had agreed with Charles I to resign his offices of sheriff and crowner of Sutherland for 1,000*l.* sterling, that the king might, by annexing the districts of Strathnaver, Assynt, and Farintoscher to Sutherland, erect the sheriffdom of Sutherland, and place it under the jurisdiction of sheriffs, with Dornoch as the head burgh of the shire. Charles wrote to the earl in 1634 requesting his assistance in the reparation of the cathedral church of the diocese of Caithness at Dornoch. The earl's share of glazing the cathedral and placing his armorial bearings in one of the windows was 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. App. pp. 178, 179). The Marquis of Hamilton requested Sutherland (with what result does not appear) to join in sending Scottish supports to Gustavus Adolphus in 1631 (Letter dated Holyrood House, 13 May 1631, *ib.*) When, however, the covenanting struggle began in Scotland in 1637, Sutherland took a leading part in the movement. He was one of the chief negotiators between the supplicant ministers and people and the council, and frequently presented the petitions in reference to the obnoxious service-book. When the national covenant was renewed on 28 Feb. 1638, he was the first to subscribe the new bond. He obtained many subscriptions to the covenant in the north of Scotland, and, in answer to appeals from the Marquis of Huntly, declared that he was for the king, though opposed to the bishops, and begged Huntly himself to join the covenanters. Sutherland was popular with the covenanters, who called him the 'good Earl John.' He was a most active agent in all their proceedings. He raised large levies of men from his estates, sending many to join the mili-

tary operations in England, while he upheld the authority of parliament in the north. He was one of the leaders at the battle of Auldearn in 1645. His estates suffered severely from ravages made upon them by Lord Reay and the clan Mackay, who took the royalist side, and had a special feud with Sutherland on account of his acquisition of the territory of Strathnaver. Sutherland invoked the aid of parliament, and at length surprised Lord Reay in the castle of Balveny, Banffshire, and sent him a prisoner to Edinburgh. Parliament decreed that he should be detained in the Tolbooth until he had made good the damage he had caused to Sutherland. He also had to oppose Montrose in Sutherlandshire. Sutherland was active both in parliament and in the general assembly. He served on several parliamentary committees and commissions, one of the latter of which, in 1641, was concerned with the trial of his former fellow-student at St. Andrews, the Marquis of Montrose. In that year he was chosen a member of the privy council for life, and on 10 March 1649 parliament conferred on him *ad vitam aut culpam* the office of lord privy seal in room of Robert, earl of Roxburgh, who had been deprived.

In 1648 Sutherland declined a proffered command in the army levied for the rescue of Charles I under the 'engagement' of the Duke of Hamilton. But in 1650 he raised a thousand men to assist Leslie against Cromwell. When he reached Edinburgh he learned that the battle of Dunbar had just been lost, and at the request of Charles II, who wrote to him from the camp at Stirling, he carried his men thither, and received the royal command to return and raise additional levies. Charles acknowledged the services of Sutherland at this time in a special letter of thanks. On the departure of the expedition under Charles into England, Sutherland was sent north for the protection of the northern parts of Scotland.

During the Commonwealth the earl retired from active public service. After the Restoration, however, he again appeared in parliament. In 1662 he settled the earldom on his eldest surviving son, George, afterwards Earl of Sutherland, and died in the following year, aged 54. His piety is commemorated by Wodrow in his 'Analecta' (iii. 316), who relates that this 'good old Earl of Sutherland' was a very close and regular attender on sermons in his own church, and when the precentor was absent on any occasion he was wont from his own loft to raise the tune and read the line to the congregation.

His first countess, Lady Jean Drummond, who was a highly accomplished and beautiful lady and her father's heiress, having died at Edinburgh on 29 Dec. 1637 of consumption, Sutherland married, as his second wife, on 24 Jan. 1639, Anna, daughter of Hugh Fraser, lord Lovat. Of the first marriage only was there issue, namely, three sons and one daughter: John, who died young, George, who succeeded, Robert, and Jean.

George's heir, John, (fifteenth or) sixteenth earl, is separately noticed.

[Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland, by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, pp. 314, 423; Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vols. v. vi. and vii.; Diary of the Lairds of Brodie (Spalding Club), pp. 88, 170; Baillie's Letters, ii. 234.] H. P.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D. (1644–1726), bishop of Galloway, born in Scotland in 1644, was a member of the Gordon family of Coldwells, near Ellon, Aberdeenshire, and was royal chaplain 'apud New York in America,' when, on a vacancy in the see of Galloway, a *congé d'élire* in his favour was issued 3 Dec. 1687. He was accordingly elected bishop 4 Feb. 1687–8, and consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Paterson. At the revolution he followed James II to Ireland and France, and while residing at Saint-Germain he read the liturgy of the church of England to such British protestants as resorted to his lodgings. Subsequently, however, he was converted by Bossuet. It appears that he was privately received into the Roman church during his sojourn in France, though at a later period he made a public abjuration of protestantism at Rome, before Sacripanti, the cardinal protector of the Scotch nation. At his conditional baptism he took the additional name of the reigning pontiff, and ever afterwards signed himself John Clement Gordon. The pope, wishing to confer some benefice pension on the new convert, caused the sacred congregation of the inquisition to institute an inquiry into the validity of Gordon's protestant orders. After a long investigation his orders were treated as if they were null from the beginning. The decree of the inquisition to this effect was issued 17 April 1704. After this Gordon received the sacrament of confirmation, and Clement XI conferred on him the tonsure, giving him the benefice of the abbey of St. Clement, by reason of which Gordon commonly went by the name of the Abate Clemente. It is observable that he never received other than minor orders in the Roman catholic church. He died at Rome in 1726.

He was the author of a controversial piece entitled 'Pax Vobis, or Gospel Liberty.'

[Le Quien's Nullité des Ordinations Anglicanes, ii. 312, Append. p. lxviii; Francisque Michel's

Les Écossais en France, ii. 274; Keith's Cat. of Scottish Bishops (Russel), p. 283; Tablet, 2 April 1853, p. 212; Estcourt's Question of Anglican Orders discussed, p. 156, Append. p. cxv; Lee's Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England.] T. C.

GORDON, JOHN, (fifteenth or) sixteenth EARL OF SUTHERLAND (1660?–1733), only son of George, (fourteenth or) fifteenth earl of Sutherland, and Lady Jean Wemyss, daughter of David, second earl of Wemyss, and widow of Archibald, earl of Angus, was probably born in 1660, his parents having been married on 11 Aug. 1659. While still Lord Strathnaver he took an active part in public affairs. In 1689 he took arms in support of the revolution and William III, and in conjunction with Sir Thomas Livingstone, commander of the forces, wrote a letter, dated 3 July 1689, to Viscount Dundee, to whom he was related by marriage, offering to be his mediator with William. He was appointed a privy councillor by William III, under whom he commanded a regiment of infantry in Flanders. On his father's death in 1703 he succeeded as Earl of Sutherland, and on 11 July 1704 took the oaths and his seat as a lord of parliament. He attended all the parliaments between that date and the union of 1707, and made repeated efforts to obtain payment of certain arrears of pay due to his regiment. In 1704 he was nominated on the privy council of Queen Anne. He supported the union between England and Scotland in parliament, and was one of the commissioners for arranging its terms. On its consummation he was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and was continued as such at three subsequent elections in 1715, 1722, and 1727. In 1715 he was appointed president of the board of trade and manufactures, and about the same time lord-lieutenant of the eight northern counties of Scotland: Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn.

In the same year when Mar's rebellion broke out he at once proceeded to his own district, raised forces which the government agreed to equip, and endeavoured to prevent the Earl of Seaforth from joining Mar. With six hundred men from his own estates and those of Lord Reay, Sutherland joined Colonel Robert Munro, who had collected six hundred men at Alness. Seaforth raised three thousand highlanders, and threatened an attack upon Sutherland, who retired. Seaforth took possession of Inverness, and then joined Mar for the battle of Sheriffmuir. Sutherland marched to recover Inverness, but was forestalled by Lord Lovat. They held it during the rebellion, and when Seaforth on returning to the highlands attempted, in conjunction with the Marquis of Huntly, to retake Inverness, Sutherland assailed him, and obliged him to tender his submission. Huntly also surrendered shortly afterwards. When the rebellion was quelled, Sutherland proceeded to London, where in June 1716 he was invested by George I with the order of the Thistle, and in September following received an annual pension of 1,200*l.* as a recognition of his services. Mackay says of Sutherland: 'He is a very honest man, a great asserter of the liberties of the people; hath a good rough sense, is open and free, a great lover of his bottle and of his friend; brave in his person, which he hath shown in several duels; too familiar for his quality, and often keeps company below it; is a fat, fair-complexioned man, forty-five years old' (*Memoirs*, p. 201). He died in London on 27 June 1733.

Sutherland was thrice married: First, to Helen, second daughter of William, lord Cochrane, son of William, first earl of Dundonald. Her sister was married to Viscount Dundee. By her he had a son and two daughters, William, lord Strathnaver, and Ladies Jean and Helen. Secondly, to Lady Catherine Talmash, widow of James, lord Doune, and second daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash and Elizabeth, duchess of Lauderdale. Thirdly, to the widow of Sir John Travel, an English lady of fortune. He had no issue by his second and third wives. On the marriage of his son in 1705 to Catherine Morrison of Prestongrange, Sutherland resigned the earldom in his son's favour, retaining the liferent, but the son predeceased him 19 July 1720. This son's son, also William, succeeded his grandfather as (sixteenth or) seventeenth earl in 1733, and, dying in 1750, was succeeded by his son William as (seventeenth or) eighteenth earl. The last earl left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who successfully claimed the title of Countess of Sutherland 21 March 1771, and married George Granville Leveson-Gower, first duke of Sutherland [see LEVESON-GOWER, ELIZABETH].

[Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vols. viii–xi. passim; Fraser's Chiefs of Grant, ii. 96, iii. 253; Burton's Hist. of Scotland, 1689–1748; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. App. pp. 177–80.] H. P.

GORDON, JOHN (1702–1739), Gresham professor of music, son of a London watchmaker, was born on 26 March 1702. From Westminster School he was admitted a pensioner to Trinity College, Cambridge, on 18 June 1720, succeeded to a scholarship in 1721, but left college in 1722 to study law in London. He had been entered at Gray's

Inn on 9 Nov. 1718, and was called to the bar on 10 Feb. 1725. In the meantime he was elected professor of music at Gresham College on 16 Jan. 1723, on the death of Dr. Edward Shippen, a post which he filled in the mute and inglorious fashion of most of his predecessors, until his death on 12 Dec. 1739. He died a bachelor, and intestate, and was buried by his sister, Mrs. Smith, at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street.

[Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, ii. 236; Burney, iii. 107; Welch's Alumni Westmonast. p. 275; Admon. Act Book, Commissary Court of London, 1740.] L. M. M.

GORDON, Sir JOHN WATSON- (1788-1864), portrait-painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1788. He was descended from the Watsons of Overmains, Berwickshire, and was son of Captain James Watson of the royal artillery, and nephew of George Watson, first president of the Scottish Academy. Watson was trained for the army; but before receiving his commission in the engineers, while studying drawing under John Graham in the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, he decided to adopt art as a profession. He frequented the studios of his uncle and Raeburn, a friend of the family, and his art training was conducted exclusively in Scotland. In 1808 he contributed a scene from the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' to the first public exhibition held in Edinburgh, which was followed by some historical and religious subjects painted with freedom and delicacy; but he soon turned to portraiture, to which he adhered for the rest of his life, and of which he was the leading practitioner in Scotland after the death of Raeburn in 1823. To distinguish himself from other portrait-painters named Watson then practising in Edinburgh, he assumed the style of Watson-Gordon, by which he is known, and thus appears for the first time in the catalogue of the 1826 exhibition of the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, of which he was an associate. He executed numerous versions of his portrait of Sir Walter Scott, of which the original unfinished study, made in 1830 (*Catalogue of Scottish Centenary Exhibition*, 1871), is in the National Gallery of Scotland, and painted most of the Scottish celebrities of his time. Indeed many distinguished Englishmen visited Edinburgh to be portrayed by his hand, among the rest David Cox, the landscape-painter, of whom he executed the admirable three-quarter length, now the property of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, shown in the Manchester Jubilee Exhibition, 1887. His productions are full of character, reserve, and dignity, excellent as likenesses, and especially successful when they portray faces distinguished by intellect or by Scotch shrewdness. Among his earlier works are 'James Gibson Lockhart,' 1821, and 'Prof. John Wilson' (the first of two portraits), 1822. The 'Earl of Dalhousie,' 1833, in the Archers' Hall, Edinburgh; 'Lord Pres. Hope,' in the Parliament House, Edinburgh; and 'Dr. Chalmers,' 1844, in the Peel Gallery, are important examples of the full-lengths of his middle period, when his works were rich and varied in colour and his execution was distinguished by great sweetness. His portraits of 'Dr. Brunton,' and 'Principal Lee,' in the Edinburgh University, indicate a change of style culminating in his latest manner, characterised by simplicity and even austerity of colour, the draperies and accessories being usually subordinated to the head, which is handled with great freedom, yet high finish, and on which is concentrated the main light and warmth of the picture, the flesh itself tending towards greyness of tone, clear and pearly in his finest efforts, but sometimes a little opaque and leaden in his less successful productions. Two of the eleven works that represent him in the National Gallery of Scotland are excellent examples of this period —the 'Sir John G. Shaw-Lefevre' and 'Roderick Gray, Provost of Peterhead.' An even finer version of the latter, in the Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh, was one of three portraits which gained a first-class medal at Paris in 1855. His last portrait, 'Sir David Brewster,' was presented by his brother to the National Gallery, London, and has been deposited in the National Portrait Gallery. He was one of the artists who were admitted members of the Scottish Academy in 1829, and he was represented in the exhibitions of that body from 1830 to 1865. In March 1850 he was elected to succeed Sir William Allan as P.R.S.A., and shortly afterwards he was knighted and appointed H.M. limner for Scotland. He became A.R.A. in 1841, and ten years later R.A., and he exhibited in the Royal Academy from 1827 till his death, in Edinburgh, on 1 June 1864. His works are very numerous, and many of them have been engraved. His brother and sister endowed in his memory the 'Watson-Gordon Professorship of Fine Art,' instituted in the Edinburgh University in 1879.

[Encyclopædia Britannica, 1879, vol. x. (an excellent and trustworthy article, compiled by a leading Scottish painter, and founded on particulars furnished by the Watson family); Harvey's Notes on the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy; Catalogues of First Public Exhibition, Edinburgh, 1808, Royal Institution, Edinburgh, Royal Academy, Royal Scottish Academy, National Gallery, 1883, and National

Gallery of Scotland; Portraits in Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh, and Manchester Jubilee Exhibition, 1887; Edinburgh University Calendar, 1873–4, 1880–1.] J. M. G.

GORDON, Sir JOHN WILLIAM (1805–1870), major-general, K.C.B., royal engineers, eldest son of Colonel Thomas Gordon of Harperfield, Lanarkshire, N.B., was born in 1805. The estate came to him while still young on his father's death, and through his mother, Miss Nisbet of Carfin, niece of Andrew, last earl of Hyndford, he inherited Carfin and Maudslie Castle. From a private school at Bexley he passed into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and obtained a commission in the royal engineers on 1 Dec. 1823. He passed the first twenty years of his service at various stations at home and in North America. On his promotion to captain in July 1845 he was appointed to command the 1st company, royal engineers, which he took shortly afterwards to Bermuda. He remained there six years, and his name was remembered in the islands long after his departure, not only for his athletic feats, but for a liberality to the poor which continued for many years after he had left the place.

On the outbreak of the Crimean war he was at once sent to the East, was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and was director of the right attack during the early days of the siege. A month after the siege commenced, owing to several casualties, Gordon found himself commanding royal engineer of the army, and held the position until the arrival of Sir Harry Jones. The loss of officers increased the strain upon the survivors, and Gordon's energy and physical training were severely tried. During one bombardment he never slept nor sat down to a meal for the greater part of three days. 'Gordon of Gordon's battery' was a name known wherever an English newspaper penetrated. He was very popular among the naval brigade, and was always welcome in their lines, even when the tall form which he disdained to hide drew the enemy's fire, an effect so often produced that the sailors called him 'Old Fireworks' throughout the siege.

In the great sortie of 22 March 1855 Gordon was severely wounded, and, although he soon returned to duty and commanded the royal engineers in the Kertch expedition, he had eventually to be invalided before the fall of Sebastopol.

He obtained a brevet majority on 12 Dec. 1854, a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy 24 April 1855, and a brevet colonelcy 29 June 1855. He was also made a C.B. and aide-de-camp to the queen. The following year he was appointed deputy adjutant-general at the Horse Guards, a position which he held for five years. While at the Horse Guards he was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Gordon's next appointment was commanding royal engineer of the southern district, where the works for the defence of Portsmouth had recently been commenced. His command at Portsmouth was broken temporarily by a call to Canada to command the engineers on occasion of the Trent affair at the end of 1861. While at Portsmouth he was made a K.C.B., and soon after leaving that command, on promotion to major-general, he was selected for the appointment of inspector-general of fortifications, the head of the corps of royal engineers. He did not long enjoy the honour of high office. Disease of the brain, caused by increasing irritation of his Crimean wound, set in, and the suffering which finally destroyed his judgment was borne patiently and in silence. Accompanied by his friend Colonel Charles George Gordon [q. v.], he was on a visit to his brother-in-law, Colonel Hutchinson, at Westward Ho! in February 1870, when in a temporary fit of insanity he killed himself on 8 Feb. 1870, aged 65 years. A full-length portrait of him hangs in the headquarter mess of the royal engineers at Chatham. He was a man of great height and strength, and careless of danger; his earnest religious convictions governed his whole conduct, though his warmth of feeling was hidden under a cold exterior.

[Corps Records; Chesney's Essays in Military Biography; Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Memoirs in vol. xxxi.] R. H. V.

GORDON, Lord LEWIS (*d.* 1754), Jacobite, was the third son of Alexander, second duke of Gordon [q. v.], and Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. He was for some time a lieutenant in the navy, but on the outbreak of the rebellion of 1745 he joined the cause of the Stuarts. On 16 Oct. 1745 he swore allegiance to Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood, representing, it was believed, his brother, Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon. Lord Lewis formed one of the prince's council instituted at Edinburgh. He raised a regiment of two battalions in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, and with this levy defeated royalist forces under the laird of Macleod, near Inverury, 23 Dec. 1745. He then marched to Perth, and joined the main army of the insurgents. After the battle of Culloden he escaped abroad, and died at Montreuil on 15 June 1754. He was unmarried. His name

was familiarised in Scotland in a popular Jacobite air.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage; Chambers's Hist. of the Rebellion.] W. B–E.

GORDON, LUCIE or LUCY, LADY DUFF-GORDON (1821–1869), author and translator, only child of John Austin [q. v.] the jurist, by his wife Sarah Austin [q. v.], translator, was born in Queen Square, Westminster, 24 June 1821, where her chief playfellows were her first cousin, Henry Reeve, and John Stuart Mill. As she grew in vigour and in sense, she developed a strong tinge of originality and independence, with a very marked love of animals. In 1826 she went with her parents to Bonn on the Rhine, and stayed sufficiently long to return speaking German like her own language. She had but little regular instruction, but was for a short time at a mixed school of boys and girls kept by Dr. Biber at Hampstead, where she learnt Latin. In 1836, while her parents were in Malta, she was at Miss Shepherd's school at Bromley. Her father and mother were unitarians, but at the age of sixteen she was baptised and confirmed as a member of the church of England. On 16 May 1840 she married in Kensington old church Sir Alexander Cornewall Duff-Gordon, baronet, of Halkin, county Ayr. He was born in Great Marylebone Street, London, 3 Feb. 1811, and became assistant gentleman usher of the privy chamber to her majesty, was appointed a senior clerk in the treasury 1854, and two years afterwards was named a commissioner of the board of inland revenue. The newly married couple resided at 8 Queen Square, Westminster, a house with a statue of Queen Anne at one end, since renumbered and renamed 15 Queen Anne's Gate. Here a remarkable circle of friends and acquaintances frequently met. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Monteagle, Dickens, Thackeray, Eliot Warburton, Tom Taylor, Tennyson, Kinglake, and Henry Taylor were habitués, and every foreigner of talent and renown looked upon the house as a centre of interest. On one occasion Leopold von Ranke was among the visitors. A noted character in the establishment in Queen Square was a black boy called Hassan el Bakkeet, who was well known to all the visitors; he at last was attacked with consumption, and died in the Westminster Hospital in 1849. Lucie Austin commenced her literary life by translations, her earliest work being Niebuhr's 'Studies of Ancient Grecian Mythology,' 1839. In 1844 she translated Meinhold's 'Mary Schweidler, the Amber Witch,' a narrative pretending to be derived from a seventeenth-century chronicle, and concocted in order to discredit rationalistic methods of biblical criticism. In 1845 she published 'The French in Algiers, from the German and French of C. Lamping,' and in 1846 'Narrative of Remarkable Criminal Trials, by P. J. A. von Feuerbach.' Sir A. Gordon, in conjunction with his wife, translated in 1847 'Memoirs of the House of Brandenberg, by L. von Ranke.' During 1850 the family resided at Weybridge, where Lady Duff-Gordon established and superintended a working-man's library and reading-room. At this time she translated 'Stella and Vanessa,' a romance by A. F. L. de Wailly, and in 1853 two other works: 'The Village Doctor, by the Countess d'Arbouville,' and 'Ferdinand I and Maximilian II of Austria, by L. von Ranke.' To this list of translations must be added 'The Russians in Bulgaria and Roumelia, 1828–29, by Baron von Moltke,' 1854. She edited 'The History and Literature of the Crusades, by H. C. L. von Sybel,' in 1861. As a girl Lady Duff-Gordon made the acquaintance of Heinrich Heine, and in Lord Houghton's 'Monographs Personal and Social,' 1873, pp. 323–32, will be found a very affecting narrative of her visits to the poet in Paris in 1854 shortly before his death. She went a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope in 1860 for the benefit of her health, an account of which is printed in Francis Galton's 'Vacation Tourist,' 1862–3, pp. 119–222, under the title of 'Letters from the Cape.' Finding it impossible to live in the English climate, she proceeded to Egypt in 1862, and, except two short visits to England in 1863 and 1865, made that country her home for the remainder of her life. During the first years of her residence on the Nile she wrote numerous letters to her family, in which she gave vivid descriptions of Eastern life and many details of domestic manners and customs. These communications were collected and brought out under the title of 'Letters from Egypt, 1863–65, by Lady Duff-Gordon, edited by S. Austin,' 1865, and 'Last Letters from Egypt,' 1875. These works had a considerable circulation, and are the best known and the most interesting of this writer's productions. Throughout her long stay in Egypt she won golden opinions from the natives. Her unvarying kindness, her attention to the sick, her charm of manner, and her sympathy with the oppressed, endeared her to all the people, by whom she was known as 'Sitt el Kebeer,' the great lady, who 'was just and had a heart that loved the Arabs.' She died at Cairo 14 July 1869, aged 48, and was buried in the English cemetery at that place. Sir Alexander C. Duff-Gordon died at 4 Upper Eccleston Street, Belgrave Square, London, 27 Oct. 1872, aged 61.

[Last Letters from Egypt, to which are added Letters from the Cape, by Lady Duff-Gordon, with a Memoir by her daughter, Mrs. Ross, 1875, pp. i–xl, with portrait; Lettres d'Egypte par Lady Duff-Gordon, traduites par Mrs. Ross. Paris, 1879; Reg. and Mag. of Biogr. August 1869, pp. 95–6; Macmillan's Mag. September 1869, pp. 457–62, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and October 1874, pp. 530–40, by Janet Ross; Good Words, 1875, pp. 637–40; Times, 29 July 1869, p. 12, and 30 Oct. 1872, p. 7.] G. C. B.

GORDON, OSBORNE (1813–1883), divine, son of George Osborne and Elizabeth Gordon, was born at Broseley, Shropshire, on 21 April 1813. He was educated at Bridgenorth school, from which he was elected a Careswell exhibitioner to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1832, and he went into residence the following year. In 1835 he gained the Ireland university scholarship, chiefly through the merits of eight exquisite lines of Doric Greek on the subject of Sir F. Chantrey's monument to two children in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1836 he proceeded B.A., taking a double first class in both classics and mathematics. He further proceeded to his degree of M.A. in 1839, and to that of B.D. in 1847. In 1845 Gordon was appointed rhetoric, and in 1846 Greek, reader to the university. In 1846 he succeeded the Rev. H. G. Liddell as proctor in the university and censor in Christ Church. In 1850 he took an active part in the movement against the 'papal aggression,' and was on the deputation from Oxford to the queen. In 1852, as censor, he delivered a funeral oration upon the Duke of Wellington. In 1850 he became a prominent member of the Tutors' Association, a body formed for considering the plan of legislation as suggested by the university commission. He served on two of their committees, and on one occasion entered into a controversial correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, in which he urged the importance of retaining the studentships in Christ Church. Between 1848 and 1852 Gordon was university examiner, and in 1849 he was nominated on the board of select preachers. He was, moreover, one of the members first elected on the hebdomadal council, which in 1854 superseded the old board of houses and proctors. He pronounced a funeral oration on the death of Dean Gaisford in 1855. During the ensuing years Gordon was employed in the schools and in the council, as well as in the business of his college. Among his pupils were many who became distinguished in after life. The Prince of Wales was entered on the Christ Church books in 1859 as a pupil of Gordon. In 1860 he was presented to the living of Easthampstead, Berkshire. During his incumbency the parish schools were enlarged and the church rebuilt, the parish institutions were likewise reorganised, and several improvements carried out. He proved an excellent farmer, as was shown by the condition of his glebe lands, and was universally popular, alike from his affable manner, his genial witticisms, and his shrewd common sense. He took part in the examination for the Indian civil service and for the army, in remodelling the arrangements of the Britannia training ship, and in determining the system to be adopted at the Naval School, Greenwich. In 1876 he was appointed chairman of a commission to inquire into the constitution of the councils of the queen's colleges in Ireland, and into the position of the presidents, professors, and other paid officers of those institutions. His last appointment was to supply the place of Mr. Justice Grove on the board of commissioners for the university of Oxford. Early in 1883 Gordon fell into very ill-health, which was further weakened by the shock he received on hearing of the suicide of a servant whom he had dismissed. He died on Friday, 25 May 1883, and was buried at Easthampstead, where a memorial, consisting of a window and mosaic pavement, is dedicated to his memory. The inscription is written by Mr. Ruskin, who speaks of him as 'an Englishman of the olden time, humane without weakness, learned without ostentation, witty without malice, wise without pride; honest of heart, lofty of thought, dear to his fellowmen, and dutiful to his God.' A monument is also dedicated to him at Oxford in the cloister of the cathedral of Christ Church. The 'Times' said of him: 'He was of a temper essentially averse to exertion. . . . He might have commanded success in any career. But he preferred to exercise over his little world an easy and good-natured despotism, tempered with his own epigrams, and to be the soul of common-room life with its genial humours and local witticisms.' Gordon was never married. He bequeathed all his property to a younger brother, who met with his death within a month of Gordon's by being thrown from his carriage.

His published works are as follows: 1. 'Εὐσεβίου τοῦ Παμφιλίου Ἱστορίας ἐκκλησιαστικῆς λόγοι δέκα. Eusebii Pamphili Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Annotationes variorum,' Oxford, 1842, 8vo. 2. 'Considerations on the Improvement of the Present Examination Statute, and the Admission of Poor Scholars to the University,' Oxford, 1847, 8vo; the two editions of this work were published in the same year. 3. 'A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford on

Easter Day, 1861,' Oxford, 1861, 8vo. 4. 'The Great Commandment and Education,' London, 1870, 8vo. 5. 'A sermon delivered by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D., to his congregation at Easthampstead, on the deficiency of religious instruction in connection with certain proposals for national education.' Gordon also addressed a letter, 'School Boards and Religious Education,' to Lord Sandon (now Lord Harrowby) when the latter was first elected to the London School Board.

[Osborne Gordon: a Memoir, with a Selection of his Writings, edited by G. Marshall, M.A., Oxford, 1885, 8vo; Times, 29 May 1883; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Ruskin's Præterita.]

W. F. W. S.

GORDON, PATRICK (*fl.* 1615–1650), poet, published in London in 1614, 4to, 'Neptunus Britannicus Corydonis,' a Latin poem, deploring the death of Prince Henry, and congratulating Prince Charles on succeeding his brother as Prince of Wales and the Princess Elizabeth on her marriage with the elector palatine. In 1615 two long narrative poems by 'Patrick Gordon, gent.,' were issued at Dort by George Waters. The first was 'The Famous Valiant Historie of the renouned and valiant Prince Robert, surnamed the Bruce, King of Scotland, &c., and of sundrie other knights both Scots and English, done into heroik verse.' A prose preface and prefatory verse by A. Gordon, Crage, Th. Mitchell, and others, showed much patriotic fervour. The poem, which is of no literary value, was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1718, 12mo, and at Glasgow in 1753. Gordon's second poem was 'The First Booke of the Famous Historye of Penardo and Laissa, otherways callid the Warres of Love and Ambitione . . . Doone into Heroik verse.' The first editions of these two poems are extremely rare. Only two copies of the 'Penardo' are known to be in existence. One has lately been acquired by the British Museum, where are also copies of the poem on Bruce and the 'Neptunus.'

It is possible that the author is identical with the Patrick Gordon of Ruthven who wrote, about 1650, 'A Shorte Abridgment of Britenes Distemper,' from 1639 to 1649, a prose account of the part played by Scotland in the civil wars. This work was first printed in 1844 for the Spalding Club, under the editorship of John Dunn. The writer was second son of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas, ninth earl of Angus [q. v.] The father was a devoted adherent of the chief of his clan, George Gordon, sixth earl and first marquis of Huntly [q. v.] Patrick was admitted a burgess of Aberdeen on 23 March 1609 at the special request of the first marquis. He married a kinswoman named Murray, daughter of the laird of Cobairdy, by whom he left issue. He was a staunch royalist, and probably wrote his 'Short Abridgment' as a vindication of the Marquis of Huntly, whom he thought Bishop Wishart had used unjustly in his 'Memoirs of Montrose,' issued in 1647. The work is valuable for its first-hand descriptions of both Montrose and Huntly.

[Patrick Gordon's Poetical Works as above; Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets; Pinkerton's Scottish Poetry; Heber's Cat., ed. Collier, iii. 125; Dunn's Preface to the Short Abridgment of Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, where no mention is made of the earlier poems by 'Patrick Gordon, gent.']

GORDON, PATRICK (1635–1699), general, and friend of Peter the Great, was born in 1635 at Auchleuchries in Aberdeenshire, where his father was a small laird. His mother's name was Mary Ogilvie. He wrote his autobiography in six thick quarto volumes, which are still preserved in Russia in the archives of the foreign office. These have never been published in the original English, but were translated into German by Dr. Maurice Posselt, and appeared in three volumes in Russia, as cited at the conclusion of the present article. In 1859 selections from those parts of the diary which related to the author's native country and some of his foreign adventures were transcribed verbatim by Dr. Posselt for Mr. Joseph Robertson, who edited them for the Spalding Club. The diary is very interesting in parts but dull in others, for it was a custom with Gordon, among other things, to put down the price of every article he purchased. Unfortunately the volumes narrating the events between 1667 and 1677 and between 1678 and 1684 are lost.

In 1651 Gordon, as the younger son of a poor laird, resolved to push his fortunes in a foreign country. He soon found his way into Poland, then swarming with Scots, and entered the service of Charles X of Sweden, who was invading that country. In the following year he was taken prisoner by the Poles; he joined their army as a dragoon, and quitted the Swedes, but in the same year, when captured by the latter at Warsaw, he again entered their service. He was clearly a genuine Dugald Dalgetty.

In 1658, in company with others, he planned at Werder the assassination of Richard Bradshaw [q. v.], the English ambassador to Moscow, whom he had mistaken for the president

at the trial of Charles I, for Gordon was an enthusiastic adherent of the house of Stuart. The ambassador was too well guarded to give the conspirators a chance of success. Gordon next served under the German emperor; he then joined the Swedes again, and after that the Poles. In 1660 he was present at the battle of Chudnovo, where the Poles defeated the Russians, and in the following year resolved to enter the Muscovite service, and found his way to Moscow, where he was well received by the Czar Alexis. One of his first exploits was the suppression of a revolt in 1662, caused by the depreciation of the coinage. In 1663 he married Catherine von Bockhoven, daughter of Colonel Philip Albert Bockhoven, a German in the service of the czar, but at that time a prisoner among the Poles. Two years later he was sent by Alexis on a mission to England, and was honoured with an interview by Charles II, at whose restoration to the throne of his ancestors he had most sincerely rejoiced. In the following year (1666) he returned to Russia, and, as there is a gap of ten years in his diary, we know but little of his doings, except that he defeated the Turks at Chigrin, and drove them from the Ukraine. In this campaign Gordon displayed great ability. In 1678 he was made major-general, and the next year appointed to the chief command at Kiev as lieutenant-general. The same time saw the death of the weak Feodor, who had succeeded Alexis in 1676, and the struggle of the Princess Sophia to become the regent during the minority of her brothers Ivan and Peter. Gordon now made the acquaintance of the celebrated Genevese, Lefort, one of the great assistants of Peter in his work of reform; with him he established a close friendship. In 1685 he obtained leave to visit England, and set out the following year; but before going he had an interview with the boy-czar, Peter, then fourteen years of age. 'I was at their majesties' hands,' he says, 'receiving a charke [*charka*, glass] of brandy out of the yongest his hand with a command from him to returne speedily.' Many pages of the diary are now occupied with an account of the writer's journey to his native country. He visited the old family property in Aberdeenshire. He had an interview with James II, with whom he had many sympathies as a Roman Catholic. James urged him to quit the Russian service and to hasten back to England. On his return he petitioned for a discharge from the Russian service, but it was not granted, and he appears to have suffered a temporary disgrace on account of his importunities. In 1687 he took part in the expedition against the Tartars of the Crimea, which was under the command of Prince Golitzia and resulted in a failure, but on account of his services Gordon was promoted to the rank of general. This appointment, however, drew down upon him ecclesiastical censure, and the patriarch prophesied disaster to the Russians so long as their armies were commanded by a heretic. But his regiment was soon afterwards sent to Kolomenskoe, near Moscow, once the favourite residence of Alexis, then occupied by Peter, and he gradually fell more under the notice of the future regenerator of Russia. In the following year he had an opportunity of showing his devotion to the cause of the young czar when the struggle broke out between him and his ambitious sister, for the elder brother, Ivan, was a mere cipher. A revolution occurred, in which the cause of Peter triumphed by the help of Gordon. He was rewarded with many estates and dignities. In 1690, when Gordon's daughter Mary was married to a certain Daniel Crawfurd, another Scotchman in the Russian service, the czar honoured the nuptials with his presence. In 1697 Gordon fortified Azov, which had been taken the previous year, and the czar set out on his memorable tour. During his absence the great revolt of the Strelitzes took place; Gordon attempted to negotiate with them, but all methods of conciliation having failed, he brought them to obedience by force of arms, and caused many to be executed. The rest were kept in confinement till the return of Peter, who at once hastened back to Moscow, and commenced that series of sanguinary reprisals which has been handed down with such terrible accuracy by the German Korb.

Gordon closed his diary with the end of 1698; among his last entries is the following: 'This year I have felt a sensible decrease of health and strength.' He died on 29 Nov. 1699, aged 64. The czar, who visited him constantly during his illness and was present at his death, ordered that his favourite should have a splendid funeral. He was buried in the Roman Catholic church in the German quarter at Moscow, in the erection of which he had himself had a great share. The church has been, however, allowed to fall into decay, owing to the erection of a larger one for the use of residents of that faith. Gordon was twice married; his first wife died before 1682, and he was married again before 1686 to a lady of Dutch extraction named Ronaer. He left at his death two sons and two daughters by his first marriage, and one son by his second.

Gordon was a perfect type of the military adventurer of the seventeenth century, a

brave, capable man, full of resources, but ready to transfer his services to the cause which paid the best. Even in the case of Russia he cannot be considered to have shown any devotion to her as an adopted country, for he several times tried to leave the czar's service, and only died in it by accident. His diary contains much valuable material, but its interest is rather Russian than English; he has given minute descriptions of the two sieges of Azov and the suppression of the revolt of the Strelitzes. He discusses their terrible punishment without any expressions of pity, and incidentally mentions that he was present when tortures were inflicted, on one occasion on a woman. He has many picturesque details, as when he tells us of his meeting with John Sobieski, the Princess Sophia distributing glasses of brandy to the Russian captains, and the triumphant entry of the Russian soldiers into Moscow after the capture of Azov.

[Tagebuch des Generals Patrick Gordon . . . zum ersten vollständig veröffentlicht durch . . . Dr. Phil. M. C. Posselt, 3 vols., Moscow and St. Petersburg, 1849–53; Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, Aberdeen, printed for the Spalding Club, 1859 (edited by Joseph Robertson); Diarium itineris in Moscoviam . . . descriptum a Joanne Georgio Korb, p. t. secretario ablegationis cæsareæ, Vienna, 1700; Ustrialov, Tsarstvovanie Petra Velikago (Reign of Peter the Great).] W. R. M.

GORDON, PRYSE LOCKHART (*fl.* 1834), writer of memoirs, was born 23 April 1762 at Ardersier, Inverness-shire, where his father, the Rev. Harry Gordon, was minister of the parish. After his father's death (15 March 1764) his mother went to live with her father in Banffshire. Young Gordon was educated at the parish school of Banff, and subsequently at the university of Aberdeen, where he did not remain long, obtaining a commission in the marines at the age of fifteen. He was principally employed in recruiting, and seems to have seen no active service except a few cruises, which yielded him, he says, 17*l.* in prize-money. In 1792 he obtained a commission in a regiment raised by the Duke of Gordon, and after five years' service in Scotland was allowed to accompany his friend Lord Montgomery, an invalid, to Italy, where he remained until 1801, returning to find his regiment disbanded. He obtained employment at Minorca; but as he was on the point of embarking, 'my good fortune threw in my way an amiable young widow,' and rendered him independent of military service. After living at Banff Castle and in London, he went to Sicily with Lord Montgomery in 1811, and remained there until 1813, when he was prostrated by a sunstroke. The following year, after the peace, he took up his residence at Brussels, where he remained until his death, which probably took place some time between 1834 and 1840. In 1823 he wrote a guide for travellers, entitled 'A Companion to Italy,' the success of which led to the appearance of his 'Personal Memoirs' in 1830. This is a very entertaining book, written with good taste and simplicity, and containing many interesting reminiscences of notable persons known to the author, including Lady Hamilton, Rodney, Porson, Dr. Charles Burney, and Perry of the 'Morning Chronicle.' The peculiar interest of the work, however, arises from its sketches of picture and antiquity hunting, at a time when, owing to the disturbed state of the continent, great bargains were to be had, and connoisseurs were especially liable to be imposed upon. Gordon himself obtained for Dr. Burney the copy of Lascaris's Grammar, the first Greek book printed, which is now in the British Museum. His account of its acquisition is the most exciting passage in his book, except perhaps the description of the condition of the English residents at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. His reminiscences of Rodney are remarkable for the positive assertion that Rodney, upon his return to England, volunteered to Gordon an acknowledgment of his acquaintance with Clerk of Eldin's essay on naval tactics, and his indebtedness to it. In 1834 Gordon published 'Holland and Belgium,' an entertaining book, negligent, and even ungrammatical in diction, but of permanent value for its notes on the Belgian revolution and its causes.

[Gordon's Personal Memoirs, 1830.] R. G.

GORDON, Sir ROBERT (1580–1656), historian of the house of Sutherland, born at Dunrobin Castle, Golspie, Sutherlandshire, on 14 May 1580, was fourth son of Alexander, (eleventh or) twelfth earl of Sutherland [see under Gordon, John, (tenth or) eleventh earl], by his second wife, Lady Jean, third daughter of George Gordon, fourth earl of Huntly [q. v.], who had been divorced from James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell. In 1598 he was sent to the university of St. Andrews, where he remained six months, and afterwards finished his education at Edinburgh. In January 1603 he went over to France to study civil law, and remained there until October 1605. He was appointed a gentleman of the privy chamber to James I in 1606, was granted a life pension of 200*l.* a year out of the English exchequer in 1609, and was knighted. He married at London, 16 Feb. 1613, Louise, or Lucie, born 20 Dec. 1597,

only child and sole heiress of John Gordon, D.D. (1544–1619) [q. v.], with whom he received the lordships of Glenluce in Scotland and of Longorme in France. On 16 July 1614 he received a grant in fee-simple of divers castles, lands, and fisheries in Ulster (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1611–18, p. 245). In March 1614–15, having attended the king to Cambridge, he was created honorary M.A. On the death of his brother John, (twelfth or) thirteenth earl of Sutherland, in September of the same year, he became tutor at law of his nephew John, (thirteenth or) fourteenth earl [q.v.] In 1617 James visited Scotland for the first time after his accession to the English throne. Among the entertainments was a competition of archery in the garden of Holyrood, at which Gordon gained the prize, a silver arrow. His father-in-law, at his death in September 1619, left to him the care of publishing his works both in English and Latin. He remained in Scotland for some time, and having settled his affairs in Sutherland, he returned with his family to England in November 1619, and in the succeeding May revisited France, when he disposed of his property of Longorme to Walter Stewart. In 1621 he returned to Sutherland, when he relieved the estates of the earl of a heavy burden of debt, to the hazard of his own property, for which he said he cared little so that the house of Sutherland might flourish. In 1623, when the Earl of Caithness was proclaimed a rebel, and fled to the Orkneys, Gordon received a commission from the privy council to proceed with fire and sword against him, and took possession of Castle Sinclair, the earl's residence. Having quieted the county of Caithness, he returned with his troops into Sutherland, and soon after went back to the court in England, and thence probably to France. In 1624 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the estates of the young Duke of Lennox, and two years later one of the duke's curators. In March 1625 James by privy seal granted him 2,000*l.* for the abbey of Glenluce, Wigtonshire, with the intention of annexing it to the bishopric of Galloway (*ib.* 1623–5, p. 502). As he never received the money, he petitioned Charles in 1635 for a grant of a reversion of the place of prothonotary of the common pleas, and obtained his request (*ib.* 1635–6, p. 63). On 28 May 1625, being then gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I, he was created premier baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heir male whatsoever, and he obtained a charter under the great seal granting to him sixteen thousand acres on the coast of Nova Scotia, which were erected in a full and free barony, called the barony of Gordon, with power of regality. He assisted under agreement Sir William Alexander of Menstrie in the plantation of a colony in Nova Scotia. He was much favoured by Charles, who employed him as his confidential messenger to Henrietta Maria both before and after their marriage (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, vol. i., Appendix, ii. 14, 15). In August 1629 he was chosen sheriff principal of Inverness-shire, and represented that shire at the convention of 1630. In May 1630 he was sent by the lords of the council along with Sir William Seton into the north to quell some disturbances. On 13 July in the same year James, duke of Lennox, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, appointed him his vice-chamberlain during his absence in France. At the coronation of Charles I in Scotland in 1633, he, as vice-chamberlain, with four earls' sons, carried the king's train from the castle to the abbey. The next year he was placed on the privy council in Scotland. On 1 May 1639 he was with the court at Durham (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1639, p. 103).

During the civil war Gordon acted as a mediator between the opposing parties. By the gentry of Morayshire he was appointed in 1643, along with Thomas McKenzie of Pluscarden and John Innes of Leuchars, to confer with the Marquis of Montrose. A letter written by Gordon to a kinsman, George Gordon, dated Elgin, 26 Nov. 1644, refers to the dread of the country as to the movements of Montrose. His mother was persecuted as a Roman Catholic, and towards the end of her days excommunicated. In 1627 Gordon, in consideration of the sentence being relaxed, undertook by a formal bond to the Bishop of Caithness that his mother 'sall outterlie forbeir and absteine frome recepting of preistis and Jesuitis, and frome heiring of mass in tyme cuming.' His own orthodoxy was probably suspected, and in 1646 the presbytery of Elgin granted a testimonial in his favour, and a document of like purport was signed by his lay friends in July of the same year. He died in 1656. He had issue five sons and four daughters. He was the founder of the Morayshire family of Gordonstoun. Having acquired various estates in the shires of Elgin and Forres, he had them all united into the barony of Gordonstoun, by a charter under the great seal, dated 20 June 1642. Under the auspices of the Marchioness of Stafford, afterwards Duchess of Sutherland, Henry Weber published from the original manuscript in her possession Gordon's 'Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland, from its Origin to the year 1630; with a continuation to . . . 1651' [by Gilbert Gor-

don of Sallach], fol., Edinburgh, 1813. Three copies of the manuscript are known to exist, one of which is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. A catalogue of the curious library originally formed between 1610 and 1650, drawn up by Gordon, was published in 1816. His portrait has been engraved. His correspondence and the documents which he collected, including his will, dated 11 July 1654, preserved at Gordonstoun, are set forth in the 6th Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, pp. 681–6. Some are printed at length in Captain Edward Dunbar Dunbar's 'Social Life in Former Days,' 2 series, 1865–6.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), ii. 578–9; Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland, 2nd edit. p. 153; Irving's Book of Scotsmen, p. 175; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 143; William Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 330–2; Cat. of Printed Books in Library of Faculty of Advocates, iii. 450.] G. G.

GORDON, ROBERT (1580–1661), of Straloch, geographer, second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, Banffshire, an intimate political associate of George Gordon, sixth earl of Huntly [q. v.], was born at Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire, on 14 Sept. 1580. He was educated at Aberdeen University, and is said to have been the first graduate of Marischal College, then recently founded. In 1598 he went to complete his studies at Paris, where he remained till the death of his father in 1600. Among his Scottish associates at Paris were John Gordon (1544–1619) [q. v.], afterwards dean of Salisbury, Robert Bruce (1554–1631) [q. v.], theological writer, and Robert Johnston, author of 'A History of Britain from 1572.' In 1608, on his marriage to a daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lynturk, he bought the estate of Straloch, where he took up his residence. In 1619 he succeeded to the estate of Pitlurg on the death of his elder brother John without issue, but continued to reside at Straloch. He was one of the commissioners sent by Huntly in March 1639 to treat with Montrose (Spalding, *Memorials*, i. 148; Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 219), and it was through his mediation that Huntly came to terms with Montrose, and subscribed a paper binding himself to maintain the liberties both of church and state (Gordon, p. 230). After Huntly was carried to Edinburgh, Straloch endeavoured to induce Huntly's son, Lord Aboyne, to lay down his arms, but without success (Spalding, p. 176; Gordon, p. 260). On 21 Sept. 1643 he attended a meeting held at Aberdeen for the levying of soldiers (Spalding, ii. 279).

Straloch, at the request of Charles I, agreed, with the assistance of his son, James Gordon, parson of Rothiemay [q. v.], to correct and complete the maps which Timothy Pont had begun to prepare for the Scottish section of Bleau's 'Atlas.' During the progress of the work he was exempted from the ordinary burdens of the rest of the subjects of Scotland ('Straloch Papers' in *Spalding Club Miscellany*, i. 56); but in the dedication to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, dated Aberdeen, 24 Jan. 1648, he states that the civil war had greatly interfered with his progress. On this account some of the work was delegated to David Buchanan (1595?–1652?) [q. v.] In the edition of 1655, dedicated by the publisher to Oliver Cromwell, Gordon is referred to in uncomplimentary terms. The Scottish section forms a portion of vol. vi. of the 1662 edition of the 'Atlas.' In addition to descriptions and maps Straloch contributed 'Remarks on the Antiquity of the Scots,' and 'Remarks on the Charts of the Ancient Scots.' Dr. William Gordon, in his manuscript 'Sketch of the Life and Writings of Robert Gordon of Straloch,' states that many of the epigrams, epitaphs, and emblems written by Straloch and his sons remained among the family manuscripts. According to Man his 'lesser composures of Latin touching the antiquities of his native country' were deposited by his son, James Gordon of Rothiemay (to whom they had been left in his will), in the hands of Sir Robert Sibbald, 'who communicated to Dr. Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, his "Notes on Bede's History, touching the Scotish Antiquities," and three dissertations: 1. On the Origin of the Saxon Language among the Scots; 2. On the Origin of the Nation; and 3. Accounting for the Country's being so thinly inhabited' (Appendix No. 1 to preface to *Scots Affairs*, p. vi). The series of Timothy Pont's and Gordon of Straloch's original maps and plans for the 'Atlas of Scotland' was in 1723 acquired by the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, along with Sir Robert Sibbald's manuscripts. Gordon has been regarded by some as the author of 'Scots Affairs,' which was really written by his son James Gordon of Rothiemay, although Straloch had undoubtedly supplied him with a large amount of material. Straloch wrote a history of the family of Gordon, of which William Gordon made large use in his 'History of the Family of Gordon.' William Gordon states that it was written by Straloch when very old, and broke off abruptly at 1594, and that though defective on account of his inability to search the public records, it was otherwise very well done (*ib.* p. xxiv). Man, who had seen the original manuscript, and gives the substance of some interesting portions, characterises it as 'writ in a clear and concise Latin style,

and very exact as to the geography of places' (*ib.* p. viii). Straloch also wrote a Latin introduction to Bishop Spotiswood's 'History,' which was published by Dr. Garden in the preface to the 'Opera' of Professor John Forbes, published at Amsterdam in 1703, i. 68–70. He died in August 1661 in his eighty-first year. He left eleven sons and six daughters. His portrait by Jamieson is preserved in the hall of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

[Straloch Papers in Spalding Club Miscellany, i. 1–58; Man's Introduction to his projected Memoirs of Scots Affairs, printed as Appendix No. 1 to the Preface to James Gordon's Scots Affairs (Spalding Club); William Gordon's Introduction to the Hist. of the Family of Gordon; John Smith's Iconographia Scotica.] T. F. H.

GORDON, Sir ROBERT (1647–1704), man of science, born 7 March 1647, was the eldest son of Sir Ludovick Gordon, second baronet of Gordonstoun in Drainie, Elginshire, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Farquhar of Mounie in Daviot, Aberdeenshire. His grandfather was Sir Robert Gordon (1580–1656) [q. v.] According to an unprinted account of the family, quoted by Sir Robert Douglas, he 'travelled much into foreign countries for his improvement, was a man of extensive learning and knowledge, and particularly skilled in mechanics and chemistry, which sufficiently appears by the long correspondence by letters he kept with that celebrated philosopher, Mr. Boyle. He contrived a curious machine or pump for raising of water, which was tried in the Fleet and highly approved of, and found far to exceed anything of that kind then known, both for the facility of working and the quantity of water it discharged; but as neither the inventor, nor the present possessor [his son, Robert, the fourth baronet, who died in 1772], had ever an offer of any encouragement suitable to the merit and usefulness of the thing, it still remains a secret in the family' (*Baronage of Scotland*, pp. 8–9). Gordon represented Sutherlandshire in the Scotch parliament of 1672–4, sat in the convention of 1678, in that of 1681–2, and again in 1685–6 (Foster, *Members of Parliament, Scotland*, 2nd edit. p. 153). He was knighted in 1673 and succeeded to the baronetcy in September 1685. He seems to have been somewhat of a favourite with James II, who made him a gentleman of his household, and affected an interest in his scientific inventions (*Diary of Patrick Gordon*, Spalding Club, pp. 128–9). On 3 Feb. 1686 he was elected F.R.S. (Thomson, *Hist. of Roy. Soc.* Appendix iv. p. xxviii.) In April 1687 he communicated to the society, by the king's command, a wondrous 'Receipt to cure Mad Dogs, or Men or Beasts bitten by Mad Dogs' (*Phil. Trans.* xvi. 298). Gordon died in 1704. He was twice married, first, on 23 Feb. 1676, to Margaret, widow of Alexander, first lord Duffus, and daughter of William, eleventh lord Forbes. She died in April 1677, leaving a daughter. His second wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir William Dunbar, bart., of Hempriggs, Wick, brought him a family of three sons and four daughters. The year following his death his widow erected a mausoleum to his memory on the site of the old church of Ogston, immediately to the east of the mansion of Gordonstoun. An underground chamber at Gordonstoun is shown as his laboratory, and he lives in the popular traditions of the neighbourhood as a mighty wizard, 'Sir Robert the warlock.' Two letters addressed to him by Samuel Pepys in May and June 1687 on the subject of payments for his pumps are preserved at Gordonstoun (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. p. 687).

[Pedigree annexed to Case of Sir R. Gordon, bart., 1769, 1770, 1771, 4to and fol.; Sir R. Gordon's Genealog. Hist. of Earldom of Sutherland, 1813, p. 536; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, pp. 6–10; Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie, (Spalding Club); Diary of Patrick Gordon (Spalding Club), pp. 128–9, 136; New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845, xiii. 154; Lachlan Shaw's Hist. of Province of Moray (Gordon), ii. 58*n.*; Coxe's Catalogus Codicum MSS. Bibl. Bodl. pars v. fasc. ii. p. 720; E. D. Dunbar's Social Life in Former Days, 2nd ser. 1865–6.] G. G.

GORDON, ROBERT (1665–1732), founder of Robert Gordon's Hospital, now Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, was a son of Arthur Gordon, advocate, Edinburgh, and grandson of Robert Gordon (1580–1661) [q. v.] of Straloch. After travelling for some time on the continent, Gordon settled at Danzig, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; having acquired some wealth he returned to Scotland, and about 1720 took up his abode in Aberdeen. He is said to have been a man of very penurious habits, though of gentlemanly appearance and demeanour, and some pitiful anecdotes of his miserly ways have been handed down. In his settlement, following the example of George Heriot [q. v.] of Edinburgh, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, he conveyed his property, which amounted to 10,300*l.*, to the town council and four of the ministers of Aberdeen as trustees 'to be employed in founding and supporting a hospital for educating indigent children.' At his death in 1732 this legacy became available: a hospital was completed in 1737, at

a cost of 3,300*l.*, and the fund was left to accumulate till 1750, when the hospital was opened with thirty boys. A subsequent bequest by Alexander Simpson of Collyhill in 1834 increased greatly the resources of the charity; two wings were added to the building and forty boys to the beneficiaries. Between 1750 and 1880, 2,100 boys passed through the hospital.

The management of the charity was for a long time somewhat rigid and artificial, and though some improvements were effected from time to time, it did not undergo any material change till, under the Commission on Endowed Institutions (Scotland), a substantially new constitution was given to it. A provisional order was issued, dated 10 June 1881, with the sanction of the old governors, the object of which was to extend the usefulness of the hospital funds by converting the buildings to some extent into day schools, which should be mainly devoted to the higher branches of a commercial education; by reducing the number of foundationers and boarding them out in families; by admitting day scholars; by instituting competitive bursaries for higher education; by establishing evening classes, and by carrying promising boys on to the university. The order obtained the sanction of parliament and became the new constitution. In the day schools its objects are now prosecuted under a threefold division of classes—commercial, engineering, and classical. Under the charge of Dr. Ogilvie, head-master, the college rapidly rose to a high degree of prosperity. The number of boys receiving education at the college is about a thousand, and the entire number of students 1,250.

[Kennedy's Annals of Aberdeen; Smith's New Hist. of Aberdeenshire; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Provisional Order or Scheme for the Future Administration of Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen; Prospectus and Prize List of Robert Gordon's College, Session 1888–9; Robert Gordon, his Hospital and his College (by Alexander Walker), privately printed, 1886.] W. G. B.

GORDON, ROBERT (1687–1764), biblical scholar, born in Scotland in 1687, was a member of the family of Kirkhill. He entered the Scotch College at Rome from the diocese of Aberdeen in 1705, was ordained priest, and left Rome in 1712. With the consent of the bishops he stayed at Paris as prefect of studies and procurator, and he did not proceed to the mission till 1718, when he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Gordon. After the duke's death in 1728 he was sent to Edinburgh as procurator, which office he held till 1740. For many years he was engaged in translating the New Testament into English, and in 1743 he went to Rome to get his version approved before it was sent to the press. He was much opposed by the party called Campbellians, or Pilgrims, and he returned to England in 1745 without having obtained the desired authorisation. On his arrival in London he was apprehended and consigned to a messenger. On finding security for a large sum of money that he would never return to Britain without leave of the government, he was banished from the realm. He went to Flanders, where, and at Paris, he resided till 1749. In that year he returned to Rome, and having formed a hermitage for himself at Nerni, a village about twenty miles from that city, he remained there till 1753, when he went back to Paris, without having been able to get his translation of the New Testament approved. He lived for some time in the Scotch College at Paris, and then retired to Lens, where he died in 1764.

His manuscript translation of the New Testament, containing corrections of mistranslations in preceding catholic versions, was in 1786 in the possession of Dr. Alexander Geddes [q. v.]

[Abbé McPherson's MS. Cat. quoted in Gordon's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 559; Cotton's Rhemes and Douay, pp. 64, 170.] T. C.

GORDON, Sir ROBERT (1791–1847), diplomatist, was fifth son of George Gordon, lord Haddo, and brother of George Hamilton Gordon, fourth earl of Aberdeen (1784–1860) [q. v.], and of Sir Alexander Gordon [q. v.], who was killed at Waterloo. In 1810 he was appointed attaché to the British embassy in Persia, and afterwards became secretary to the embassy at the Hague. He was associated with the Duke of Wellington as minister plenipotentiary at Vienna in 1815, 1817, and 1821. In July 1826 he was sent to the Brazils as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, being at the same time sworn a privy councillor. In 1828 he was sent to Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary with the object of re-establishing the friendly relations between this country and the Porte, which had been disturbed by the battle of Navarino. From this post he was recalled by Lord Grey's ministry in 1831, and took no further part in active life until he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel, in October 1841, ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, where he remained until he was replaced by Viscount Ponsonby in 1846.

Gordon was made a grand cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1819, and a Civil Grand Cross of the order of the

Bath in 1829. He died suddenly at Balmoral on 8 Oct. 1847.

[Anderson's Scottish Biography; Gent. Mag. 1847; Haydn's Book of Dignities; Nouvelle Biographie Universelle.] E. J. R.

GORDON, ROBERT, D.D. (1786–1853), free church minister, was born, 5 May 1786, at Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, where his father was parochial schoolmaster. When only fifteen he was appointed parish teacher, his father having died some years before. Gordon decided to enter the ministry, and, after studying for some time at Edinburgh University, migrated in 1809 to Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he proceeded D.D. in November 1823. After holding several tutorships, and acting for a time as master in the Perth Academy, he was licensed by the presbytery of Perth on 27 July 1814, and was ordained to Kinfauns, 12 Sept. 1816. In February 1821 he was promoted to St. Cuthbert's chapel of ease, Edinburgh, and in January 1824 to the Hope Park chapel of ease, which was built for him. In September 1825 he was removed to the New North Church, collegiate charge, and in 1830 to the High Church. From 1836 till 28 Nov. 1843 he was collector of the Ministers' Widows' Fund. When the conflict which led to the disruption of the Scottish church commenced, Gordon sided with the non-intrusionists, and was one of the committee appointed in 1839 to consider the case of the seven suspended ministers of Strathbogie, and during the same year appeared in the court of session to support the presbytery of Dunkeld, then threatened with censure for disregarding the interdict in the Lathendy case. When the general assembly met at Edinburgh on 20 May 1841, Gordon was chosen moderator, both parties uniting in his election; in this capacity he had to pronounce the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers. He presided at the public meeting in St. Cuthbert's Church, 25 Aug. 1841, and delivered a remarkable address. He was one of the deputation which waited on Sir Robert Peel in the following month to state the case for the church. At the general assembly in 1842 Gordon seconded the adoption of the claim of right moved by Thomas Chalmers [q. v.] During the convocation held in Roxburgh Church in the following November, Gordon presided, and delivered a speech which has been described as the best apology for the free church movement. On the disruption in May 1843, he left the established church, together with almost the whole of his congregation; from this time he was minister of the Free High Church till his death, after a short illness, in Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, on 21 Oct. 1853. He married Isabella Campbell, by whom he had a large family; two of his sons, Robert and Donald Campbell, became ministers in the free church.

Gordon was a very popular preacher, and a man of profound piety and comprehensive learning, amiable, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. Early in life he devoted himself to scientific studies, invented a self-registering hygrometer, and was the author of the articles on 'Euclid,' 'Geography,' and 'Meteorology' in the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' He also wrote introductory essays for 'The Redeemer's Tears,' by T. Howe, in 1822, 2nd edit. 1825; for the 'Mourner's Companion,' edited by him; and for 'Emmanuel,' by the Rev. S. Shaw, in 1829. A volume of his sermons was published at Edinburgh in 1825, and after his death a selection appeared under the title, 'Christ as made known to the Ancient Church,' vols. i. and ii. on the historical books of scripture in 1854, and vols. iii. and iv. on the prophetic books in 1855. Reports of some of his speeches have also been preserved.

Gordon was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Scottish Society; he was likewise one of her majesty's master-printers for Scotland.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. i. 24, 69, 128–9, iv. 647; Buchanan's The Ten Years' Conflict, ii. 128, 139–40, 242, 339, 413, 461, 512, 588; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 336; Funeral Sermons by P. Clason and William Cunningham; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GORDON, THEODORE (1786–1845), inspector of army hospitals, was born in Aberdeenshire, and studied arts and medicine at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh, at which latter he graduated M.A. in 1802. In 1803, when eighteen years of age, he was appointed assistant-surgeon in the army, and soon after joined the 91st highland infantry, accompanying the regiment to Germany in 1805. He saw service also in the Peninsula, and escaped shipwreck in the Douro (one of seven survivors) while in charge of invalids from Sir J. Moore's army. He became surgeon to the 2nd battalion 89th regiment, and afterwards to the 4th regiment (King's Own), along with which he joined Wellington in the Peninsula, was present at Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajoz, San Sebastian, and Burgos, and was promoted to the rank of staff-surgeon. Having been badly wounded in crossing the frontier into France, he was brought home and was invalided for a year. He resumed

duty at Chelsea Hospital as staff-surgeon, had charge of a hospital at Brussels, after Waterloo, and joined Wellington's staff in Paris, where he was promoted to be physician to the forces. After the peace he was chosen by Sir J. MacGrigor to be professional assistant at the medical board of the war office, and spent the remaining thirty years of his life in that administrative capacity. In 1836 he attained the rank of deputy-inspector-general of hospitals. He died at Brighton on 30 March 1845. In 1822 he married Miss Barclay, niece of Major-general Sir R. Barclay, K.C.B.

[Gent. Mag. June 1845.] C. C.

GORDON, THOMAS (*d.* 1750), miscellaneous writer, was born in Kirkcudbright about the end of the seventeenth century. He is said to have been educated at some Scottish university. If a 'disputatio juridica' be rightly attributed to him in the catalogue of the British Museum, he became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1716. He came to London as a young man and taught languages. Two pamphlets on the Bangorian controversy commended him to John Trenchard [q. v.], a whig politician. One was probably 'A Letter to the Lord Archbishop' (Wake) in 1719, who had written a Latin letter reflecting upon Hoadly, addressed to the church of Zurich. Gordon became Trenchard's amanuensis. A tract called the 'Independent Whig,' published at the time of the rejection of the Peerage Bill (December 1719), of which there is no copy in the British Museum, was followed by a second part in January 1720, on the peace with Spain and the value of Gibraltar to England, several editions of which were issued. A weekly paper of the same name was then started, and carried on through the year, the articles by Trenchard, Gordon, and a third contributor, 'C.,' being distinguished in the fifth edition. It was first collected in one volume in 1721. To the fifth edition (1732) were appended 'The Craftsman,' a sermon, 'in the style of the late Daniel Burgess,' also published separately, a letter to a 'Gentleman of Edinburgh,' and an epitaph on Trenchard. To a sixth edition (1735) was added a third volume containing the letter to Wake (see above) and other tracts; a seventh edition appeared in 1743, and a fourth volume was added in 1747 containing tracts written during the rebellion of 1745. The book was chiefly an attack upon the high-church party, and on the title-page of later editions is called 'A Defence of Primitive Christianity . . . against the exorbitant claims of fanatical and disaffected clergymen.' Thomas Wilson [q. v.], bishop of Sodor and Man, tried to exclude it from his diocese, and got into trouble in consequence. It was translated into French by the Baron d'Holbach. In 1720 Gordon and Trenchard began the publication of 'Cato's Letters.' They appeared in the 'London' and afterwards in the 'British Journal' till Trenchard's death in 1723, and were reprinted in 4 vols. in 1724. Walpole took Gordon into his pay, and made him first commissioner of the wine licenses, a post which he held till his death on 28 July 1750, and which, it is said, 'much diminished his patriotism.' Gordon was twice married, his second wife being Trenchard's widow.

Gordon published, by subscription, a translation of 'Tacitus,' in 2 vols. fol. 1728 (dedications to the Prince of Wales and Walpole), which went through several editions, and, in spite of an affected style, seems to have been the standard translation till the end of the century. Gibbon read it in his youth (*Misc. Works*, i. 41). In 1744 he published 'The Works of Sallust, with Political Discourses upon that author; to which is added a translation of Cicero's "Four Orations against Cateline."' He published an 'Essay on Government' in 1747, and a 'Collection of Papers' by him appeared in 1748. Richard Baron [q. v.] also published two collections of tracts by Gordon, 'A Cordial for Low Spirits,' 3 vols. 8vo, 1751, and another by Gordon and others called 'The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Shaken,' 1752. Gordon also wrote a preface to a translation from Barbeyrac called 'The Spirit of Ecclesiastics in all Ages,' 1722. Gordon was 'large and corpulent,' and supposed to be the Silenus of Pope's line in the 'Dunciad,'

Where Tindal dictates, and Silenus snores.

Bolingbroke observed, upon hearing of Conyers Middleton's death at the same time as Gordon's, 'Then there is the best writer in England gone and the worst.'

[Nichols's Anecdotes, i. 709 (notes by J. Whiston), v. 419, viii. 101, 494, 512; Biog. Brit. Supplement (1766), art. 'Trenchard;' Collinson's Somersetshire, iii. 153 (his residence with Trenchard at Abbotsleigh).] L. S.

GORDON, THOMAS (1788–1841), major-general in the Greek army, born at Cairness on 8 Dec. 1788, was the eldest and only surviving son of Charles Gordon of Buthlaw and Cairness in Lonmay, Aberdeenshire, by his wife Christian, daughter of Thomas Forbes of Ballogie in the same shire. His father died in 1796. In 1800 his mother placed him at Eton, and took a house in the neighbourhood, but died in May of the

following year. Gordon remained at Eton until 1804 (Stapylton, *Eton School Lists*, 1791–1850, 2nd edit., p. 40 *b*), when he was sent to reside and study with the Rev. Charles Latham at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. On 20 Jan. 1806 he matriculated at Oxford as a member of Brasenose College (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 541). He did not take a degree, but was appointed in 1808 cornet in the 2nd dragoons (Scots Greys). In the following year he was promoted lieutenant in the Scots Greys, and in the autumn he exchanged as lieutenant into the 43rd regiment. In May 1810 he left the British service and started on foreign travel. On 26 Aug. he was hospitably received at Jannina in Albania, by Ali Pasha, then Turkish governor of the province. In October he arrived at Athens and stayed there until the 26th of that month, when he set out for Constantinople. During this and the two following years he also visited Salonica, Smyrna, Erzeroum, Tokat, Sultanieh, and other places in the Ghilan district of Persia, and travelled extensively in Asiatic Turkey and in Barbary. In 1813 he served as a captain on the staff of the Russian army, and in November of that year he acted as aide-de-camp to Major-general von Arenschild in the army of Count von Walmoden at Pretzer in Mecklenburg. Early in 1814 he returned to Cairness. In 1815 he again went abroad and unsuccessfully applied for an appointment in Wellington's army before the battle of Waterloo. In the autumn he was at Bucharest. In 1816 he was again at Constantinople, and he married there in that year Barbara Kana (afterwards Baroness de Sedaiges), a lady of Armenian Greek extraction. Gordon again went to Greece in 1821, the year of the commencement of the war of independence. He served through the campaign of 1821 in the Morea as 'chef d'état major' under Ipsilanti. He took an active part at the siege of Tripolizza. After the capture of the town he earnestly remonstrated against the treacherous massacre by the Greeks of several thousand Turks. His representations being disregarded, he quitted the Greek camp, and soon afterwards retired for a time from the service. In November 1822 the provisional government of Greece at Hermione addressed to him a letter asking him to return, a translation of which is given by De Quincey in his paper on 'The Revolution of Greece' (*Works*, vol. x.) Gordon declined, but became an original member of the Greek committee in London (formed 8 March 1823), and contributed money and warlike stores. The committee wished him to proceed to Greece as one of three commissioners who were to take charge of stores and funds. Gordon declined on the ground (stated in a letter to the committee of 21 July 1823) that the Greeks were unwilling to submit to European discipline, and that his old comrades had been expelled from office. As a member of the committee he heartily concurred in the appointment of Lord Byron. There is no record in his journal or letters that Gordon ever met Byron. Early in 1824 a Greek deputation raised a loan in London and again unsuccessfully applied to Gordon to return. Early in 1826 renewed representations from Greece and from the Greek deputies in London induced him to return to the country to promote unity and military discipline. He reached Napoli di Romania in May, and found that the dissensions among the Greeks had quenched even their animosity against the Turks. He was, however, well received, and was just in time to prevent the disorganisation of the regular corps. He determined, however, to remain a 'traveller unshackled in his movements' until the arrival of Lord Cochrane [see Cochrane, Thomas, tenth earl of Dundonald]. He succeeded in reconciling the government to Colonel Fabvier. He said (7 June) that he would still 'stand aloof,' but trusted that 'during the fifteen days that I have acted as minister at war, minister of the marine, commissary-general and inspector of fortifications, I have prepared everything for his [Cochrane's] arrival if he chooses to come in time.' About this period he purchased the Achilles brig, which was useful in conveying stores and in aiding his own movements. Towards the end of June an outbreak among the Roumelistes at Napoli induced the government to seize ten thousand dollars belonging to Gordon and give them to the Suliote captains. By the close of the year (1826) he had paid away all the public funds with which he had been entrusted by the Greek deputies in London. In January 1827 Gordon accepted the command of the expedition to Piræus, with the local rank of brigadier, his troops consisting of the corps of John Notaras, that of Makriyani, the regulars, and the foreign auxiliaries. His aim was to relieve Athens, then blockaded by Kutahi. Gordon successfully landed his troops at Port Phalerus 'under the nose of Reshid Pasha.' On 11 Feb. the Turks made a determined attack on Gordon's position, but were driven back with great slaughter. Having found that Athens was still able to hold out, he wished to resign, but was induced to continue upon condition of receiving supplies and being 'entirely master of his own operations.' Gordon remained in command of the troops at the

Phalerus until the arrival of General Church in April, who at once took over the supreme command as generalissimo. On 16 April the commander-in-chief appointed Gordon director-general of the ordnance department of the army. He probably continued to serve in this capacity until the disastrous battle of 6 May before Athens put an end to all organised military operations by the Greeks in the Morea. The struggle was soon ended by the battle of Navarino. Before he left Greece he received letters of thanks from the Greek executive at Egina (25 Feb. 1827) and the General Assembly at Troezene (9 April 1827). In July 1827 Gordon was again at Cairness.

In the summer of 1828 Gordon returned to Greece, and apparently remained there till the spring or early summer of 1831, when he returned to Cairness. During this period he seems to have lived principally at Argos, where he purchased land and built himself a house. George Finlay [q. v.] on 4 Aug. 1829 writes to Gordon at Argos suggesting 'seriously' that he might be president of the National Assembly. On returning to Cairness in 1831, Gordon began his 'History of the Greek Revolution,' which was published at London in two octavo volumes in the following year. A second edition was called for in 1842; it was also translated into German, forming parts 3 and 4 of Johann Wilhelm Zinkeisen's 'Geschichte Griechenlands,' 8vo, Leipzig, 1832–40. This admirably executed history was reviewed by De Quincey in Blackwood's 'Edinburgh Magazine' (vol. x. of collected 'Works'). On the formation of the Greek kingdom, Gordon was appointed colonel à la suite and colonel on the staff of the Greek army by commission, dated 3 April of that year. He had only asked for a lieutenant-colonelcy. In the summer of 1833 Gordon again went to Greece, and was apparently employed till 1836 in military duties. On 7 July 1835 he was appointed major-general, and on the 23rd he was commanding the troops in Roumelia, and acting as chief of the general staff of the Greek army. He visited Scotland in 1836, returning in 1837 or 1838. On 18 Feb. 1839 he retired from the Greek army and was immediately appointed by the king major-general à la suite, an appointment which he maintained until his death. His health was breaking. He was in Greece in 1840, but in the same year returned to Cairness, where he died 20 April 1841. He left a son, James Wilkinson Gordon, who died in 1886. Gordon had mastered many European languages, including French, Italian, modern Greek, and Turkish. He contributed (anonymously) a translation of a work by Tshelebi-Effendi on the Turkish military system to Consul William Wilkinson's 'Wallachia and Moldavia,' 8vo, London, 1820 (Appendix No. 5). To the Oriental Translation Fund he sent a translation of an anonymously written work privately circulated in Constantinople, upon the secret history of the deposition of Sultan Mustafa in 1807. It was published as No. 111 in vol. ii. of 'Miscellaneous Translations from Oriental Languages.' Gordon had the gold cross of the order of the Saviour (1 June 1834) and the order of Knight of St. John of Jerusalem (of Malta), and was made a grand commander of the order of the Saviour on his retirement from the Greek service (16 Feb. 1839). He was a member of various learned societies both in this country and in Greece, such as the Royal Society (8 Feb. 1821), the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1828), the Royal Asiatic Society (1834), the Ἑταιρία τῆς φυσικῆς Ἱστορίας (1837), Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία (1840), and Φιλεκπαιδευτικὴ Ἑταιρία (1840). His historical library and manuscripts were sold in March 1850, and his antiquities in the following June (*Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution*, iv. 331, 444).

[Materials kindly supplied from the family papers by Charles T. Gordon, esq.] G. G.

GORDON, WILLIAM (*d.* 1577), last pre-reformation bishop of Aberdeen, was fourth son of Alexander Gordon, third earl of Huntly [q.v.], by his wife Johanna Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Atholl, and was uncle of George Gordon, fourth earl of Huntly [q.v.] who fell in 1562 at Corrichie. Educated first at Aberdeen and afterwards at Paris, he obtained on taking orders the rectory of Clatt, Aberdeenshire, and chancellorship of Moray. An effort to have him consecrated as coadjutor to William Stewart, bishop of Aberdeen, came to nothing, but on the death of that prelate (1545) he was nominated his successor, through the influence of Cardinal Beaton, and was consecrated in 1546. In the autumn of 1552 he was at Paris on public business, but he took no active part in politics. While he was bishop the church of Scotland was converted from Roman catholicism to protestantism. At first Gordon resisted the conversion, but he did not persevere. The dean and chapter of Aberdeen exhorted him (January 1558) 'for reformation to be made, and stanching of heresies pullulant within the diocie of Aberdeen . . . to shew good example . . . in special in removing . . . the gentlewoman by whom he was greatly slandered . . . without which being done,' they add, 'divers that are partners' (in similar guilt) 'say they cannot accept correction of one who will not correct

himself.' Thirteen years later Gordon, with consent of his chapter, granted a charter of lands to Janet Knowles (probably the gentlewoman aforesaid) and to six persons who bear his surname, and were certainly his children. He made some efforts to protect the cathedral plate and jewels, and many of his alienations of the lands and revenues of the see were perhaps meant only to put them in safe keeping till the storm had blown over. He survived the Reformation (1560) seventeen years till his death, and exercised the temporal functions of his office. He gave charters of church lands, and sat in the Scottish parliament of 1567. When he died (6 Aug. 1577) he was buried in his cathedral. He was immediately succeeded by David Cunningham, sub-dean of Glasgow, the first protestant bishop of Aberdeen, who was consecrated 11 Nov. 1577. Spotiswood says of Gordon that 'he gave hopes at first of a virtuous man, but afterwards turned a very epicure, spending all his time in drinking and whoring.'

[Regist. Ep. Aberdon.; Cart. Eccles. S. Nicholai Aberdon.; Leslie; Spotiswood; Grub's Eccl Hist. of Scotland; Keith's Catalogue, &c.] J. C.

GORDON, WILLIAM (1614–1679), of Earlston, covenanter, the second son of Alexander Gordon of Earlston (1587–1654) [q. v.] and Elizabeth Gordon, his wife, was born in 1614. He studied for the ministry of the church of Scotland, and graduated as master of arts. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1639 he accepted a command under General Alexander Leslie, and was present in the following year at the taking of Newcastle. After his elder brother's death he returned home to assist his now disabled father, and served on the committee for war of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, from whom he presented a petition to parliament in 1648. During the Commonwealth he took part in Glencairn's insurrection in Scotland in 1653 on behalf of Charles II; but, disgusted by the animosities which prevailed in Glencairn's army, he withdrew, and, taking advantage of an act of indemnity issued by Cromwell in 1654, surrendered and returned home. That he lived quietly under Cromwell's administration is shown by his appointment on two commissions in 1656 and 1659 for raising taxation in his stewartry.

Gordon was a man of eminent piety. His tenants were bound by their leases to observe family worship and other duties of religion. He went at their head to church every Sabbath day. His skill in solving cases of conscience is remarked by Wodrow in his 'Analecta.'

Along with his presbyterian brethren Gordon hailed with delight the restoration of Charles II. Owing to his strict adherence to his religious principles he was exempted from the act of indemnity granted by Charles in 1662 until he should pay a fine of 3,500*l.*; while about the same time he and a number more were pursued by James, earl of Queensberry, to pay their shares of the damage sustained by that earl in a raid which they had made in 1650 upon his castle of Drumlanrig. In 1663 Gordon was required by the commissioners of the privy council then in the district, as patron of the church of Dalry, to present an episcopal curate to the charge, and their letter was sent by the hand of the curate himself. Gordon, in a letter which Wodrow has printed in his 'History' (ed. Burns, i. 369), declined to force any one upon the people contrary to their wishes. He was forthwith cited before the privy council, and banished the kingdom, never to return under pain of death. A month was allowed him to make his preparations, during which he was ordained to live peaceably and orderly under a penalty of 10,000*l.*, or enter himself in prison. He went to London, but after the Pentland rising, of which he had disapproved, was suppressed, he was permitted to return home. His house at Earlston was frequently made a barrack for the troops employed in hunting down the covenanters, and he himself had to construct a secret and safe hiding-place in the depths of the forest of Aird.

Gordon fully approved the rising which ended in the battle of Bothwell Bridge on 22 June 1679. He was hindered from being present at the fight, but, coming up after it was over, fell into the hands of a detachment of dragoons, who demanded his surrender. He hesitated for a moment, and was immediately shot dead. His body was secured, and buried by his sister-in-law, the wife of Sir John Harper of Cambusnethan, in Glassford churchyard, Lanarkshire, where a plain pillar was erected to mark the spot of interment. This monument has since been restored with an inscription. He was some time after death cited before the privy council, and sentence of forfeiture and death was passed upon him.

Gordon was survived by his widow, Mary Hope, second daughter of Sir John Hope, lord Craighall, who with great difficulty succeeded in retaining her life-rent right in the estates. They were married on 26 Oct. 1648, and had issue thirteen children, most of whom died young, only three sons and one daughter reaching maturity. The sons were (1) Alexander Gordon of Earlston [q. v.]; (2) Sir William Gordon of Afton, who was a lieutenant-

colonel under the Duke of Marlborough, and for his services at the revolution was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on 9 July 1706; (3) John, a surgeon in the army. The daughter, Margaret, married in 1682 James Holborn of Menstrie, Clackmannanshire.

[McKerlie's Hist. of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, iii. 415–18; Wodrow's Church History, ed. Burns, i. 369–412, ii. passim, iii. 180; Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vols. vi. and vii.] H. P.

GORDON, WILLIAM, sixth VISCOUNT KENMURE (*d.* 1716), Jacobite, was the only son of Alexander, fifth viscount, by his second wife, Marion, daughter of David M'Culloch of Ardwell. Though his father, who died in 1698, had fought against Dundee at Killiecrankie, Kenmure was induced to join the conspiracy for the restoration of the Stuarts in 1715. He was himself of a specially mild and peaceful disposition, and is said to have been entirely under the sway of his wife, Mary Dalyell, only sister of Sir Robert Dalyell, sixth earl of Carnwath [q. v.], a woman of great force of character, and a member of one of the most zealous Jacobite families in Scotland. Tradition records that when the earl set out to attend the gathering of the Jacobites at Braemar, his charger, until then noted for its docility, three times refused to allow him to mount. From the Earl of Mar he received a commission to command the Jacobite forces in the south of Scotland. He formed a plan to surprise Dumfries, but the ploughmen and farmers of the neighbouring parishes flocked into the town, and barricades were quickly thrown up. At the time the rumour of his intention reached Dumfries he was at Moffat, where, after being joined by the Earl of Winton, he, on 11 Oct., proclaimed the chevalier as James VIII. When he approached Dumfries on his way southwards, Simon Fraser, lord Lovat [q. v.], on his way northwards, was holding a conference with the Marquis of Annandale, lord-lieutenant of the county; but learning that the town was defended, Kenmure passed onwards to Lochmaben. Thence he marched to Ecclefechan, where he was joined by Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springbank with a few horsemen. In all, however, their forces numbered only about three hundred (PATTEN, *History of the Rebellion*), and so disappointed were they at the feeble response to their efforts, that Kenmure on reaching Hawick had almost determined to give up the enterprise, when news reached him of the rising in Northumberland. On the march to join the English contingent at Rothbury he learned at Jedburgh of the expedition of the highlanders across the Forth. After effecting a junction with the Northumbrians, Kenmure retraced his footsteps to Kelso, where he was further strengthened by the arrival of the highlanders. Episcopal service was performed on Sunday, 23 Oct., in the 'great kirk of Kelso,' and on the Monday James VIII was proclaimed king, and a manifesto read amid shouts of 'no union, no malt tax, no salt tax.' The forces under Kenmure now numbered fourteen hundred men, but he was an incapable leader, and, perhaps to escape from the perplexities of his position, proposed a march into England. The highlanders opposed the march, but a project of Lord Winton to effect a junction with Mar by a circuitous march through the west of Scotland was finally discarded. They actually began their march with this purpose, and after reaching Langholm Kenmure sent forward a detachment to hold Dumfries, but learning at Ecclefechan that it was strongly defended, he reverted to his original project, and abruptly turned southwards towards Longtown. He was quickened partly by the knowledge that the government troops under Carpenter were on his track, and partly by a message that reached him of a rising in behalf of the chevalier in Lancashire. Deserted by the great bulk of the highland troops, Kenmure's forces reached Longtown on the 31st, after which the chief command devolved on Forster. Kenmure was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston on 14 Nov., and conveyed with other rebel lords to the Tower of London. When tried before the House of Lords on 19 Jan. 1715–16, he pleaded guilty and said, 'I want words to express my repentance. God knows I never had any prejudice against his majesty; nor was I ever accessory to any previous designs against him.' Abject as the statement no doubt was, it was possibly quite sincere, for, apart from the influence of his wife, his Jacobite sympathies were, to say the least, not violent. He appealed to the lords to intercede for him with the king, but the sentence was carried out. He was beheaded on Tower Hill on 24 Feb., immediately after the Earl of Derwentwater. He met his fate with firmness, explained away his confession, professed 'to die a protestant of the church of England,' and denied that he had any 'design to favour or introduce popery.' He prayed for James III, and left a letter to the chevalier, afterwards published, in which he maintained the title of 'the person called the Pretender, whom he believed to be the true son of James the Second.' After his execution his wife hurried to Scotland and secured her husband's papers. When the estates after their forfeiture were exposed for sale, she, with the

help of some of her friends, succeeded in purchasing them, and by careful management was able to hand them over unencumbered to her son when he came of age. There were three sons and a daughter by the marriage. The eldest, Robert, died unmarried in 1741, but there was a succession of male descendants by the second son, John, until 1847, when the title, which had been restored by act of parliament in 1784, became dormant on the death without issue of Adam Gordon, a distinguished naval officer, eleventh viscount by succession, and eighth in the enjoyment of the title. The rising headed by Kenmure was the subject of a stirring Jacobite song of unknown origin, 'Kenmure's on and awa, Willie,' a version of which was sent by Burns to Johnson's 'Musical Museum.'

[Patten's Hist. of Rebellion in Scotland; State Trials, xv. 762–806; A True Copy of the Paper left by the Lord Viscount Kenmure, 1716; Speech made by Lord Cowper at the Trial of Viscount Kenmure, 1716; McKerlie's Lands and their Owners in Galloway, iv. 63–5 and passim; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 29–30; Burton's Hist. of Scotland.] T. F. H.

GORDON, WILLIAM, D.D. (1728–1807), independent minister, was born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, in 1728, and educated for the dissenting ministry at an academy in Plasterers' Hall, London, under Zephaniah Marryatt, D.D. He began his ministry early in 1752 as assistant to William Notcutt at Tacket Street, Ipswich. On 31 July 1754 he was called to the co-pastorate, and ordained on 9 Oct. He resigned his charge, after a quarrel, on 3 June 1764, and was invited to a pastorate at Gravel Lane, Southwark, in succession to David Jennings, D.D. At Gravel Lane he remained until 1770, when his political sympathies induced him to remove to America, where he remained about fifteen years. In 1772 he was pastor of the third church at Roxbury, Massachusetts. For several years he is said to have acted as private secretary to Washington. A cabinet alleged to have been presented to him by Washington was offered for sale in London in 1854. He was afterwards pastor of a congregation at Jamaica Plain, and chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. He received the degree of D.D. from the college of New Jersey. He seems to have taken too active a part in politics, and 'some of his hearers borrowed money of him,' which was not repaid. Returning to London in 1786, he lived some time in Newgate Street with his brother-in-law, John Field (father of Henry Field [q. v.] and of William Field [q. v.]) He endeavoured to obtain a settlement at Hapton, Norfolk, intimating that he had abandoned politics, and could not be called 'a fire-hot bigot' in theology. He made some 300*l.* by the subscription to his history, most of which was written in America; he began his collections for it in 1776. In 1789 he became pastor of a congregation at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. Resigning in 1802, he returned to Ipswich, where he preached occasionally, but was supported by a subscription among his friends. He lost his memory, which had been gradually failing, and died at Ipswich on 19 Oct. 1807, aged 79. He was buried in Tacket Street chapel yard. His portrait has been engraved. He married a sister of John Field. She became blind, and died on 18 Nov. 1816, aged 87, without issue.

He published: 1. An abridgment of Jonathan Edwards's 'Treatise concerning Religious Affections,' 1762, 12mo. 2. 'The History of the Rise . . . and . . . Independence of the United States . . . including . . . the late War,' &c., 1788, 4 vols. 8vo; containing useful transcripts of original papers. He was a contributor to the 'Protestant Dissenter's Magazine' in 1798 and 1799, and is said to have published sermons and pamphlets. The 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816, erroneously includes him among those living in 1816.

[Monthly Repository, 1807, p. 610 sq.; Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict., 1814, xvi. 107 sq.; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. x. 144; Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff., 1877, p. 376 sq. (gives the inscription on his gravestone incorrectly); gravestone at Ipswich.] A. G.

GORDON, WILLIAM (1770–1820), Gaelic poet, was born 20 Nov. 1770 at Creech in Sutherlandshire. When over twenty years of age he entered the army, serving in the Reay fencibles till their disbandment in 1802; he wrote his poems while his regiment was stationed in Ireland. On leaving the army Gordon returned home and married. The latter years of his life were spent as a teacher in a Gaelic school. He died in 1820. Gordon's poems, consisting of hymns and songs in Gaelic, were published in 1802 under the title, 'Dantadh Spioradal le Uilliam Gordon Saighidhfhear ann an Reighiseamaid Gaidhealach Mhic-Aoi. Clodh-bhuailt air son U. G. le Deorsa Conolie, Leabharreiceadar Gaileadh.' Some of his hymns were reprinted in John Munro's collection ('Dana Spioradail ann an da Earrann,' Glasgow, 1819). Gordon also wrote an elegy on his brother Peter and a love-song, which were printed in a volume of poems by his brother, George Ross Gordon (see below). At his death he left a work in manuscript called 'Gleanings in the Field of Truth.'

GEORGE ROSS GORDON (*fl.* 1832), like his brother, entered the army and served in the 42nd regiment in Ireland. He was afterwards teacher of a Gaelic school at Morness in Sutherlandshire, and was living in 1832. His poems, also in Gaelic, were published while he was in Ireland in 1804–5. Besides his own poems, and the two by William Gordon referred to above, the volume includes two pieces by another brother, Alexander Gordon, who was a mason at Tain in Ross-shire. G. R. Gordon and A. Gordon both wrote other pieces, which do not seem to have been published.

[J. Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica, pp. 164–166.] C. L. K.

GORDON, WILLIAM, M.D. (1800–1849), philanthropist, born at Fountains Hall, near Ripon, 2 Aug. 1800, studied medicine at London and Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. 1841. Before this he had been engaged in medical work, chiefly at Welton in Northumberland. He also published in 1828 a small work on the practice of surgery, and in 1832 'A Critical Enquiry concerning a New Membrane in the Eye,' besides various fugitive scientific contributions. In 1832 he was elected a member of the Linnean Society. Upon taking his degree he settled in Hull, where he soon acquired considerable reputation by his active exertions in various philanthropic directions. He delivered a great number of popular scientific lectures, was president of the Hull Christian Temperance Society, and a strenuous temperance advocate. He also promoted such political measures as he conceived to be for the interests of the working classes, with whom he was specially popular. He devoted to them gratuitously much of his professional time. He died at Hull 7 Feb. 1849. Gordon was married and had one child, who married the Rev. Newman Hall. A work entitled 'The Christian Philanthropist triumphing over Death, a narrative of the closing scenes of the Life of the late William Gordon, M.D., F.L.S.' (1849), was published by his son-in-law. It had a very large sale, was translated into Italian (1854) and republished in an abridged form (5th ed. 1851).

[Memoir referred to, Gent. Mag. April 1849, p. 431.] F. W–T.

GORDON-CUMMING, ROUALEYN GEORGE (1820–1866). [See CUMMING.]

GORE, MRS. CATHERINE GRACE FRANCES (1799–1861), novelist and dramatist, daughter of C. Moody, a wine merchant, was born in 1799 at East Retford, Nottinghamshire, but there is no entry of her baptism in the church of England register at that place. At an early age she exhibited literary genius, and was called by her young companions 'The Poetess.' She composed a concluding canto to 'Childe Harold,' which with another poem, entitled 'The Graves of the North,' received great commendation from Joanna Baillie, but were never printed. On 15 Feb. 1823 she married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Captain Charles Arthur Gore, who was gazetted cornet and sub-lieutenant of the 1st life guards 8 Nov. 1819, lieutenant and captain 1822, and retired from the service in 1823.

From the time of her marriage Mrs. Gore was actively engaged in writing and publishing. Her first printed work is said to have been a poem called 'The Two Broken Hearts,' which was followed in 1824 by her first novel, 'Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour.' In 1826 a work named 'Richelieu, or the Broken Heart,' an historical tale, was generally attributed to Mrs. Gore. Then came 'The Lettre de Cachet' in 1827. In 1831 she commenced her career as a dramatist by producing at the Haymarket Theatre, London, a five-act comedy called 'The School for Coquettes,' which had a brilliant run of thirty nights. Her play of 'Lords and Commons,' a superior production, was coldly received at Drury Lane, and withdrawn after a few nights' representation. To these she added in 1835 two comedies, 'The King's Seal' and 'King O'Neil,' besides two pieces imitated from the French, 'The Queen's Champion' and 'The Maid of Croissy.' In 1827 she became well known as a musical composer. Her original melody to the words of Burns, 'And ye shall walk in silk attire,' the song of the highland chief beginning 'Welcome, welcome,' and the ballad 'The Three Long Years,' were among the favourite songs of the day. With her husband and family she went to France in 1832, where she resided for some years, and it was not until 1836 that her next good novel appeared, entitled 'Mrs. Armytage, or Female Domination.' Year by year she now brought out several volumes. In 1841 was published 'Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb,' which produced a great sensation. In it is displayed a considerable knowledge of the London clubs, for which she was indebted to William Beckford, the author of 'Vathek.' Her next best novel, published in 1843, was 'The Banker's Wife,' dedicated to her guardian, Sir John Dean Paul, bart. It is a curious fact that in this work there is described such a dishonest banker as Paul himself afterwards proved to be. By the bankruptcy of Strahan, Paul, & Bates, on 11 June 1855,

Mrs. Gore lost 20,000*l.* Many of her novels appeared anonymously. Two of her novels, appearing in the same week, were actually made to oppose each other in the market. Her writings are characterised by great cleverness in invention, lively satire, shrewd insight into character, and keen observation of life. Their popularity at the time was great, and they possess historic value as a faithful picture of the life and pursuits of the English upper classes during a particular period. George IV observed respecting 'The Manners of the Day, or Women as they are,' that it was 'the best bred and most amusing novel published in his remembrance.' Thackeray satirised Mrs. Gore in 'Punch.' One of his 'Novels by Eminent Hands,' 'Lords and Liveries, by the authoress of "Dukes and Déjeûners," "Hearts and Diamonds," "Marchionesses and Milliners,"' ingeniously mimicked the romance of high society and fashionable life with which she kept the circulating libraries supplied.

Benjamin Webster, the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, London, in 1843 offered a prize of 500*l.* for a new and original English comedy, to be selected by a committee. Ninety-seven works were sent in, and the prize was awarded to Mrs. Gore for 'Quid pro Quo, or the Days of Dupes.' The piece was produced on Tuesday, 18 June 1844, and, although received with storms of disapproval, was played during five weeks, but was never again acted (*The Theatre*, August 1882, pp. 65–74). About 1850 she succeeded to considerable property, through the death of a relative, and henceforth her pen was less active. Latterly she was afflicted by loss of sight, and lived in complete retirement, after having written about seventy works, extending to nearly two hundred volumes. She died at Linwood, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, 29 Jan. 1861, aged 61, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery on 7 Feb. Of her ten children only two survived her, Captain Augustus Wentworth Gore, and Cecilia Anne Mary Gore, who on 4 July 1853 married Lord Edward Thynne, M.P. for Frome, and died 31 May 1879.

The following is a list of Mrs. Gore's writings: 1. 'Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour,' 1824. 2. 'The Bond,' a dramatic poem, 1824. 3. 'Richelieu, or the Broken Heart,' 1826, attributed to Mrs. Gore. 4. 'Lettre de Cachet' and 'The Reign of Terror' (anon.), 1827. 5. 'Hungarian Tales,' 1829. 6. 'Romance of Real Life,' 1829. 7. 'The Manners of the Day, or Women as they are,' 1830. 8. 'Pin Money,' 1831. 9. 'The Tuileries,' 1831. 10. 'Mothers and Daughters' (anon.), 1831. 11. 'The Historical Traveller, comprising narratives connected with European History,' 1831. 12. 'The Fair of May Fair' (anon.), 1832. 13. 'The Opera,' 1832. 14. 'The Sketch-Book of Fashion,' 1833. 15. 'Polish Tales,' 1833. 16. 'The Hamiltons, or the New Era,' 1834. 17. 'The Maid of Croissy,' a drama, 1835. 18. 'King O'Neil,' a comedy, 1835. 19. 'The Diary of a Désennuyée' (anon.), 1836. 20. 'Mrs. Armytage, or Female Domination,' 1836. 21. 'Picciola, or Captivity Captive,' by X. B. Saintine, said to be translated by Mrs. Gore, 1837. 22. 'Memoirs of a Peeress in the Days of Fox' (anon.), ed. by Lady Charlotte Bury, 1837. 23. 'Stokeshill Place, or the Man of Business,' 1837. 24. 'The Heir of Selwood,' 1838. 25. 'Mary Raymond and other Tales,' 1838. 26. 'The Rose Fancier's Manual,' 1838. 27. 'The Cabinet Minister,' 1839. 28. 'The Courtier of the Days of Charles II, with other Tales,' 1839. 29. 'A Good Night's Rest,' a farce, 1839. 30. 'Dacre of the South, or the Olden Time,' a drama, 1840. 31. 'The Dowager, or the New School for Scandal,' 1840. 32. 'Preferment, or My Uncle the Earl,' 1840. 33. 'Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb' (anon.), 1841. 34. 'Cecil a Peer,' a sequel to 'Cecil,' 1841. 35. 'Greville, or a Season in Paris,' 1841. 36. 'The Soldier of Lyons, a Tale of the Tuileries,' 1841. 37. 'The Lover and the Husband,' edited by Mrs. Gore, 1841. 38. 'The Woman of a Certain Age,' &c., ed. by Mrs. Gore, 1841. 39. 'The Ambassador's Wife,' 1842. 40. 'Fascination and other Tales,' ed. by Mrs. Gore, 1842. 41. 'The Man of Fortune,' 1842. 42. 'Modern French Life,' tales translated from the French, ed. by Mrs. Gore, 1842. 43. 'The Banker's Wife,' 1843. 44. 'The Inundation, a Christmas Story,' with illustrations by G. Cruikshank, 1843. 45. 'Modern Chivalry, or the New Orlando Furioso,' with illustrations by G. Cruikshank, 1843. 46. 'The Money-Lender,' 1843. 47. 'Quid pro Quo,' a comedy, 1844. 48. 'Agathonia,' a romance, 1844. 49. 'The Birthright and other Tales,' 1844. 50. 'The Popular Member, The Wheel of Fortune,' &c., 1844. 51. 'Self' (anon.), 1845. 52. 'The Snow Storm, a Christmas Story,' with illustrations by G. Cruikshank, 1845. 53. 'The Story of a Royal Favourite,' 1845. 54. 'The Débutante, or the London Season,' 1846. 55. 'New Year's Day, a Winter's Tale,' 1846. 56. 'Peers and Parvenus,' 1846. 57. 'Sketches of English Character,' 1846. 58. 'The Queen of Denmark, an historical novel,' 1846. 59. 'Men of Capital,' 1846. 60. 'Castles in the Air,' 1847. 61. 'Temptation and Atonement, and other Tales,' 1847. 62. 'The Diamond and the Pearl,' 1848. 63. 'The Dean's Daughter,

or the Days we live in,' 1853. 64. 'The Lost Son, a Winter's Tale,' 1854. 65. 'Progress and Prejudice,' 1854. 66. 'Mammon, or the Hardships of an Heiress,' 1855. 67. 'A Life's Lesson,' 1856. 68. The Two Aristocracies,' 1857. 69. 'Heckington,' a novel, 1858. 70. 'The Royal Favourite,' 1862. In 'The Edinburgh Tales,' 1845, volumes i. ii. iii., she wrote—'The Maid of Honour,' 'The Balsam Seller of Thurotzer and The Hungarian Maiden,' and 'The Tavernicus Presentment;' in 'The Tales of all Nations,' 1827—'The Abbey of Leach;' in 'Heath's Picturesque Annual,' 1832—'Britain and Ireland;' in 'The Tale Book,' 1859—'Sir Roger de Coverley's Picture Gallery.' Besides the plays already mentioned she also wrote 'The Tale of a Tub,' 'The Sledge Driver,' and others taken from the French.

[Gent. Mag. March 1861, pp. 345–6; Times, 4 Feb. 1861, p. 5; New Monthly Mag. (1837), xlix. pt. i. 434–5, with portrait, and (1852) xci. 157–8; R. H. Horne's New Spirit of the Age (1844), i. 232–9; Sarah J. Hale's Woman's Record (1855), pp. 676–80, with portrait; Illustrated London News, 16 Feb. 1861, p. 147, with portrait.] G. C. B.

GORE, Sir CHARLES STEPHEN (1793–1869), general, colonel 6th foot, lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, a son of Arthur Gore, second earl of Arran, by his third wife, Elizabeth Underwood, was born on 26 Dec. 1793, and entered the service as cornet 16th light dragoons in October 1808, and was transferred as ensign to the 6th foot and 43rd foot. His subsequent commissions were lieutenant, January 1810; captain, March 1815; major, January 1819; lieutenant-colonel, September 1822; colonel, January 1837; major-general, November 1846; lieutenant-general, June 1854; colonel 6th foot, March 1861; general, February 1863. He joined the 43rd in the Peninsula in July 1811, and was one of the storming party of Fort San Francisco, at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, also at the siege and storming of that fortress and of Badajoz. He was aide-de-camp to Sir Andrew Barnard at the battle of Salamanca, and to Sir James Kempt at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, the Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse, and was present at all the affairs in which the light division was engaged from 1812 till the end of the war. As aide-de-camp he accompanied Sir James Kempt to Canada in 1814, but returned to Europe with him in time for the Waterloo campaign, where Kempt was second in command of, and succeeded to, Picton's division. Gore had a horse killed under him at Quatre Bras, and three horses at Waterloo. He was present also at the capture of Paris and with the army of occupation in France. He was deputy quartermaster-general in Jamaica at the time of the negro emancipation, and in Canada during the disturbances of 1838–9.

Gore was G.C.B. and K.H., and had received the Peninsular medal with nine clasps and the Waterloo medal. He was successively colonel of the 91st and 6th foot. He married, on 13 May 1824, Sarah Rachel, daughter of the Hon. James Fraser, member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, by whom he left issue. Gore died at the lieutenant-governor's residence, Chelsea Hospital, on 4 Sept. 1869, aged 76. His widow died in 1880.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Arran;' Hart's and other Army Lists.] H. M. C.

GORE, JOHN, Lord Annaly (1718–1784), Irish judge, born on 2 March 1718, was the eldest surviving son of George Gore (*d.* 1753), fourth son of Sir Arthur Gore, bart., of Newtown Gore, co. Leitrim, and one of the judges of the court of common pleas in Ireland, by Bridget, daughter and heiress of John Sankey of Tenelick, co. Longford. He was educated at the university of Dublin (B.A. 1737, M.A. 1742). After practising with success as a junior for some years he was appointed king's counsel and counsel to the commissioners of the revenue. In 1745 he became M.P. for Jamestown, co. Leitrim, solicitor-general on 31 July 1760, and chief justice of the king's bench on 24 Aug. 1764, being sworn also of the privy council. On 17 Jan. 1766 he was made an Irish peer by the title of Baron Annaly of Tenelick, and took his seat in the House of Lords on the 27th. In the following February letters patent were passed authorising him to act as speaker of the upper house in the absence of the lord chancellor. He died on 3 April 1784. By his marriage, on 26 Nov. 1747, to Frances, second daughter of Richard, viscount Powerscourt, he had no issue.

[Lodge's Peerage of Ireland (Archdall), iii. 111–12, v. 1; C. J. Smyth's Law Officers of Ireland, pp. 95, 179; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 211; Cat. of Dublin Graduates, 1591–1868, p. 227.] G. G.

GORE, Sir JOHN (1772–1836), vice-admiral, second son of Colonel John Gore of the 33rd regiment, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the Tower, collaterally related to the family of the earls of Arran (Foster, *Peerage*), was born at Kilkenny on 9 Feb. 1772. He joined the Canada, under the command of the Hon. William Cornwallis [q. v.], in 1781, and served in her during the eventful West Indian campaign of 1782, returning to

England towards the end of the year. He afterwards served for three years, 1783–6, in the Iphigenia frigate in the West Indies, and on her paying off was appointed to the Royal Charlotte yacht with his old captain, Cornwallis. He afterwards followed Cornwallis to the Crown, in which Cornwallis went out as commodore of the East India station. In November 1789 he was promoted to be lieutenant, returned home in the Crown in 1791, and in 1793 was appointed to the Lowestoft frigate, in which he went out to the Mediterranean. From her he was moved into the Britannia, and afterwards into the Victory, bearing Lord Hood's flag; served with distinction during the operations at Toulon and in Corsica, and on the surrender of Bastia on 22 May 1794, was promoted to the command of La Flèche, a captured corvette. In the following November he was posted into the Windsor Castle of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Linzee, and commanded her in the actions off Toulon on 13 March and 13 July 1795. He was then appointed to the Censeur, one of the prizes, and was taken prisoner in her when she was recaptured by the French squadron off Cape St. Vincent on 7 Oct. After his return home Gore successively commanded the Robust of 74 guns, and the Alcmène frigate, and in September 1796 was appointed to the Triton, a 32-gun frigate, which he commanded in the Channel for nearly five years. During this time he captured a very considerable number of the enemy's small cruisers and privateers, and on 18 Oct. 1799 assisted in the capture of the Santa Brigida and Thetis, two Spanish frigates, each of 36 guns, homeward bound with treasure from Vera Cruz, and of enormous value. Gore's share alone, as a captain, amounted to upwards of 40,000*l.* In consequence of an injury he received by the bursting of a gun, Gore was compelled to leave the Triton in the spring of 1801; but a few months later he was appointed to the Medusa, in which, during the operations off Boulogne, Lord Nelson hoisted his flag. The Medusa was afterwards sent into the Mediterranean, and was at Constantinople, in attendance on the ambassador, when Gore learned that the war was likely to recommence. He at once, and without orders, sailed to rejoin the admiral, Sir Richard Bickerton, and was employed as senior officer of the inshore squadron off Toulon, until the arrival of Lord Nelson in July 1803, when he was sent to Gibraltar as senior officer in command of a small squadron to cruise in the Straits, with especial orders to look out for French ships of war sent to strengthen the Toulon fleet. In this service he continued for upwards of a year, and had joined Captain Moore off Cadiz, when on 5 Oct. 1804 the squadron captured three Spanish frigates, carrying specie and cargo to a value of considerably more than a million sterling [see Moore, Sir Graham]. Gore's share must have been at least another 40,000*l.* The Medusa being in want of repair was then sent home, and at Gore's request was chosen by his godfather, the Marquis Cornwallis, to take him to India. On 21 Feb. 1805 Gore received the honour of knighthood, and sailed for Calcutta on 15 April. He returned to England early in the following year, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the Revenge of 74 guns, in which he was actively employed in the Bay of Biscay. Early in 1807 he joined Collingwood off Cadiz, and continued there under the command of Rear-admiral Purvis till June 1808, when he carried the Spanish commissioners for peace and alliance to England. From 1810 to 1812 he commanded the Tonnant in the Bay of Biscay and on the coast of Portugal, and in November 1812 was again appointed to the Revenge, which was sent out to the Mediterranean. During the summer of 1813 he had command of the inshore squadron off Toulon; and from his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral, 4 Dec. 1813, with his flag in the Revenge, he commanded the detached squadron in the Adriatic until the peace. In January 1815 he was nominated a K.C.B., and from 1818 to 1821 was commander-in-chief at the Nore. On 27 May 1825 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral. In 1827 he was sent by his royal highness the lord high admiral on a special mission to the Mediterranean, after the battle of Navarino, on which he reported entirely in Codrington's favour (Bourchier, *Life of Sir Edward Codrington*, ii. 136). From December 1831 to 1835 he was commander-in-chief in the East Indies. During this time his only son, serving as his flag-lieutenant, was drowned in attempting to save a seaman who had fallen overboard. The loss affected him deeply, and presumably hastened his death, which took place on 21 Aug. 1836 at Datchett, where he was buried. He married in 1808 Georgiana, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir George Montagu, by whom, in addition to the only son just spoken of, he had six daughters.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. vi. (Supplement, pt. ii.) 466; Gent. Mag. 1836, new ser. vi. 540; Ralfe's Nav. Biog. iv. 460; United Service Journal, 1836, pt. iii. p. 243; Nicolas's Nelson Despatches (see Index at end of vol. vii.)] J. K. L.

GORE, MONTAGU (1800–1864), politician, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Gore of Honbury, Gloucestershire, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 8 May 1818, aged 18. His mother was Harriet, daughter of Richard

Little, esq., of Grosvenor Place. He became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1821. He represented Devizes in the House of Commons as a liberal 1832–4, and Barnstaple as a conservative 1841–7. Having voted with Sir Robert Peel for the abolition of the corn duty, the conservative party refused to support him at the succeeding general election, and he never again sat in parliament. He was a well-known contributor to the press, and the author of many pamphlets on political and social subjects. Among his publications was a translation of a work by Baron Von Valentini, 'On the Seat of War in European Turkey,' and a pamphlet on England's foreign relations issued in 1838, which was reviewed by Brougham in the 'Edinburgh Review,' vol. lxviii. He took a warm interest in the welfare of sailors, and was an active member of the committee of the National Lifeboat Institution. He died unmarried on 5 Oct. 1864.

[North Devon Journal, 13 Oct. 1864; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Burke's Landed Gentry; Gent. Mag. November 1864; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

J. M. S.

GORE, THOMAS (1632–1684), writer on heraldry, born at Alderton, Wiltshire, on 20 March 1631–2, was the third son of Charles Gore, of Alderton, by his wife Lydias daughter and heiress of William White, citizen and draper of London. By the deaths of his two elder brothers, Charles and Edward, Gore became heir to the estate. After receiving some instruction from Thomas Tully [q. v.] at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, on 22 May 1650 (*Addit. MS.* 28020, ff. 130–7). Wood, however, states that Gore became a commoner of Magdalen in May 1647, and took the degree of B.A. in due course (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 132). From the university he proceeded to Lincoln's Inn, but on the death of his mother, 3 Jan. 1654–5, he retired to his patrimony at Alderton, and devoted himself to the study of heraldry and antiquities. At a meeting of county gentlemen at Devizes for choosing knights of the shire in March 1659, a survey of Wiltshire, after the manner of Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' was suggested and entrusted to Gore and others. Nothing however came of it (Gough, *British Topography*, ii. 315). He was sworn a gentleman of the privy chamber in ordinary, 13 Nov. 1667. In 1681 he was elected high sheriff of Wiltshire (Jackson, *Sheriffs of Wiltshire*, p. 35). Some dishonourable acts of his underofficers obliged him to publish a declaration entitled 'Loyalty displayed, and Falshood unmask'd, . . . in a Letter to a Friend,' s. sh. 4to, London, 1681. Gore died at Alderton, on 31 March 1684, and was buried in the church; his monument is against the north wall of the chancel. By his marriage at Bristol, on 18 Sept. 1656, to Mary, daughter of Michael Meredith, of Southwoode, Gloucestershire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Langton, alderman of Bristol, he had Thomas, born 17 Dec. 1665 and married to Frances, fifth and youngest daughter of John Eyre of Little Cheldfield, Wiltshire; Edward, who died 22 Sept. 1676; and Mary, born in February 1663, who became the wife of Thomas Polden of Imber in the same county. His widow survived until 1717. The family in the direct line ending in a female, the estates fell into other hands. Gore's choice library of books and manuscripts on his favourite science of heraldry passed, it is believed, to the possession of George Montagu, F.L.S., who died in August 1815 (Moule, *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 197; *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxv. pt. ii. p. 281). Two of his manuscripts are now in the British Museum. Addit. MS. 28020 is 'An Alphabet in Blazon of the paternall Coates, Crests, & Mottoes of all (or the Major Part of) the Gentrey in the County of Wiltes,' 1663, 124 ff., 4to; ff. 130–7 contain valuable biographical memoranda by C. Hopper. 'Notes on the Family of Scrope, from 1389 to 1660,' a folio of 37 leaves also dated 1663, is numbered Addit. MS. 28209, and has a few additions by the donors, G. P. Scrope and E. C. Lowndes. Another manuscript, entitled 'Syntagma Genealogicum; or, a Genealogical Treatise of the Family of the Gores of Aldrington or Alderton in the Hundred of Chippenham and County of Wilts,' folio, 1666, is fully described and a copious pedigree given by Joseph Hunter at ff. 45–8 of Addit. MS. 24481. A fourth manuscript in folio written in 1662 and illustrated with drawings, called 'Spicilegia Heraldica,' was sold as lot 1886 at James Bindley's sale in December 1818 (*Catalogue*, p. 59; Moule, 197). Gore published: 1. 'Nomenclator Geographicus Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus, alphabeticè digestus; complectens plerorumque omnium M. Britanniæ & Hiberniæ regionum, comitatuum, episcopatuum, &c. nomina et appellationes, &c. (Series alphabetica Latino-Anglica nominum gentilit[i]orum, sive cognominum, plurimarum familiarum . . . quæ . . . in Anglia floruere, &c.)' 2 pts., 8vo, Oxford, 1667. The author was preparing to print a second edition just before his death. 2. 'Catalogus alphabeticè digestus, plerorumque omnium authorum qui de re heraldica Latinè, Gallicè, Italicè, Hispanicè, Germanicè, Anglicè, scripserunt: interspersis hic illic qui claruerunt in re

antiquaria, ea saltem parte quæ heraldriæ facem accendit,' 4to, Oxford, 1668 (another edition, enlarged, as 'Catalogus in certa capita, seu classes, alphabetico ordine concinnatus,' &c., was issued, 4to, Oxford, 1674). He also published 'A Table shewing how to blazon a Coat ten several ways,' 1655, a single folio sheet, taken verbatim from Sir John Ferne's 'Blazon of Gentrie,' 1586.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 132–3; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. xvi. 108; Gent. Mag. vol. lxii. pt. i. pp. 416, 518–19, 3rd ser. xvi. 740–1; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 53, 54, xi. 284, 404; Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica, pp. 144, 178, 179, 194.] G. G.

GORGES, Sir ARTHUR (*d.* 1625), poet, and translator, was third son of Sir William Gorges, vice-admiral of the fleet; his mother was Winifred, daughter of Roger Budockshide of St. Budeaux, Devonshire, and first cousin to Sir Walter Raleigh [q. v.] He was also nephew of Sir Thomas Gorges, who married Helena Snakenburg, widow of William Parr, marquis of Northampton, and cousin of Sir Ferdinando Gorges [q. v.] Gorges belonged to that brilliant band of English nobles who combined active service with the finest literary acquirements. In 1582 he was a gentleman-pensioner, and on 13 Oct. 1584 he married Douglas, only child and heiress of Henry Howard, viscount Bindon. She was one of the greatest heiresses of the day, and the marriage appears to have incurred the royal displeasure. She died on 13 Aug. 1590, leaving an only daughter, Ambrosia, who died in 1600, about ten years of age. The early death of Gorges's wife was commemorated by her husband's friend, Spenser, the poet, in the poem entitled 'Daphnaida.' In this the disconsolate husband is introduced as 'Alcyon,' and again in the poem 'Colin Clout's come home again.' Gorges was associated with Raleigh as one of the volunteers against the Spanish invasion. In 1597 he commanded the Wast Spite, the ship in which Raleigh sailed as vice-admiral under Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex [q. v.], on the Islands Voyage. In 1607 Gorges wrote an account of this voyage, which he appears to have intended to publish, with a preface and dedication to Henry, prince of Wales, and also 'with Marine and Martiall Discourses added according to the occurrences.' It subsequently came into the hands of Samuel Purchas [q. v.], and was published by him in his 'Pilgrimes,' bk. x. chap. ix. It forms the chief account we have of this important voyage, and though Gorges has been accused of partiality towards Raleigh in his treatment of the latter's controversy with Essex, his account has always been accepted as true. Gorges was one of nine knights made on 29 Oct. 1597, and at that time had already married a second wife, Elizabeth Clinton, daughter of Henry, earl of Lincoln. She brought him considerable property in Chelsea, including the house which had once belonged to Sir Thomas More, and the chapel in Chelsea pertaining to it. About 1611 Gorges, together with Sir Walter Cope, was instrumental in starting a central office for the transaction and registration of the sale of lands, tenements, and goods, and also mercantile and other business, called 'The Publicke Register for Generall Commerce,' and to be erected in 'Britain's Burse.' For this they obtained royal letters patent, but it appears to have been unsuccessful, and was relinquished. Subsequently Gorges seems to have devoted himself to literature. Like many of his contemporaries he was a prolific verse-maker. Most of his poems remain in manuscript, but a few have been published (see Sir S. E. Brydges, *Restituta*, iv. 506, and *British Bibliographer*, iv. 134). They are worth rescuing from oblivion. In 1614 he translated Lucan's 'Pharsalia,' an achievement commemorated in his epitaph. In 1619 he published a translation of Bacon's 'De Sapientia Veterum,' and also a translation of Bacon's 'Essays' into French.

Gorges was member of parliament for Yarmouth in 1584, Camelford in 1588, Dorsetshire in 1592–3, and Rye in 1601. He had large property in Chelsea, and built a house there, where he died on 10 Oct. 1625. He was buried in Sir Thomas More's chapel, where a handsome monument remains to his memory. By his second wife he had six sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Arthur Gorges, was also knighted, and died in October 1661, leaving six children by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Chauncey of Edgcote, Northamptonshire.

[Oldys's Life of Sir W. Raleigh; Purchas's Pilgrimes, bk. x.; Todd's Life and Works of Spenser; authorities cited in the text; Cal. State Papers, Dom., March 1611, March 1623; information from the late Rev. Frederick Brown.] L. C.

GORGES, Sir FERDINANDO (1566?–1647), naval and military commander, governor of Plymouth, the 'father of English colonisation in America,' of a family said to have been settled in Somersetshire from the time of Henry I, and holding estates in the parish of Wraxall from the time of Edward II, was the younger son of Edward Gorges of Wraxall, whose great-grandfather, Edmund Gorges, married Anne, eldest daughter

of John Howard, first duke of Norfolk. Gorges's elder brother, Edward, was baptised at Wraxall on 5 Sept. 1564, and he himself is mentioned in his father's will, dated 10 Aug. 1568; the date of his birth may therefore be approximately fixed at 1566. It would seem that he early adopted the profession of arms; may possibly have served in the Low Countries under the Earl of Leicester, and probably against the Great Armada, with his father's cousin, Nicholas Gorges, who commanded the London contingent of the squadron under Lord Henry Seymour. He may have been with Norreys in Portugal in 1589, and was certainly with the Earl of Essex in Normandy in 1591. He is spoken of as having distinguished himself at the siege of Rouen, as being wounded, and knighted by the general ('Journal of the Siege of Rouen,' pp. 68, 71, in *Camden Miscellany*, vol. i.; Devereux, *Lives of the Earls of Essex*, i. 271). Some years before that he was acting as overseer of the fortifications of Plymouth and its neighbourhood (*Calendar of State Papers*, Dom. 1591, p. 152), and four years later is referred to, in a similar connection, as 'a gentleman of worth and experience' (*ib.* 13 Oct. 1595), though even at this later date certainly not more than thirty. But from this time onward he was intimately connected with Plymouth, and for many years was officially designated as 'governor of the forts and island of Plymouth.' His duties, however, did not by any means confine him to that neighbourhood. He does not appear to have had any part in the expedition to Cadiz in 1596, but is mentioned as having, with the Dreadnought and Foresight, joined Essex for the 'Island Voyage' in 1597 (Devereux, i. 434), though his name has no place in the lists as given by Monson or Lediard. We find him, after the expedition, arranging with the mayor of Plymouth for the return of 'such parcels of armour and other furnitures as remain in the fort of Plymouth, furnished by the city [of London] for the late service to the islands' (Gorges to Mr. John Trelawney, 30 Jan. 1597, Addit. MS. 5752, f. 104). In January 1598–9 Gorges is named as serjeant-major of the army in Ireland with Essex (Devereux, ii. 9), an appointment which he must have either refused, or given up within a very short time (*Archæologia*, xxxiii. 249). In July, at any rate, on a rumour of a threatened Spanish invasion, he was at Plymouth taking measures for the defence of the town (*ib.* xxxv. 213), and it would seem that he continued at Plymouth till January 1600–1, when, in answer to a summons from Essex [see Devereux, Robert, second Earl of Essex, 1567–1601], he joined him in London on the 31st. By thus summoning him to London, Essex showed that he counted on him as a partisan—a fact that throws great doubt on Gorges's statement that he had not heard from Essex for two years before. His own evidence proves that he was at once received as a member of the party, that he was present at the meeting at Drury House on Tuesday, 3 Feb., when rebellion was at least suggested (Jardine, i. 332), and was still with Essex on 8 Feb., when the lord keeper, the lord chief justice, and others were made prisoners and (it was asserted) held as hostages by Essex. Whether alarmed by Raleigh's warning (Edwards, *Life of Ralegh*, i. 256; *Archæologia*, xxxiii. 250), and desirous to secure the lord keeper's interest in his favour, or misunderstanding an order of Essex, Gorges released the prisoners; and though arrested along with Essex and his companions, he seems to have been admitted at once as a witness against his chief. That he did not give his evidence with a clear conscience may be judged by Essex's address: 'My lords, look upon Sir Ferdinando, and see if he looks like himself. All the world shall see by my death and his life whose testimony is the truest' (Jardine, i. 335). Notwithstanding Gorges's subsequent protestations (*Archæologia*, xxxiii. 261) it cannot be maintained that his conduct at this period was in the slightest degree chivalrous. And yet, two years later, he was spoken of as implicated in the so-called 'Main plot' (Edwards, i. 396), though of the fact there was no evidence whatever, and, indeed, he seems to have been at the time on bad terms with Raleigh (*ib.* ii. 312).

In 1605 George Weymouth [q. v.], returning from a voyage to the north-west, and bringing back five natives of North America, put into Plymouth. Gorges undertook the charge of three of these Indians, who, in course of time, as they learned English, described to him their country, its climate, its rivers and its harbours, with which they had an intelligent acquaintance. From this grew up in Gorges's mind a desire to colonise the country of which he had learned so much, and during the following years he set on foot many expeditions for discovery or settlement, though with but scanty success. A Plymouth company, associated with a company in London, was formed in 1606, and the two together obtained a grant from the crown of the territory in America, extending fifty miles inland, between the parallels of 34° and 45° north latitude. The attempts at settlement, however, all failed, and in 1619 the association was dissolved. Gorges then formed another company, incorporated on

3 Nov. 1620, under the name of 'The Council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America,' the patent of which granted them the territory between latitudes 40° and 48°, and extending through the mainland, from sea to sea. It was not, however, till after several attempts, and difficulties arising out of the intrusion of dissolute interlopers, that the colony of New Plymouth was permanently settled in 1628. Others followed, but in 1635 the council resigned its charter to the king. In 1639 Gorges obtained a new charter, constituting him lord proprietary of the province of Maine, with powers of jurisdiction for himself and heirs.

The great and lasting interest attaching to the foundation of the New England colonies has rendered this the most notable of the work of Gorges' long and busy life, of which, beyond this, only scanty traces now remain. In 1606 he was a commissioner for enforcing the orders of the council respecting the pilchard fishery, and in 1617 was engaged in a curious negotiation with the merchants and shipowners of the west-country, whom he was commissioned to invite to co-operate with those of London in measures for the suppression of piracy on the high seas, which, he wrote, 'has in the last few years deprived the kingdom of no less than three hundred ships, with their lading and merchandises, and their seamen reduced to captivity' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. App. p. 265 *a* and *b*). In 1623 he commanded the Great Neptune, apparently his own ship, and one of those which Penington [see PENINGTON, SIR JOHN] was ordered to place at the disposal of the Marquis d'Effiat. Gorges more than shared the scruples of his admiral and brother captains; and under the pretext of requiring full security for the safe return of his ship, finally brought her back to England, when the others were delivered to the French (GARDINER, *Hist. of England*, v. 378–94). When the civil war broke out, Gorges adhered to the king, and is mentioned in 1642 as living at Bristol, and concerting measures for the defence of the town, in consequence of which he was denounced by the parliament as a delinquent (BARRETT, *Hist. of Bristol*, p. 414; SEYER, *Hist. of Bristol*, ii. 310). The house which he then occupied is now Colston's School (*ib.* 404). His advanced age must, however, have rendered him incapable of taking any active part in the hostilities, and he does not seem to have been seriously disturbed. He died in 1647.

Gorges was married four times, and had issue, besides two daughters who both died young, two sons, John and Robert. Robert was in 1623 sent out as lieutenant-governor of the New England territory, with a large personal grant of land on the northern side of Massachusetts Bay. John succeeded to his father's vast territory, but left it to itself, and the interest of the Gorges family in it seems to have lapsed.

[America Painted to the Life, by Ferdinando Gorges, Esq. (4to, 1658–9), is a series of pamphlets edited by John's son. One of these, A Briefe Narration of the Originall Undertakings of the Advancement of Plantations into the Parts of America, especially showing the Beginning, Progress, and Continuance of that of New England, written by the Right Worshipfull Sir Ferdinando Gorges, knight, is of value, and the basis of all other accounts of Gorges's colonial work. The others, though professing to be partly written by the old knight, are, in reality, crude compilations of little worth; Jardine's Criminal Trials, i. 314 et seq.; Archæologia, xxxiii. 241 et seq.; Appleton's Dict. of American Biography; The Gorges' Pedigree, by the Rev. Frederick Brown, in the Historical and Genealogical Register, January 1875 (Boston, Mass.), is not free from errors, which can be corrected by a reference to the Somersetshire Visitation of 1623, printed in the Harleian Society's Publications, vol. xi., and more fully in a transcript in the Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 5822 ff. 136, 137; other references in the text.] J. K. L.

GORHAM, GEORGE CORNELIUS (1787–1857), divine and antiquary, son of George James Gorham, merchant and banker, by Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Graeme of Towthorpe, Yorkshire, was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, 21 Aug. 1787, and baptised on 21 Sept. From 1793 he was educated in his native town under Thomas Laundy, a quaker. He entered Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1805, became Norrisian prizeman for an 'Essay on Public Worship,' 1808, third wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and B.A. 1808, M.A. 1812, and B.D. 1820. In 1809 he resided in Edinburgh as a companion to a nobleman, and in the following year was elected a fellow of his college, an appointment which he held till 1827. Previous to his ordination in 1811, Dr. Thomas Dampier, bishop of Ely, instituted a private examination and threatened to withhold his consent for Gorham's unsoundness on the subject of baptismal regeneration. Gorham, however, stood firm, and the bishop gave way. For three years after his ordination he resided in Queens' College, taking private pupils and exercising his ministry in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. In 1814 he left college for the curacy of Beckenham, Kent.

On 21 May 1818 he contested the Woodwardian professorship with Adam Sedgwick, receiving 59 votes against 186 given for his opponent. Botany he made his study, and his herbarium was sold to the Marquis of Buckingham for a considerable price. From 1818 to 1827 he was curate of the parish church of Clapham, Surrey, and in the latter year he married Jane, third daughter of the Rev. John King Martyn. In 1820 he published 'The History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neots in Huntingdonshire and of St. Neots in Cornwall, with some remarks respecting the Saxon saints from whom these places derived their names.' This is a work of much research, which holds its place as the best history of these interesting towns. He was curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Maidenhead, from 1840 to 1842, and curate of Fawley, near Henley-on-Thames, from 1843 to 1846. Lord Lyndhurst presented him to the vicarage of St. Just in Penwith, Cornwall, a benefice worth nearly 500*l.* a year, in 1846, and he was instituted in February by Dr. Henry Phillpotts, bishop of Exeter. In the following year he had a dispute with his bishop, on the nomination of a curate to St. Just. On 2 Nov. 1847 Lord-chancellor Cottenham presented him to the vicarage of Brampford Speke, near Exeter, worth only 216*l.* per annum, the exchange of livings being intended to afford the vicar in his declining years a less onerous charge, and to give him greater facilities for educating his family. The Bishop of Exeter having refused to institute Gorham to the vicarage until he had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to his fitness for the charge, the lord chancellor announced that he proposed to sign the fiat for the presentation to Brampford Speke. The bishop, however, insisted on his right to examine a priest before signing his testimonials, and the examination accordingly took place, on 17, 18, 21, and 22 Dec. 1847, and 8, 9, and 10 March 1848, when 'by intricate, perplexing, and difficult questions he endeavoured to implicate the clerk.' The exact point at issue was the teaching of the church of England on baptismal regeneration. Gorham's views were highly Calvinistic, and did not precisely agree with the teaching of either the high or the low church party. He held that the divine grace was not of necessity given in baptism nor in conversion, but that it might be conferred before baptism, in baptism, or at a later period in life. The bishop found Gorham a more learned and able theologian than he had expected to encounter, but nevertheless again refused to institute him (*Examination before Admission to a Benefice*, by H. Phillpotts, bishop of Exeter, ed. by G. C. Gorham, 1848; *Examination before Admission to a Benefice by the Bishop of Exeter*, by G. C. Gorham, 1848). Gorham then instituted a monition out of the registry of the court of arches calling upon the bishop to show cause why he should not institute him. The judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust in that court on 2 Aug. 1849 was in favour of the bishop, whereupon Gorham appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, by whom, on 8 March 1850, Fust's judgment was reversed (*Gorham* v. *The Bishop of Exeter: a Report of the Arguments before the Privy Council*, 1850, second edition 1850; *Gorham* v. *The Bishop of Exeter: the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*, 8 *March* 1850, *reversing decision of Sir H. J. Fust*, by G. C. Gorham, 1850). The Archbishop of Canterbury (Sumner) on this occasion having acted as one of the members of the judicial committee, the Bishop of Exeter at his next visitation and on other occasions spoke of his grace in the most intemperate language. The Bishop of Exeter next applied to the court of queen's bench for a rule to prevent the court of arches giving effect to the decision of the privy council. On its being refused, 25 April 1850, the bishop made a similar application to the court of common pleas, by whom it was also refused on 27 May, and he then brought the matter in the same form before the court of exchequer. This court found on 11 June, as the two other courts had done, that the appeal from the court of arches was to the judicial committee of the privy council, and refused the bishop's application with costs (*Gorham* v. *The Bishop of Exeter: Arguments before the Privy Council, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Arches*, by G. C. Gorham, 1850, five editions; *The Great Gorham Case: a History in Five Books*, by G. C. Gorham, 1850; *A Letter on the recent Judgment, Gorham* v. *Bishop of Exeter*, by G. C. Gorham, 1850). Thus ended this memorable dispute, which had lasted more than two years and a half, and Gorham was then instituted by the court of arches into the vicarage of Brampford Speke on 6 Aug. 1851. During the whole of this period the case had excited intense interest in the religious world, and upwards of fifty works were published treating on the subject. The doctrinal question originally raised was after all left unsettled. A public subscription was made to defray Gorham's law expenses, which were very heavy, and with the balance of the money he was presented with a silver tea service. He rebuilt and embellished Brampford Speke

church. Gorham died at Brampford Speke 19 June 1857, being at the time of his death engaged on a work which was to have been entitled 'Reformation Gleanings.' Besides the books already mentioned he was the author of the following: 1. 'An Essay on Public Worship,' 1808. 2. 'A Letter to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society with regard to the Apocrypha,' 1826. 3. 'An Historical and Critical Examination of the Book of Enoch,' 1829. 4. 'Memoirs of J. Martyn and Thomas Martyn, F.R.S.,' 1830, the latter life by G. C. Gorham. 5. 'Genealogical Accounts of Breton and Anglo-Breton Families of De Gorram,' 1837. 6. 'An Account of the Chapel, Chauntry, and Guild of Maidenhead,' 1838. 7. 'Account of the Appropriation of the Rectory of Eltisley, Cambridgeshire, to Denney Abbey,' 1839. 8. 'In the Court of Delegates, Feb. 21, 1715, Le Neve Boughton, Appellant,' 1841. 9. 'The Exeter Synod, a Letter to the Bishop of Exeter,' 1851; second edition, 1851. 10. 'The Church Discipline Act made an Instrument of Vexation to the Clergy in the Diocese of Exeter,' 1856. He also in 1827 wrote in the 'Christian Guardian' on Ostervald's Bible, under the signature of 'Vigil.'

[Bentley's Miscellany (1850), xxvii. 612–16, with portrait by Alfred Crowquill; Illustrated London News, 25 May 1850, p. 373, with portrait, and 27 July, pp. 76-8, with view of meeting at St. Martin's Hall, London, in opposition to Gorham; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. pp. 185, 1203.] G. C. B.

GORING, GEORGE, LORD GORING (1608–1657), son of George Goring, earl of Norwich [q. v.], and Mary, second daughter of Edward Nevill, sixth lord Abergavenny, was born on 14 July 1608, and married, on 25 July 1629, Lettice, third daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Cork (*Lismore Papers*, 1st ser. ii. 109). Goring early became famous as the most brilliant and prodigal of the younger courtiers. He is celebrated as 'a jovial lad' in two poems 'On the Gallants of the Times' (*Wit Restored*, Hotten's reprint, pp. 134, 137). Though he received a dowry of 10,000*l.* with his wife, his demands on his father-in-law for money were incessant (*Lismore Papers*, 1st ser. iii. 189, 195, 226). In 1633 Garrard wrote to Wentworth, 'Young Mr. Goring is gone to travel, having run himself out of 8,000*l.*, which he purposeth to redeem by his frugality abroad' (*Strafford Letters*, i. 185). The persuasion of his daughter and the pressure of the lord-deputy induced the Earl of Cork to make further advances in order to purchase for Goring Lord Vere's post in the Dutch service, which gave him the rank of colonel and the command of twenty-two companies of foot and a troop of horse (*ib.* p. 166; *Lismore Papers*, 1st ser. iii. 213). Wentworth testified to his 'frank and sweet, generous disposition,' and warmly recommended him for the post, in which, Wentworth prophesied, he would 'be an honour and comfort to himself and friends' (*Strafford Letters*, i. 119). At the siege of Breda, in October 1637, Goring received a 'shot in his leg near the ankle-bone' (*ib.* ii. 115, 148). The wound lamed him for the rest of his life, and was one of the chief causes of his repeated complaints of ill-health during the campaign of 1645. At first it was rumoured that he was killed, and Davenant wrote a poem on his supposed death, a dialogue between Endymion Porter and Henry Jermyn, in which the latter observes that Sir Philip Sidney 'in manners and in fate' was his 'undoubted type' (DAVENANT, *Works*, ed. 1673, p. 247). On the death of Lord Wimbledon, Goring, whose wound seems to have necessitated his return to England, was appointed governor of Portsmouth, 8 Jan. 1638–1639 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–9, pp. 297, 335). The Earl of Cork seized the opportunity to write his son-in-law a long letter in which he congratulated him on his reconciliation with his wife, and adjured him to give up immoderate gaming (*Lismore Papers*, 2nd ser. v. 279). In the first Scotch war Goring commanded a regiment, and was with the Earl of Holland in the march to Kelso (*ib.* iv. 57, 69). Lovelace has a poem entitled 'Sonnet to General Goring after the pacification of Berwick,' in which he speaks of Goring's 'glories' as if he had already gained reputation as a soldier as well as a good fellow (*Poems*, ed. Hazlitt, p. 120). In the second war Goring, who had been seeking to re-enter the Dutch service, commanded a brigade as well as a regiment (PEACOCK, *Army Lists*, p. 76; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640–1, p. 546). The disputes between king and parliament afforded an opportunity which he resolved to use for his own advancement. 'His ambition,' says Clarendon, 'was unlimited, and he was unrestrained by any respect to justice or good nature from pursuing the satisfaction thereof. Goring would without hesitation have broken any trust or done any act of treachery to have satisfied an ordinary passion or appetite; and, in truth, wanted nothing but industry (for he had wit and courage and understanding and ambition, uncontrolled by any fear of God or man) to have been as eminent and successful in the highest attempt in wickedness of any man in the age he lived in. And of all his qualifications dissimulation was his masterpiece' (*Rebellion*, viii. 169). In March 1641 began 'the

first army plot.' Goring took part in it, and, not content with the original project of petitioning, urged that the army should be brought up to London and the Tower seized. His aim was to obtain the post of lieutenant-general for himself. 'If he had not a condition worthy of him,' he would have nothing to do with the affair. An agent of the queen procured a letter from the officers in the north saying that they would 'heartily embrace' Goring as their commander (Husband, *Collection of Orders*, &c. 1643, pp. 219, 222). Finding, however, that his brother-officers in London rejected his plans, he informed the parliamentary leaders of the plot through the Earl of Newport [see Blount, Mountjoy]. The discovery of this treachery led to a quarrel between him and those he had betrayed. Wilmot charged him with perjury for breaking his oath of secrecy, on which the commons voted that Goring had done nothing contrary to justice and honour; that he deserved very well of the Commonwealth (9 June), and prohibited him from fighting either Wilmot or Ashburnham (8 July) (*Old Parliamentary Hist.* ix. 334, 437). Goring was twice examined concerning the plot, but his real share in it appears more plainly in the letter of Henry Percy to the Earl of Northumberland than in his own accounts (*Perfect Diurnal*, p. 150; *The Examination and Declaration of Col. Goring*; Husband, *Collection of Orders*, &c. 1643, pp. 215–32).

Though he did not altogether escape suspicion, the parliament now regarded him as irremediably attached to their cause, and sent him back to his command at Portsmouth with complete confidence. Before the end of the year, however, he 'wrought upon the king and queen to believe that he so much repented that fault that he would redeem it by any service,' and in January 1642, when the king first meditated a recourse to arms, Portsmouth played a large part in his calculations (Gardiner, *Hist. of England*, x. 154). In November 1641 he was accused of corresponding with the queen and other suspicious acts, but cleared himself by a plausible speech in the House of Commons (*ib.* x. 73; Clarendon, v. 440). He obtained 3,000*l.* from the queen to reinforce the garrison, and a supply of money and his arrears of pay from the parliament. It was even intended to appoint him lieutenant-general of the horse under Essex. Finally, on 2 Aug., earlier than he had originally intended, he openly declared for the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644, p. 179; Clarendon, v. 441). But in spite of the money Goring had received Portsmouth was weakly garrisoned and badly fortified; and it was immediately blockaded both by land and sea. The surrender took place early in September 1642; the reasons are stated in a paper drawn up by Goring and his officers (*Lismore Papers*, 2nd ser. v. 107; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, vi. 2, 32). Goring now went to Holland, where he busied himself in recruiting for the king among the English regiments serving there. He returned to England in December and landed at Newcastle with a number of officers and veteran soldiers (Husband, *Collection of Orders*, &c., 1643, pp. 797, 813). The Earl of Newcastle made him general of his horse, and he at once distinguished himself by routing Sir Thomas Fairfax at Seacroft Moor, near Leeds, on 30 March 1643 (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 4 April 1643). On 21 May, however, Wakefield was stormed by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and Goring, who was in command, taken prisoner. When the parliamentarians entered the town, he was in bed ill of a fever, but mounted his horse, headed a charge, and showed both courage and presence of mind (*ib.* 28 May; Rushworth, v. 268). Most of the next nine months Goring spent in the Tower, but was finally exchanged for the Earl of Lowthian in April 1644 (Dugdale, *Diary*, 2 April 1644). On 10 May he was despatched from Oxford with a regiment of horse, and, joining the cavalry of Lord Newcastle's army, made an unsuccessful attempt to raise the siege of Lincoln. He next made his way into Lancashire and united with Prince Rupert at Preston (Robinson, *Discourse of the War in Lancashire*, p. 54; Rushworth, v. 620). At the battle of Marston Moor Goring commanded the left wing of the royalists, routed the cavalry opposed to him, and was himself routed by Cromwell as he returned to the field with his victorious troops. 'If his men had but kept together as did Cromwell's, and not dispersed themselves in pursuit, in all probability it had come to a drawn battle at worst, and no great victory to be boasted on either side' (Cholmley, *Memorials touching the Battle at York*). Goring and his beaten troops fled into Lancashire, where they distinguished themselves by their plunderings (Robinson, p. 56). His career up to this time had been unfortunate, but he had shown considerable ability as a leader, and was now called south to take a more important command. On 8 Aug. 1644, at Liskeard, Goring was declared lieutenant-general of the horse in the king's main army in place of his old enemy Wilmot (Walker, *Historical Discourses*, p. 57). Clarendon seizes the opportunity to contrast the characters of the two, after the manner of Plutarch, and attributes to Goring the sharper wit and the keener courage, but less self-control and a greater love of de-

bauchery (*Rebellion*, x. 169). He imputes entirely to Goring's negligence the escape of Essex's cavalry when the foot were obliged to surrender. The notice of their escape and the order to pursue 'came to Goring,' according to Clarendon, 'when he was in one of his jovial exercises . . . and he continued his delights till all the enemy's horse were passed through his quarters, nor did he then pursue them in any time' (viii. 116). Though the charge has been generally accepted, it hardly deserves the credit it has obtained. No contemporary authority mentions Goring's drunkenness on this occasion, it is not proved that Goring was negligent in the pursuit of the parliamentary horse, and it is certain that they did not pass through his quarters. Goring gives a brief account of the pursuit in a letter to Prince Rupert (*Sussex Archæological Collections*, xxiii. 323). During the remainder of the campaign of 1644 his chief exploits were the beating up of Waller's quarters at Andover on 18 Oct., and a very gallant and successful charge at the second battle of Newbury (Walker, *Historical Discourses*, pp. 106, 112; *Diary of Richard Symonds*, p. 141). On 6 Nov. 1644 Prince Rupert was appointed commander-in-chief, and though Goring professed the greatest affection for Rupert (Warburton, *Prince Rupert*, iii. 16), he began from that moment to intrigue for an independent command. He owed his present post mainly to Digby, with whom he had now contracted a fast friendship, 'either of them believing he could deceive the other and so with equal passion embracing that engagement' (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, viii. 95, 180). The results of these intrigues were in the highest degree disastrous to the king's cause. In December 1644 Goring was sent into Hampshire 'upon a design of his own of making an incursion into Sussex, where he pretended he had correspondence, and that very many well-affected persons promised to rise and declare for the king, and that Kent would do the same' (*ib.* ix. 7). A commission was at the same time granted to him as lieutenant-general of Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent (21 Dec. 1644, Black, *Oxford Docquets*, p. 244). In pursuance of this design he advanced as far as Farnham, attacked Christchurch, and was repulsed, and then took up his winter quarters at Salisbury. He laid the blame of his ill-success on the defects of his army and the disobedience of his officers, and used these pretexts to obtain greater independence and larger powers (Warburton, iii. 46, 52). In February he was ordered into Dorsetshire to assist in the capture of Weymouth, but negligently allowed it to be recaptured by the parliamentarians. In the same way he failed to prevent the relief of Taunton, though he succeeded in inflicting a number of trifling defeats on Waller. Some attributed these miscarriages to a fixed plan to make the presence of his forces in the west indispensable (Clarendon, ix. 21). In March Prince Charles arrived at Bristol to take command of the west, and disputes at once began between Goring and his councillors. It was speedily discovered that Goring aimed at ousting Hopton from his command, and becoming himself lieutenant-general of the western army (*ib.* ix. 20). The history of the disputes between Goring and the prince's council, disputes which paralysed the western army throughout 1645, is told in detail by Clarendon in the ninth book of his 'History of the Rebellion.' This portion of his narrative was written in 1646, and is founded throughout on authentic documents. At the end of April Goring was summoned to Oxford with all his cavalry in order to cover the junction of Rupert and the king. Some of the king's advisers wished to strengthen the field army by retaining Goring's division, a course which might possibly have altered the fate of the campaign. Rupert, however, 'was jealous of having a rival in the command, and feared Goring, who had the master wit, and had by his late actions gotten much reputation' (Walker, p. 126). Accordingly he was sent back to the west with authority which, thanks to Lord Digby, was greatly increased. Commissions were to run in his name, he was to have a seat in the prince's council, and the council was to have the power of advising, but not of ordering him (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, ix. 31). On 14 May he was further authorised to command in chief all the forces in the west (*ib.* 43). Hardly, however, had Goring returned to the blockade of Taunton when he was summoned either to join the king or to raise the siege of Oxford (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, i. 266). Goring promised to come as soon as he had reduced Taunton, and begged the king to avoid an engagement till he was able to join him, but his letter was intercepted by Fairfax (Bulstrode, *Memoirs*, p. 125; Rushworth, vi. 49). After Naseby Fairfax marched west, and Goring was obliged to raise the siege of Taunton, and give battle at Langport in Somersetshire, where he was defeated with the loss of a large part of his infantry (10 July 1645). He then retired into North Devonshire, where he remained completely idle, making no attempt to reorganise his troops, and permitting Fairfax to capture fortress after fortress without opposition. His time was spent partly in 'jollity' and debauchery,

partly in disputes with his subordinates and the prince's council. He demanded full power to command all forces in the west, and though the demand was not unreasonable, his conduct made it impossible to trust him so far. The remonstrances of the prince and his councillors were entirely unheeded, nor would he obey the king's orders to break through and join him at Oxford. At length, on 20 Nov., he wrote to the prince begging leave to go to France for two months for the recovery of his health. Without waiting for a reply he set sail for Dartmouth. He was really suffering in health, both from his old wound and from the effects of his debauches, but he also hoped to return in command of the foreign forces which the queen was endeavouring to raise (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, ii. 427). While he lingered in France the king's army in the west surrendered to Fairfax (March 1646). Goring now went to the Netherlands, and obtained the command of the English regiments in Spanish service, with the title of colonel-general, and a pension of six hundred crowns a month. This post was given to him on account of the services of Lord Norwich in promoting the treaty of 1648 between France and Spain (Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 387; *The Declaration of Col. Anthony Weldon*, 1649, p. 28). He seems, however, to have found his command merely an empty title, and in March 1650 went to Spain in hope of obtaining some assistance for Charles II and his own arrears of pay (Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 359). In 1652 he was at the siege of Barcelona (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* xix. 98). According to Dugdale, Goring while in Spain was 'lieutenant-general under John de Silva, and finding him corrupted by Cardinal Mazarin he took him prisoner at the head of his army, whereupon that great don had judgment of death passed upon him' (*Baronage*, p. 461). In 1655 he wrote to Charles II from Madrid apologising for four years' silence and offering his services (Thurloe, i. 694). Sir Henry Bennet found him at Madrid in July 1657, very ill and very destitute, and the news of his death reached Hyde a month later (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, iii. 317, 352). Dugdale, from whom many others have copied the story, represents him as assuming in his last days the habit of a Dominican friar (*Baronage*, p. 461).

Goring had undoubtedly considerable ability as a general; he possessed courage and fertility of resource, and he had a keen eye for the opportunities of a battle-field. 'He was, without dispute,' says Sir Richard Bulstrode, 'as good an officer as any served the king, and the most dexterous in any sudden emergency that I have ever seen' (*Memoirs*, p. 134). There was 'a great difference,' adds Clarendon, 'between the presentness of his mind and vivacity in a sudden attempt, though never so full of danger, and an enterprise that required more deliberation and must be attended with patience and a steady circumspection, as if his mind could not be long bent' (*Rebellion*, ix. 102).

[Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, ed. Macray; Clarendon State Papers; Warburton's Prince Rupert, 1849; State Papers, Dom.; Memoirs of Sir Richard Bulstrode, 1721; Sir Edward Walker's Historical Discourses, 1705.] C. H. F.

GORING, GEORGE, Earl of Norwich (1583?–1663), was the son of George Goring of Hurstpierpoint and Ovingdean, Sussex, by Anne, daughter of Henry Denny of Waltham, sister of Edward Denny, earl of Norwich (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 461). Goring is said to have begun his life at court as one of the gentlemen pensioners of Queen Elizabeth (*ib.*) According to Lloyd he was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and afterwards served some time in Flanders (*Memoirs of Excellent Personages*, 1668, p. 560). He was knighted on 7 May 1608, and became about 1610 one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber of Henry, prince of Wales (Birch, *Life of Henry, Prince of Wales*, p. 450). Goring's gifts as a courtier and a wit attracted the favour of James I. Weldon describes him as one of the king's three 'chief and master fools,' and 'master of the games for fooleries' (*Secret History of the Court of James I*, 1811, i. 399). At a dinner to solemnise the birthday of Prince Charles in 1618, 'Sir George Goring's invention bore away the bell, that was four huge brawny pigs piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sausages, all tied to a monstrous bag-pudding' (Lodge, *Illustrations of English History*, iii. 293). Other specimens of his peculiar humour are recorded by Pepys (*Diary*, 3 Feb. 1661), and in 'Fragmenta Aulica, or Court and State Jests in noble Drollery,' by T. S., 1662 (pp. 45, 54). Goring followed Prince Charles to Spain in 1623 (*Court and Times of James I*, ii. 388). He was also engaged in negotiating the marriage of Charles I and Henrietta Maria, became successively vice-chamberlain and master of the horse to that queen, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Goring on 14 April 1628 (*Court and Times of Charles I*, i. 29, 140, 382; Collins, *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, ix. 458). During the next ten years Goring's favour continued to increase; offices were heaped upon him, and he was engaged in many of the king's most oppressive schemes for raising money. He was appointed clerk of the council of Wales. The jurisdiction of the liberty of Peveril was re-

vived for his benefit (8 May 1638, *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638, p. 422). He was commissioner for the granting of licenses for the export of butter, for the regulation of the manufacture of gold and silver thread, and chief among the persons to whom on 16 March 1636 the tobacco monopoly was granted (*ib.* 1635 p. 282, 1636 p. 178; Rymer, *Fœdera*, xx. 116; *Verney Papers*, p. 184). Osborne describes him as the leader of the monopolists; 'because there must be some great man (as a captain-projector) to lead some on and hearten others, Sir George Goring leads up the march and dance with the monopoly of tobacco and licensing of taverns, setting some up, where and as many as he pleased, and this done by a seal appendicular to an office erected by him for that purpose, as if authorised by a law; besides all this he hath pensions out of the pretermitted customs; insomuch as I have heard it most credibly reported that his revenue was 9,000*l.* per annum all of these kinds' (*Secret History of the Court of James I*, ii. 41).

Goring was appointed to the privy council 25 Aug. 1639 (Rushworth, iii. 967). On the approach of the first Scotch war Goring engaged himself to raise a hundred horse for the king's service, and he was also one of the five lords through whom the king attempted in October 1640 to raise a loan from the city (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–9, p. 378; 1640–1, p. 133). The meeting of the Long parliament, however, put a period to Goring's prosperity. The monopoly of tobacco was abolished, and he also lost money which he had advanced to the king on the security of the customs. His income, which was estimated at 26,000*l.* a year in 1641, was freely spent in the king's service (*ib.* 1663–4, p. 6). His younger son, who was finishing his education in Paris, was recalled to England to enter the king's army. 'Had I millions of crowns or scores of sons,' wrote Goring to his wife, 'the king and his cause should have them all, with better will than to eat if I were starving. . . . I had all from his majesty, and he hath all again' (*ib.* 1644, pp. 110, 261). Goring accompanied the queen to Holland in February 1642, assisted her to raise money for the king's service, followed her back to England in the next spring, and took part in an unsuccessful attack on Leeds in April 1643 (*Letters of Henrietta Maria*, ed. Green, pp. 50, 84, 190). Letters from Goring relating to the war in Yorkshire and the queen's journey to Oxford are printed by Rushworth (v. 270) and in Warburton's 'Prince Rupert' (ii. 172, 181). Towards the end of 1643 Goring was sent ambassador to France to negotiate for a French alliance, and received from Mazarin promises of aid both in arms and money. The letter in which he announced his success to the queen was intercepted by the parliament, and he was promptly impeached for high treason (10 Jan. 1644, *Old Parliamentary History*, xiii. 17; Gardiner, *History of the Great Civil War*, i. 320). Charles rewarded Goring's zeal by raising him to the title of Earl of Norwich (28 Nov. 1644), which had lately become extinct by the death of his uncle, Edward Denny (Collins, ix. 457, 459; Black, *Oxford Docquet*, p. 235).

Goring played a leading part in the second civil war. He had come over to England at the end of 1647 'under a pass from the parliament, and upon pretence of making his composition.' According to Clarendon it was from the Earl of Holland that Goring received a commission to command the forces of Kent, and lead them wherever the king's service should make requisite (*Rebellion*, xi. 39). According to another account the commissioners of the Kentish cavaliers, weary of disputing over the choice of a general, offered the command to Goring, who happened to be accidentally passing through their quarters (Matthew Carter, *Relation of that honourable as unfortunate Expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester*, 1648, pp. 82, 86, Colchester reprint n. d.) He was proclaimed general on 30 May in a rendezvous on Barham Down. Clarendon attributes the failure of the rising partly to the defects of Goring's leadership and lack of experience. 'The earl was a man fitter to have drawn such a body together by his frolic and pleasant humour, which reconciled people of all constitutions wonderfully to him, than to form and conduct them towards any enterprise' (*Rebellion*, xi. 55). Carter, who acted as quartermaster-general under Goring, admits his inexperience, but praises his prudence, his courage, and his indefatigable energy, and throughout defends his conduct. The Kentish levies were defeated by Fairfax at Maidstone on 1 June, and Goring then marched on London, hoping to be joined by the royalists of Surrey and of the city. But the city made no movement, and the common council forwarded his letters unopened to the parliament (*Commons' Journals*, 3 June). Goring then crossed over into Essex to examine into the preparations of the cavaliers of that county, leaving his forces encamped in Greenwich Park till his return. Without waiting for orders they followed him, and Goring, finding very little support from the men of Essex, endeavoured to hold out in Colchester until help came (12 June). A declaration, published by Goring and his associates, is reprinted by Carter (p. 161). In August starvation obliged the garrison to surrender.

The besieged had intended to attempt a general sally, but the common soldiers suspected their officers of an intention to escape and desert them. To allay this suspicion Goring and the other leaders took a solemn engagement to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and submit to the mercy of their enemies, if thereby they could purchase the liberty of their followers (*ib.* p. 208). In the capitulation signed on 27 Aug., Goring and the leaders surrendered to mercy, while quarter was promised to the soldiers. Goring was sent prisoner to Windsor Castle; he had been voted a rebel on 5 June, and it was decided on 25 Sept. that he should be impeached (Rushworth, vii. 1139, 1272). Goring vainly pleaded his right to a trial by his peers and the promise of Fairfax that his life should be saved, a promise which Fairfax explained did not guarantee him from punishment by the civil power (Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 26; see also Fairfax, Thomas, third Lord Fairfax). On 10 Nov. the House of Commons voted that Goring should be banished, but on 13 Dec. the independents, having regained the ascendency, rescinded this vote, and on 2 Feb. 1649 an ordinance was passed constituting a high court of justice for the trial of Goring and other prominent offenders. He was sentenced to death on 6 March, but two days later the commons thought fit to respite his execution. In the division on Goring's case, the numbers for and against being equal, the speaker's casting vote turned the scale in favour of mercy (*Old Parliamentary History*, xviii. 145, 472, xix. 55). According to Whitelocke and Clarendon, Lenthal gave as a reason for his vote the favours he had formerly received from Goring (*Memorials*, ff. 382, 386; *Rebellion*, xi. 259). A contemporary letter, however, attributes his escape to the intervention of the Spanish and Dutch ambassadors (Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 247). On 7 May 1649 Goring, on his petition to the House of Commons, was pardoned as to his life, and set at liberty (*Old Parliamentary History*, xix. 126). Shortly afterwards he rejoined Charles II on the continent, and remained in exile during the rest of the interregnum. In the spring of 1652 he was employed by Charles to negotiate with the Duke of Lorraine for the relief of Ireland, and to propose a marriage between the Duke of York and a daughter of the Duke of Lorraine (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 119, 126). His negotiations met with little success; Clarendon complains of his unskilful activity, and his habit of censuring plans to which he was not privy. 'As he is a very honest worthy person, wrote Hyde to Nicholas, 'so he is not for business, nor will ever submit to half those straits and necessities which all men must do who desire to serve the king' (*ib.* iii. 57, 73, 145). Nevertheless the two remained on very good terms, and Goring signs himself to Hyde 'yours through thick and thin' (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, iii. 77). Nicholas characterises Goring in 1651 as 'the ablest and faithfullest person that can be employed now by the king to do him real service in France' (*Nicholas Papers*, p. 255). During the latter part of the exile of Charles II, Goring does not seem to have been employed, no doubt on account of his advanced age. He was, however, one of the chief agents in the attempt to use Sexby and the Levellers in the king's service, and the arrest of Manning, the spy, was due to his suggestion (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, iii. 40, 51, 69). At the Restoration he was appointed captain of the king's guard, and took his place in the privy council, but did not regain his lucrative office as farmer of the tobacco customs, nor did he obtain much satisfaction for his losses in the king's service. Of his once great estate he could only leave 450*l.* a year to his heir. The king, however, had granted him on 26 Sept. 1661 a pension of 2,000*l.* a year, which was in part continued to his successor (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, pp. 6, 17, 147). Goring died at Brentford on 6 Jan. 1662–3, aged, according to Smyth, about eighty (*Obituary of Richard Smyth*, p. 57). He was buried on 14 Jan. in Westminster Abbey, in St. John Baptist's Chapel, where his wife Mary, second daughter of Edward Nevill, sixth lord Abergavenny, had been interred on 15 July 1648 (Chester, *Westminster Abbey Registers*, pp. 142–58).

By her he had two sons and four daughters, viz. (1) George, lord Goring [q. v.]; (2) Charles, who charged with his brother at the second battle of Newbury, succeeded his father as Earl of Norwich, married the widow of Sir Richard Baker, and died without issue, 3 March 1672 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 146; Collins, ix. 459); (3) Elizabeth, married William, lord Brereton, of Ireland; (4) Mary, married Sir Drue Dene of Maplestead, Essex; (5) Diana, married, first, Thomas Covert of Slaugham, Sussex, and secondly, George, son of Endymion Porter, who was lieutenant-general in the western army, under the command of his brother-in-law, George Goring, and was characterised by him as 'the best company, but the worst officer that ever served the king' (Bulstrode, *Memoirs*, p. 137); (6) Catherine, married William Scott of Scott's Hall, Kent, whose petition for a divorce from her is recorded in Burton's account of the parliament of 1656 (*Diary*, i. 205, 335).

The history of the Goring property is traced in the 'Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society,' xi. 67.

[Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Cal. State Papers, Dom.; Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, xi. 66, xix. 97; authorities above.] C. H. F.

GORMANSTON, Viscounts. [See Preston.]

GORT, second Viscount (1768–1842). [See Vereker, Charles.]

GORTON, JOHN (*d.* 1835), compiler, accomplished a considerable amount of book-work of a meritorious character, including a translation of Voltaire's 'Dictionnaire Philosophique,' 1824; 'A General Biographical Dictionary' (2 vols. 1828, with an appendix, 1830 (?), new edition in 4 vols. 1851), which is compiled from rather obvious sources of information; and 'A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, the Irish and Welsh Articles by G. N. Wright, with fifty fine maps by S. Hall,' 3 vols. 1831–3, a work of some accuracy and value. Gorton was also the author of a poem in indifferent blank verse, 'Tubal to Seba, the Negro Suicide,' 1797, and a pamphlet entitled 'A Solution of that great Scriptural Difficulty the Genealogy of Jesus . . . with a treatise on the Fall of Adam.' Gorton died early in 1835.

[Gent. Mag. 1835, i. 666 (where the christian name is wrongly given as William); Brit. Mus. Cat.] L. C. S.

GORTON, SAMUEL (*d.* 1677), founder of the Gortonites, was 'born and bred' at Gorton, Lancashire, as also were the 'fathers of his body for many generations.' He came of a good family, and says that his wife 'had bin as tenderly brought up as was any man's wife then in that towne' (Plymouth, New England). He gives thanks that he was not 'bred up in the schooles of humane learning,' and therefore not misled by heathen philosophers (letter to Nathaniel Morton). He probably knew the Bible by heart, and was a powerful speaker. He must have served an apprenticeship in London, for in a certain conveyance he calls himself 'a citizen of London, clothier.' He regarded outward forms with contempt, holding 'that by union with Christ believers partook of the perfection of God, and that heaven and hell have no actual existence.' Fearing persecution, he sailed to New England, arrived at Boston in 1636, and thence went to Plymouth. His stay at Boston was probably shortened by his religious pugnacity, and though welcomed at Plymouth, he gradually 'discovered himself to be a proud and pestilent seducer, and deeply leavened with blasphemous and familistical opinions' (Morton, *New Englands Memoriall*, 1669, p. 108). He had religious differences with Ralph Smith, a Plymouth minister, in whose house he lodged. Smith only got rid of him by appealing to the courts. For alleged contempt of court in defending a contumacious widow he was afterwards committed to prison till he could procure sureties for his good behaviour 'till ye next court.' At the next court he was fined and again ordered to find sureties. He found sureties, but immediately left for Rhode Island. He was there welcomed as a religious refugee by the little band at Portsmouth, most of whom were outcasts from Massachusetts and Plymouth. On 27 June he was enrolled as an inhabitant. Edward Winslow intimates, however, that difference in religion was not the ground of the hard measure he received at Plymouth (*Hypocrisie Vnmasked*, 1646). He fixed himself for a while at Aquidneck (now Newport), but became so odious for insulting the clergy and magistracy that he was sentenced to be publicly whipped (see account of an eye-witness in 'An Answer to y^e^ many Slanders & Falsehoods contained in a Book called Simplicities Defence,' &c., printed for the first time by Charles Deane in vol. iv. of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*). From Aquidneck Gorton sought refuge with Roger Williams in Providence, some time before 17 Nov. 1641. It is said that he was never admitted an inhabitant of that town, but in January 1641–2 he purchased land at Pawtuxet, in the south part of the territory. Here he was soon joined by a number of his followers who had been expelled from Aquidneck. He took the lead in a quarrel about land, which, though restrained for a time by Williams, soon became serious, and even led to bloodshed. His opponents were defeated, and applied to the Massachusetts government, which finally decided to assume jurisdiction over Providence, which was beyond the limits of its charter. Gorton and his friends protested in a violent letter full of theology. The Massachusetts people detected in it twenty-six blasphemous propositions. Gorton and his friends now retired to Shawomet, now Old Warwick, and purchased of the Narragansett chief, Miantonomo, in January 1642–3, a tract of land which now comprises the town of Coventry and nearly the whole of the town of Warwick. Certain inferior Sachems, however, repudiated the sale, and put themselves under the protection of Massachusetts. A warrant was issued (12 Sept. 1643) summoning Gorton and his companions to appear. They denied the jurisdiction;

whereupon seven of them were seized by a commission supported by forty soldiers, and carried to Boston and thrown into the common gaol without bail. At the next session of the general court the prisoners were charged with heresy. All but three of the magistrates thought that Gorton ought to be put to death, but the majority of the deputies dissented. He was ordered to be confined to Charlestown, to be kept at work in irons, and if he escaped or uttered his heresies to suffer death. Six of his fellow-prisoners were sentenced to be confined on the same conditions, and were sent to different towns in the colony. They were released from confinement in January 1644, under conditions which meant perpetual banishment or death. They were not allowed to settle at Shawomet, and hired lands in Rhode Island. A demand from Massachusetts for their extradition was refused, but the commissioners for the united colonies had passed an act on 7 Sept. 1643 authorising the Massachusetts government to proceed against them. In 1644 Gorton, with his friends Randall, Holden, and John Greene, went to England. They carried with them the act of submission of the Narragansett Indians to the English government, and petitioned the commissioners of foreign plantations against their expulsion by the colony of Massachusetts. The colony of Massachusetts, on receiving a copy of this memorial from the commissioners, sent Edward Winslow as their agent to England. In 1646 Gorton published a full relation of his own and his friends' grievances in his 'Simplicities Defence against Seven-Headed Policy, or Innocency vindicated, being unjustly accused, and sorely censured, by that Seven-headed Church-Government united in New-England,' &c., 4to, London, 1646, which he dedicated in their name to the Earl of Warwick. This curious tract reached a second edition in 1647, has been reprinted with notes by W. R. Staples in vol. ii. of 'Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society,' 1835, and again in vol. iv. of Peter Force's 'Collection of Historical Tracts,' 1846. Winslow immediately replied to what he termed Gorton's 'manifold slanders and abominable falsehoods' in 'Hypocrisie Vnmasked,' 1646, which he too inscribed to the Earl of Warwick. The Massachusetts government was directed not to molest those who claimed lands at Shawomet, and to defer the settlement of territorial claims until a more convenient season. Gorton returned to New England in 1648. A letter from the Earl of Warwick protected him from arrest at Boston. He joined his companions at Shawomet, which he renamed Warwick in honour of the earl, and resided there in peace until his death. Almost immediately after his return from England he was chosen one of the town magistrates, and was constantly engaged in public business during the remainder of his life. On Sundays he preached to the colonists and Indians.

Gorton had also preached frequently in London and elsewhere in England. He drew crowds to hear him, and was summoned before a parliamentary committee by 'three or four malignant persons . . . one of them a Schoolmaster in Christs hospitall.' He was accused of preaching 'without a call.' Winslow, who was called as a witness, declined to interfere in this matter, and ultimately he was honourably dismissed 'as a preacher of the Gospell' (letter to N. Morton). His accusers had complained of his book, 'An Incorruptible Key composed of the CX. Psalme, wherewith you may open the rest of the Holy Scriptures,' &c., 2 pts. 4to [Providence ?], 1647. In all Gorton's contributions to biblical exposition he employs a dialect utterly incoherent to the uninitiated. Still more mystical was his 'Saltmarsh returned from the Dead, In Amico Philalethe. Or, The Resurrection of James the Apostle, out of the Grave of Carnall Glosses, for the correction of the universall Apostacy, which cruelly buryed him who yet liveth, appearing in the comely Ornaments of his Fifth Chapter, in an Exercise, June 4, 1654,' &c. [By] S. G[orton], 4to, London, 1655. Two years later appeared a sequel, 'An Antidote against the Common Plague of the World. Or, An Answer to a small Treatise (as in water, face answereth to face) intituled Saltmarsh returned from the Dead,' &c., 4to, London, 1657, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. Appended to the 'Antidote' are two letters dated from Warwick 16 Sept. and 6 Oct. 1656, written by him to certain quakers imprisoned at Boston. They show that he could object to the persecution of a sect disagreeing with his own. Gorton answered Nathaniel Morton's savage attack on him in 'New-Englands Memoriall' in a letter of some eloquence, dated from Warwick 30 June 1669. It was not published during his lifetime, but will be found accurately printed in vol. iv. of Force's 'Tracts.' Gorton also prepared for publication a running commentary on Matthew vi. 9–13. The manuscript, which is described as being beautifully written, passed from the keeping of his family into that of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Gorton died at Warwick between 27 Nov. and 10 Dec. 1677. He had issue three sons and at least six daughters. His sect survived him for about a hundred years. At

Providence, 18 Nov. 1771, Ezra Stiles visited an octogenarian named John Angell, who believed himself to be the only Gortonite left (MACKIE, *Life*, pp. 380–2).

[Savage's Genealog. Dict. of First Settlers in New England, ii. 283; Staples's Introduction to Gorton's Simplicities Defence, in Collections of the Rhode Island Hist. Soc. ii. 9–20; Mackie's Life in Sparks's Library of American Biography, 2nd ser. v. 315–411; Charles Deane's Some Notices of S. Gorton in New England Hist. and Genealog. Reg. iv. 201 (of which twenty-five copies were privately reprinted, 4to, Boston, 1850); Winthrop's History of New England (Savage), ii. 57, 295–9; Hutchinson's Massachusetts, i. 117–24, 549; Massachusetts Historical Collections, xvii. 48–51; Callender's Historical Discourse in Collections of the Rhode Island Hist. Soc. iv. 89–92; Alexander Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers, 2nd ed. p. 379; Nathaniel Morton's New-Englands Memoriall (1669), pp. 108–10; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 349–50.] G. G.

GOSCELIN or **GOTSELIN** (*fl.* 1099), biographer, is said to have been born at or near Terouanne (*Hist. Lit.* viii. 660, 673). He was originally a monk in the monastery of St. Bertin (WILL. MALM. p. 521), and was brought over to England by Hermann, bishop of Salisbury (1045–77), possibly in 1058 (*ib.*; WRIGHT, i. 518). He himself states that he accompanied Hermann to Rome shortly before the great council of Rheims (3 Oct. 1049), and as Hermann returned to England soon after Godwin's death (Easter Tuesday 1053), this is more probably the date of his arrival here (*Hist. Trans. S. Aug.* p. 755; cf. WILL. MALM. *De Gest. Pont.* p. 183; HERMANNUS CONTRACT. sub an. 1049; MANSI, xix. 727; *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ii. 134, 183, 154; WILL. MALM. *De Gesta Regum*, p. 521). He is found at various places in England: at Ely while Simeon was prior (i.e. between 1081 and 1093), at Ramsey before 1092, and at Canterbury in 1098 (*Hist. Eliensis* ap. HARDY, *Cat.* ii. 82; cf. WHARTON, i. 661–2; *Cont.* SYM. DUNELM. ii. 254; *Acta SS.* 10 June, p. 268; cf. WRIGHT, p. 58; STUBBS, *Reg. Sac.* p. 23; *Hist. Lit.* p. 661). He appears to have been at Ramsey or Canterbury at the time of the translation of St. Augustine (6 Sept. 1091). In 1098, being then a monk at Canterbury, he wrote his account of this ceremony, and dedicated his work to Anselm. He died on 15 May (WHARTON, p. 8). The year is uncertain, but he was still living in 1099 (*Hist. Lit.* p. 662; WRIGHT, p. 518; *Hist. de Vita S. Aug.* pp. 498–9; *Trans. S. Aug.* p. 14; WILL. MALM. p. 521).

William of Malmesbury speaks of Goscelin's industry in the highest terms, and made no small use of his labours. 'He [Goscelin] went over the bishoprics and abbeys for a long time, and gave many places monuments of his surpassing knowledge; for indeed he was inferior to Bede alone in the art of praising the saints of England' (*Gesta Regum*, p. 521). William then proceeds to commend him for having polished up the older writers, and even for supplying their *lacunæ* —a habit which has almost destroyed Goscelin's value for later times. Goscelin was also a skilled musician: 'Musicæ . . . palmam post Osbernum adeptus.'

Goscelin's chief work is a life of St. Augustine of Canterbury. This work, which he professes to have based on older records, he divides into two parts, an 'Historia Major' (published by Mabillon, i. 497, &c.) and an 'Historia Minor' (published by Wharton, ii. 55, &c.) These histories consist of fifty-three and forty-nine chapters respectively. Goscelin also wrote a detailed 'Historia Translationis S. Augustini,' in two books. This work, which is dedicated to Anselm, contains some curious stories of contemporary wonders. It is printed in Mabillon (viii. 742–65) and Migne (clv. coll. 14–56). To this he added accounts of St. Augustine's successors, from Laurence to Theodore. These lives, and many other of Goscelin's writings, may be found in Cotton MS. Vespasian B. x. (WHARTON, ii. 7). He also wrote a life of Grimbald (*Acta SS.* 8 July, p. 622; cf. CAPGRAVE, fol. 167a1); of St. Werberge (*Cotton. MS.* Calig. A. 8); of St. Lebard (*ib.* Vesp. B. 20); of St. Mildred (*ib.*); and a somewhat important account of St. Swithun (printed *Acta SS.* for 15 July). A life of St. Edith is dedicated to Lanfranc, and was therefore written in or before 1089 (*Bodl. MS.* Rawlinson, 938, fol. 1 *a*); this work seems to have existed in different forms, and its ascription to Goscelin may be a copyist's guess (cf. MACRAY, *Cat. MSS. Rawl.* ii. 510, and the life printed in the *Acta SS.* for 16 Sept. pp. 369–370). Goscelin's 'Life of St. Ives' is dedicated to Herbert [de Lozenga], afterwards bishop of Norwich (*Acta SS.* 10 June, p. 288); and the 'Life of St. Etheldreda,' now lost, was probably composed for the monastery at Ely (HARDY, ii. 82). Wharton wrongly ascribes to Goscelin a chronicle (ii. p. viii; cf. Thorn in TWYSDEN's *Scriptores Decem*, p. 1783), and Fabricius a treatise entitled 'Liber Consolatorius.' For a full list of Goscelin's other works see 'Hist. Lit.' (pp. 662–77) and the authorities cited below. The 'Bollandist Acta SS.' for 26 May (pp. 375–430) contains the full text of the translation, life, and miracles of St. Augustine. Many of Goscelin's lives should be

compared with the legends in Capgrave. The name Goscelin seems to be only a variant of Gozzilo or Joscelyn, a name not uncommon during the tenth century in Lorraine and the neighbouring countries (cf. *Hermann. Contr.* sub ann. 1044, &c.; William of Tyre, xi. c. 22; Albert of Aix, ii. c. 23, x. c. 36.)

[Histoire Littéraire de France, viii. 660–77; Mabillon's Acta Sanctorum Ordinis Benedict. i. 498–9, viii. 742–3; Bollandist's Acta Sanctorum; Migne's Cursus Patrologiæ, vol. clv.; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vols. i. ii. preface; Fabricius's Bibl. Lat. ed. 1858, iii. 71–3; Hardy's Cat. of MS. Materials, vol. ii.; Capgrave's Legenda Angliæ; Planta's Cat. of Cotton. MSS.; Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit. i. 518–21; William of Malmesbury, De Gest. Pontif. ed Stubbs (Rolls Ser.); Gesta Regum, ed. Hamilton (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Mansi's Councils, xix. 727; Hermannus Contractus ap. Migne, cxliii, 251–2; Anglo-Saxon Chron. ed. Thorpe (Rolls Ser.); Stubbs's Registrum Sacrum.] T. A. A.

GOSFORD, Lord (1620?–1679). [See Wedderburn, Sir Peter.]

GOSLING, RALPH (1693–1758), topographer, youngest son of Charles Gosling, yeoman, of Stubley, in the parish of Dronfield in Derbyshire, was baptised in the parish church on 15 July 1693. He was probably educated at the Elizabethan grammar school of Dronfield, but appears to have married at a comparatively early age, and to have settled at Sheffield, where he found employment as a writing-master, a schoolmaster, and perhaps also as a surveyor. In the baptismal register of his son John, 7 Sept. 1720, he is described as a writing-master; in the register of John's burial, 26 Dec. 1720, he is described as a schoolmaster; and in his will (proved 7 March 1758), in which he is still described as a schoolmaster, he mentions his surveying instruments.

In 1732 he published the earliest known map of Sheffield, which is referred to in Hunter's 'Hallamshire' (Gatty's edit. p. 18), where he is also said to have made some collections for the history of Sheffield. Of these no trace remains, and the map, of which another edition appears to have been published in 1736 (Gatty, *Sheffield Past and Present*, p. 121), is very scarce. There is no copy of either edition in the British Museum. At his death in 1758 he seems to have been in comfortable circumstances, a schedule of money owing to him amounting to 1,205*l.* His wife Mary had died previously in February 1755. Besides a daughter, Mary, whose name has no place in his will, and who presumably died before him, he had a son and a daughter who both died in infancy. Joseph Hunter [q. v.], the historian of Hallamshire, speaks of Jane Gosling (*d.* 1804), the wife of Gosling's grandson, who eked out her husband's narrow means by keeping a dame's school, which he himself attended when four years old (*Add. MS.* 24440, f. 33). It is, however, almost certain that Gosling had no other children than those mentioned above, and that the husband of Jane Gosling was his grandnephew. Besides keeping the school, Jane was the author of 'Moral Essays and Reflections' (Sheffield, 1789), and of 'Ashdale Village,' a tale of which only the first two volumes were published. She died in 1804. Her name does not appear in the Catalogue of the British Museum.

[Extracts from the parish registers of Dronfield and Sheffield, and other notes supplied by Ernest Hobson, esq., of Tapton Elms, Sheffield.] J. K. L.

GOSNOLD, BARTHOLOMEW (*d.* 1607), navigator, sailed from Falmouth on 25 March 1602, in command of the Concord of Dartmouth, fitted out, it appears, mainly at the expense of Sir Walter Raleigh. After touching at the Azores, and holding a westerly course towards Virginia, the Concord finally made the land on 14 May, in latitude 43°; and standing south along the coast discovered Cape Cod, so named by them from the extraordinary abundance of cod-fish. Gosnold and four others of the party landed there. They afterwards sailed round the Cape and came in among 'many fair islands.' One of these, abounding in strawberries, grapes, and other fruit, they called Martha's Vineyard; to another, which they found to be extremely fertile, they gave the name of Elizabeth's Island. The natives were friendly, the climate delightful, and many of the men determined to stay. Only twelve were left to man the Concord, so that Gosnold, taking on board a cargo of 'sassafras, cedar, furs, skins, and other commodities as were thought convenient,' returned to England, arriving at Exmouth on 23 July. The following years he seems to have spent in endeavouring to promote an expedition on a larger scale. In 1606 an association was formed consisting partly of London merchants, and partly of merchants in the west of England, influenced by Sir Ferdinando Gorges [q. v.] A charter was obtained from the king, and the affairs of the colony committed to the government of a council, the names of whose members were given under seal, to be opened only after landing at Virginia. In three ships, the largest of a hundred tons burden, under the command of Christopher Newport [q. v.], they put to sea on 19 Dec. 1606; and after a

tedious voyage, watering at the Canaries, trading with the savages at Dominica, and refreshing at Guadeloupe. Towards the end of April they discovered the Capes of Virginia, to which they gave the names of Cape Henry and Cape Charles. Inside these, and on the banks of the river, which they called by the name of their king, they formed the settlement of Jamestown. Then they opened the list of council, of which Gosnold was one, and after some debate elected Edward Maria Wingfield as their president. But quarrelling began almost at once; John Smith (1579–1631) [q. v.] was turned out of the council, and was not readmitted till 20 June. Newport, with the ships, returned to England; provisions fell short; Wingfield proved incapable and selfish; deadly sickness broke out, and the colonists died fast. Out of 105 that were left there by Newport fifty were buried before the end of September; among these was Gosnold, who died on 22 Aug. A 'most honest, worthy, and industrious gentleman' of the same party, named Anthony Gosnold, was lost in a boat expedition on 7 Jan. 1609. 'So violent was the wind that the boat sunk; but where or how none doth know, for they were all drowned,' to the number of ten.

[All the contemporary accounts of Gosnold's voyages and the settlement of Virginia are included in Professor Arber's edition of the Works of John Smith, in the Scholar's Library (see Index).] J. K. L.

GOSNOLD, JOHN (1625?–1678), anabaptist preacher, born in 1625 or 1626, was educated at the Charterhouse, from which he proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He took orders in the established church, and in early life became chaplain to Lord Grey, but during the civil war he embraced the principles of the baptists, and gathered a congregation in Paul's Alley, Barbican, London. This church existed under a long succession of ministers for about a hundred and twenty years. His preaching attracted people of all denominations. His audience was usually computed to be nearly three thousand, and 'among them very often six or seven clergymen in their gowns, who sat in a convenient place under a large gallery, where they were seen by few' (Walter Wilson, *Dissenting Churches*, iii. 235). The number and quality of his auditors occasioned after the fire of London an application from the officers of the parish of Cripplegate requesting a collection for the poor of that parish. The request was complied with, upwards of 50*l.* was raised, and the church voluntarily continued the collection for above twenty years. Gosnold was one of the ministers who subscribed the apology presented to Charles II on occasion of Venner's conspiracy. He was a strenuous opponent of Socinianism, and strove to keep his flock from imbibing its principles. He died 3 Oct. 1678, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. Wilson represents him as 'a man of great learning and piety; a serious practical preacher; of singular modesty and moderation; unconcerned in the disputes of the times; and much esteemed and valued by men of note and dignity in the established church, particularly by Dr. Tillotson, whose weekly lecture he used to attend' (*ib.* iii. 234). He published two tracts against infant baptism, entitled: 1. 'Of Laying on of Hands, Heb. 6. 2,' &c., 4to, London, 1656. 2. 'Βαπτισμῶν Διδαχῆς, Of the Doctrine of Baptisms, Heb. 6. 2. Or, a Discourse of the Baptism of Water and of the Spirit,' 4to, London, 1657. Before one of these treatises should be a small portrait of Gosnold by Van Hove, which is, however, seldom found.

[Crosby's English Baptists, iii. 61; Calamy's Nonconf. Memorial (Palmer, 1802–3), i. 196; Wilson's Dissenting Churches, i. 207, iii. 234–5; Addit. (Cole) MS. 5870, f. 7 *b*.] G. G.

GOSPATRIC or **COSPATRIC**, Earl of Northumberland (*fl.* 1067), son of Maldred by Algyth or Ealdgyth, daughter of the Northumbrian earl Uhtred, by his third wife, Elgiva or Ælfgifu, daughter of Ethelred the Unready [q. v.], was probably the young noble called 'Gaius patricius' in the 'Life of Eadward the Confessor' (p. 411, compare Orderic, p. 512, where Gospatric's name is given under this form; Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, ii. 457, iv. 134), one of the king's kinsmen, who accompanied Tostig on his pilgrimage to Rome in 1061, and when the company was attacked by robbers, personated his lord in order to save him. It is possible, however, that Tostig's companion was the Gospatric who three years later was slain by the order of Queen Eadgyth (see under Edith or Eadgyth; Florence, i. 223). Gospatric's father, Maldred, was the son of Cronan or Crinan, lay-abbot of Dunkeld (Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, i. 390, 394, 408). When Earl Oswulf, a grandson of Uhtred by another wife, was slain in 1067, Gospatric paid William the Conqueror a large sum for the Northumbrian earldom, which lay north of the Tees, and, after obtaining it, appears to have remained in the south until the summer of the next year, when he went north to join the rising against the king (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 'Worcester'). His allies, Eadwine and Morcar, submitted to the Con-

queror, and he, Mærleswegen, and other great men of the north sought shelter in Scotland, taking with them Eadgar the Ætheling [q.v.], his mother, and his sisters, and passed the winter with Malcolm. William gave his earldom to Robert of Comines, who was slain at Durham in January 1069, when he went to take possession. Gospatric, though not present, was afterwards accused of having instigated his murder. In September he and the other exiles, with a large force from Northumberland, joined the Danish fleet which was lying at the mouth of the Humber (*ib.*), marched to York, massacred the Norman garrison, broke down the castle, and soon after their victory dispersed (Symeon, *Hist. Regum*, ii. 187). When the Conqueror laid the north waste in the winter, Gospatric advised Æthelwine, bishop of Durham, and his priests to leave their city and take refuge in Lindisfarne, and carried away most of the ornaments of the church. St. Cuthberht appeared to one of the priests in a vision, and pronounced woe against the earl for having thus caused his church to be stripped and deserted. When Gospatric heard of the vision, he went barefoot to Holy Isle, and besought the saint's pardon, and offered him gifts (*Hist. Dunelm. Eccl.* iii. 16). At Christmas he sent messengers to the king at York, and offered him fealty, perhaps considering it safer to remain in his stronghold at Bamburgh than to meet the king (Hinde, *Hist. of Northumberland*, i. 179). William accepted his submission, and restored him his earldom (Orderic, p. 515). In 1070 Malcolm marched from Cumberland, which was then subject to him, and invaded Teesdale, Cleveland, and Durham. In return Gospatric laid waste Cumberland with fire and sword, returned with great booty, and shut himself up in Bamburgh. Malcolm heard of this raid at Wearmouth, and in his wrath bade his men give no quarter to any English (Symeon, *Hist. Regum*, ii. 191; Mr. Hinde, u.s. p. 86, throws doubt on this story, on the ground that it is inconsistent with the relations between Gospatric and Malcolm both before and after 1070, and believes it to be an untrustworthy interpolation; see also Symeon, first edit. Surtees Soc., Pref. p. xxix; on the other hand, Mr. Freeman denies the inconsistency, and accepts the passage, *Norman Conquest*, iv. 524 *n.*) In Lent 1071 he received Walcher, the new bishop of Durham, in accordance with the king's order, and conducted him to his city. The next year William deprived him of his earldom, on the ground of his former offences, accusing him of having instigated the murder of Robert of Comines, and of having taken part in the attack on York (Symeon, ii. 196). His earldom was given to Waltheof. He took refuge with Malcolm, passed over to Flanders, returned again to Scotland, and received from Malcolm Dunbar, with some neighbouring lands in Lothian, as a provision 'until better times should come' (*ib.* p. 199). In 1086 he appears as holding lands in Yorkshire (*Domesday*, pp. 309, 310, 311, 330; *Norman Conq.* iv. 524). He had three sons: Dolfin, who held Carlisle, probably as a grant from the Scottish king, and was driven out by William Rufus in 1092; Waltheof, a benefactor of the church of York; and Gospatric (Symeon, i. 216; *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* 'Peterborough,' an. 1092; *Monasticon*, iii. 550). His children also included a daughter Juliana, who married Ralph de Merley, founder of Newminster, near Morpeth (*ib.* v. 398), and a son, said to be illegitimate, named Edgar, a leader of a Scottish band of freebooters in 1138 (John of Hexham ap. Symeon, ii. 298).

[Symeon of Durham, ed. Rolls Ser. and Surtees Soc. passim; Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 1068, 1092; Florence of Worcester, ii. 2 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Orderic, pp. 512, 515, Duchesne; Vita Eadwardi Conf. p. 411 (Rolls Ser.); Skene's Celtic Scotland, i. 390, 394, 408; Dugdale's Monasticon, iii. 550, v. 398; Dugdale's Baronage, p. 54; Freeman's Norman Conquest, ii. 457, iv. passim; Freeman's William Rufus, i. 315; Hinde's Hist. of Northumberland, i. 171–87, ed. Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle.] W. H.

GOSS, ALEXANDER, D.D. (1814–1872), Roman catholic bishop of Liverpool, born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, on 5 July 1814, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and at the English College, Rome, where he was ordained priest by Cardinal Fransoni in 1841. In October 1842 he was appointed by Dr. George Brown [q. v.], Roman catholic bishop of Liverpool, to join Dr. Fisher as one of the superiors in St. Edward's College, Everton, which, under their management, was first opened as a catholic college 16 Jan. 1843. Goss continued there as vice-president until 20 Jan. 1853, when he was elected by propaganda as coadjutor to Bishop Brown. He was consecrated to the see of Gerra, *in partibus*, on 25 Sept. in that year by Cardinal Wiseman. He succeeded to the see of Liverpool *per coadjutoriam* on the death of Dr. Brown 15 Jan. 1856. During his episcopate a great impetus was given to Roman catholicism in Liverpool. He was a vigorous controversialist, and in politics supported the conservative party. His bearing was dignified, and his stature reached six feet three inches. He died suddenly at his residence in St. Edward's College, Everton, on 3 Oct. 1872. After a requiem mass in the pro-cathedral at Liverpool, where

the funeral discourse was preached by Archbishop Manning, his remains were interred with great solemnity in the cemetery of St. Sepulchre at Ford.

He was a constant contributor to the Chetham, the Holbein, and the Manx Societies. He edited the Chetham Society's volume for 1864, consisting of 'Abbott's Journal,' which gives an account of the apprehension, imprisonment, and release of Richard Abbott, a servant of Caryll, lord Molineux, in 1689–1691. The same volume contains an account of the 'Tryalls at Manchester' of Lord Molineux, Sir William Gerard, and others in 1694. For the Manx Society he edited 'Chronica Regum Manniæ et Insularum, The Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys, from the manuscript codex in the British Museum,' with historical notes by Peter Andreas Munch, professor of history in the royal university of Christiania. Goss added fresh documents and English translations of the 'Chronica' and of the Latin documents; it was prepared for the press by Archbishop Errington, and printed in 2 vols., Douglas, 1874, 8vo. At the time of his death Goss was engaged in collecting materials for a history of the northern bishops, which was to have been printed by the Manx Society. He made large collections for the history of the catholic religion in the north of England during the days of persecution. These collections are mainly drawn from original sources, public and private, and include innumerable transcripts from state papers and manuscripts in the Record Office, the British Museum, and other public offices and libraries, and from the archives of the catholic colleges and convents in England and on the continent.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 418; Times, 4 and 10 Oct. 1872; Tablet, 12 Oct. 1872; Weekly Register, 12 Oct. 1872; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Gillow's Haydock Papers; Gibson's Lydiate Hall, Introd. pp. ix, x, xliii, 174.] T. C.

GOSS, Sir JOHN (1800–1880), musical composer, born at Fareham, Hampshire, on 27 Dec. 1800, was son of Joseph Goss, organist of Fareham. His uncle, John Jeremiah Goss (1770–1817), was an alto singer of distinction, who was a vicar choral of St. Paul's, lay vicar of Westminster Abbey, and a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. Young Goss was elected to the Chapel Royal in 1811, under John Stafford Smith, and remained a chorister for five years. In 1816 he left the Chapel Royal school in the Broad Sanctuary, and went to live with his uncle, becoming a pupil of Thomas Attwood [q. v.] The first composition by him made public, a 'Negro's Song' (probably for some play) for three voices and small orchestra, apparently dates from 1819. His only other work for the stage was incidental music to Banim's 'Sergeant's Wife,' performed at the English Opera House 20 July 1827. The overture is still preserved in manuscript. Entries in his diary show that as early as 1823 he was composing concerted vocal music. Four glees, an anthem, 'Forsake me not,' and two canons are mentioned under that date. One of these canons, 6 in 3, 'I will always give thanks,' was published. On 13 Feb. 1824, at a meeting of the Concentores Sodales, a canon, 4 in 2, 'Cantate Domino,' and seven new glees by him were sung; the celebrated 'There is beauty on the mountain' was among the latter, and the canon was published in the same year (reviewed in the 'Harmonicon' December 1824). On 9 Jan. 1825 he was appointed organist to the new church of St. Luke, Chelsea, with a salary of 100*l*. An overture in F minor, composed in this year, was rehearsed by the Philharmonic orchestra, but not performed until 23 April 1827. Another overture, in E flat, was performed at the Academic concert of 28 May 1827, and a short motet for six voices, 'Requiem æternam,' written in memory of the Duke of York, was published in the 'Harmonicon' for that year. Of the two orchestral works, that in F minor is said to be the better, that in E flat the more erudite; the composer seems to have known that his talents lay in another direction than that of writing for the orchestra, for an invitation, dated 1833, from the directors of the Philharmonic, asking him to write a new work, was not accepted. Another 'Requiem,' in memory of Shield, as well as a 'Hallelujah' in canon, is mentioned in the diary for 1829; in 1833 he gained the Gresham prize for his anthem 'Have mercy upon me' (dedicated to Attwood), and published his finest glee, 'Ossian's Hymn to the Sun.' The first edition of his famous 'Introduction to Harmony' was also published in the same year (he had been professor of harmony at the Royal Academy of Music since 1827). Whether from pressure of educational work or from some other cause, he produced no composition of importance for the next nineteen years; he edited the 'Sacred Minstrel' (contributing three original songs) and added accompaniments to Moore's 'Songs from Scripture' (1837). He was appointed organist to St. Paul's on the death of Attwood in 1838. Three years afterwards he brought out 'Cathedral Services, Ancient and Modern,' with Turle, and 'Chants, Ancient and Modern.' In the latter first appeared his adaptation from the *allegretto* of Beethoven's seventh

symphony, one of the most popular of double chants, in spite of all that can be said against the proceeding from an artistic standpoint. No original work was produced by Goss except the anthem 'Blessed is the man' (1842), until the profound impression created by his pathetic 'If we believe that Jesus died,' written, at Dean Milman's request, for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, incited him anew to composition. In 1854 'Praise the Lord, O my soul,' was written for the bicentenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy; and in 1856, on the death of Knyvett, Goss was appointed composer to the Chapel Royal. In the next thirteen years he composed some twenty-four anthems, besides services, &c. Some of these, as for instance 'The Wilderness,' 'O taste and see,' and 'O Saviour of the World,' hold a permanent place in English church music.

In 1872 signs of failing health were perceptible. At the public thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, 27 Feb., he officiated at the organ, and his own 'Te Deum' and an anthem, 'The Lord is my strength,' both composed for the occasion, were performed. Soon afterwards he resigned his appointment and received the honour of knighthood. On 17 April a banquet was given in his honour at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, and was attended by most of the distinguished musicians of the day. In 1876 he was given the degree of Mus.D. at Cambridge. He died at his residence, Lambeth Road, Brixton Rise, 10 May, and was buried 15 May 1880 in Kensal Green cemetery. In 1886 a tablet was erected to his memory in the crypt of St. Paul's by his pupils and friends; beneath a bas-relief by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., is the opening of his 'If we believe,' the anthem sung at Goss's funeral service in the cathedral. Goss married, in 1821, Lucy Emma, daughter of William Nerd.

The best of Goss's works are distinguished by much grace and sweetness, underlying which is a solid foundation of theoretic and contrapuntal science. It is difficult to resist the assumption that at least some part of this happy combination was inherited, through Attwood, from Mozart. Goss was the last of the illustrious line of English composers who confined themselves almost entirely to ecclesiastical music.

The style of his organ-playing would scarcely satisfy modern requirements, since it dated from a time when the art of pedal playing had not been brought to perfection; as a teacher he was remarkably successful, and as a man was distinguished for amiability and gentleness, as well as for deep religious feeling.

[Grove's Dict. i. 384, 610; Musical Times, 22 and 29 May 1880; Times, 12 May 1880; Musical Opinion, &c., June 1886; information from Mrs. J. J. Sampson.] J. A. F. M.

GOSSE, EMILY (1806–1857), religious writer, was born on 9 Nov. 1806 in London. Her parents, William and Hannah Bowes of Boston, Mass., were on both sides of old New England families. In 1848 she became the first wife of Philip Henry Gosse [q. v.] Mrs. Gosse, besides publishing two small volumes of devotional verse and a prose work on education, entitled 'Abraham and his Children,' 1855, was the author of a series of extremely popular religious tracts. In conjunction with her husband, she published, without the name of either author, in 1853, a volume of sketches in North Devon entitled 'Seaside Pleasures.' She was a woman of somewhat unusual acquirements, a fair Greek and a good Hebrew scholar, and one of the earliest of the modern 'workers in the East End.' She died in London on 9 Feb. 1857, after a very painful illness. Two memoirs of Mrs. Gosse were published in book form, one by her husband, the other by Anna Shipton, entitled 'Tell Jesus,' 1858, a slightly sensational collection of 'Recollections of Emily Gosse,' which has passed through innumerable editions.

[The two memoirs above mentioned and personal knowledge.] E. G.

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY (1810–1888), zoologist, was born at Worcester on 6 April 1810. His father, Thomas Gosse (1765–1844), was a miniature-painter of very considerable skill, and a persistent but entirely unsuccessful writer of prose and verse. The future naturalist was the second of a family of four children. In July 1810 the parents removed to Coventry, and the next year to Leicester, finally settling in 1812 at Poole in Dorsetshire, whence the father periodically started on his miniature-painting perambulations from town to town. As the boy grew up in this quaint maritime port, his special gifts were noticed by his aunt, Mrs. Bell, the mother of Professor Thomas Bell (1792–1880) [q. v.], herself a woman of scientific attainments then very unusual. She encouraged him to collect sea-anemones in the harbour, and gave him his earliest rough instruction in the metamorphoses of insects. In 1823, having attended a day-school at Poole for five years, he was sent to the grammar school at Blandford, where he remained until 1825. In June of that year he was placed in a counting-house at Poole. The reading of various books, but of Byron's 'Lara' in particular, now stirred up in him a strong literary ambition, and in 'The Youth's

Magazine' for 1826 he made his début in publication. Any attempt to write for the public, however, was nipped in the bud by circumstances which removed him in the early part of 1827 to a whaler's office in the little town of Carbonear in Newfoundland, where he remained, save for a few months spent in the remote station of St. Mary's in the same colony, until 1835. These eight years of seclusion, however, were of great value to him. His office work was not arduous, and it was at Carbonear that he learned to be a naturalist. He has himself recorded: 'In 1832 I commenced that serious and decisive devotion to scientific natural history which has given the bent to my whole life.' In May of that year he bought, at an auction in Harbour Grace, Adams's 'Essays on the Microscope,' and instantly turned his attention to microscopy, especially as regarded the insects of Newfoundland, of which very little was then known. In 1835 he left Newfoundland and bought a farm at Compton in Canada, which he was glad to sell again in 1838, having during these three years barely extracted from it a subsistence. In 1836, however, while at Compton, he wrote his first work, 'The Entomology of Newfoundland,' which still remains unpublished, and he made innumerable observations and drawings of Canadian fauna and flora. In March 1838 he made his way south to Philadelphia, where he met with encouragement from Professor Nuttal, and was courteously received by the Academy of Natural Sciences. He made no long stay there, however, but proceeded onward to Alabama, where in the remote township of Dallas, far up the country, he acted as a village schoolmaster for nine months. Early in 1839 he returned from Mobile to Liverpool, and on the voyage wrote his 'Canadian Naturalist.' After a period of great anxiety and even destitution he succeeded in selling this manuscript for a good sum. The 'Canadian Naturalist' was published early in 1840, and was well received. Gosse did not, however, even now take to the literary profession. He opened a small school in the suburbs of London, and lived precariously in this way until 1843, when he wrote and successfully sold his second book, the 'Introduction to Zoology.' Now, at the age of thirty-three, he first attracted the notice of the scientific world, and was recommended by the authorities of the British Museum to undertake the collecting of undescribed birds and insects in the tropics. Accordingly, in October 1844 he sailed for the island of Jamaica, and, after a short stay at Kingston, he took up his abode at Bluefields, a pastoral estate in the neighbourhood of Savannah-la-Mar, which became his home for the next eighteen months. During this period he was actively engaged in procuring and sending home specimens of rare animals of every description. At length, in July 1846, he quitted Jamaica, returning to England, which country he never left again. Early in 1847 he published the 'Birds of Jamaica,' accompanied in 1849 by a folio volume of splendid plates. In 1848 he married Miss Emily Bowes [see Gosse, Emily], and in 1849 his son and only child, Edmund, was born. At this time Gosse was occupied with a great deal of minor and miscellaneous literary work, residing all the while in London. In 1851 appeared one of the most valuable and best written of his books, 'A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica,' in the preparation of which he was assisted by the gifted West Indian naturalist, Mr. Richard Hill of Spanish Town. In 1852 Gosse compiled a volume on 'The Antiquities of Assyria,' and he undertook many other tasks for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

He was now, however, about to turn his attention to that branch of zoology by which he is mainly known, namely the marine invertebrates. In January 1852 he went to reside at St. Marychurch, South Devonshire; nervous dyspepsia from excess of brain work making a country retirement absolutely imperative. Gosse, however, could never be unemployed, and he instantly occupied himself with the zoophytes of the rocky shore of that village; the climate, however, proved not bracing enough, and before the summer set in the family moved to Ilfracombe, where they continued till the end of the year. The result of these excursions appeared in 1853, as 'A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast;' in the appendix of which the invention of a marine aquarium, which had occupied Gosse since the beginning of 1852, was first given to the public; and the fact stated that the writer had successfully preserved marine animals alive in captivity for eleven months, a feat till then supposed to be impossible. This notion proved extremely popular, and in 1854 Gosse issued one of the most acceptable of his books, 'The Aquarium,' illustrated as usual by five coloured plates. Amateurs complained, however, that they knew not how to identify and name their marine captures, no handbook of our maritime fauna existing. To meet this want, Gosse issued (1855–6) the two volumes of his 'Manual of Marine Zoology,' embellished by nearly seven hundred illustrations drawn on wood by the author. Gosse's contributions to science were now too considerable to be overlooked, and in 1856 he was elected an F.R.S.; he had already become a very fre-

quent contributor to the 'Transactions' of the society. In 1856, in the volume called 'Tenby,' he gave a detailed account of a summer spent in scientific investigation of the fauna of a Welsh watering-place and its neighbourhood. The problem of evolution was now beginning to agitate public opinion, though as yet not widely accepted; and Gosse attempted, in two rather unfortunate volumes, 'Life' (1857) and 'Omphalos' (1857), to meet the difficulties of animal development in a conservative spirit. He was disturbed during this year by the death of his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached, and whose intellectual sympathy had become a necessity to him. These last volumes were not warmly received, either by savants or the public, and Gosse left London in great depression, never to return to town for more than a few days at a time. He took up his abode in St. Marychurch again, where he bought a house in which he lived for more than thirty years.

After a few months he recovered his mental activity, and turning from speculation to the true bent of his genius, independent observation of animals, he slowly wrote what is considered the most important of all his contributions to knowledge, the elaborate work on the sea-anemones, entitled 'Actinologia Britannica,' 1858–60, which is likely long to remain the standard authority on the subject. It is profusely illustrated, and contains a coloured representation of every British species at that time identified. His 'Letters from Alabama,' written more than twenty years before, had appeared in 1859. In 1860, moreover, was published 'The Romance of Natural History,' an attempt to 'present natural history in æsthetic fashion.' This is the one of Gosse's works which has been most frequently reprinted; it contains his famous theory of the sea-serpent as a surviving *plesiosaurus*. A second series followed in 1862. In 1860 Gosse married again, his second wife being Miss Eliza Brightwen of Saffron Walden, who survives him. In 1864 he published 'A Year at the Shore,' and in 1865 'Land and Sea.' With these volumes his professional career as an author closed, and he devoted himself for the future in private to the cultivation of orchids, of which he formed a remarkable collection, and at intervals to the microscopic study of the *rotifera*, a section of British zoology till then almost wholly neglected. As late as 1885 he returned to scientific literature and published an elaborate and abstruse monograph on 'The Prehensile Armature of the Papilionidæ,' with microscopic plates drawn by himself in his seventy fifth and sixth years. About this time he placed his drawings and scattered papers regarding the *rotifera*, the labour of twenty years, in the hands of Dr. C. T. Hudson, who helped him to embody them in 1886 in a handsome work in two volumes. Gosse's eyesight remained remarkably good, and his general health gave no anxiety to his family until within a short time of his decease. In the winter of 1887, however, while using his telescope on a bitterly cold night, he was attacked by bronchitis, which he threw off in the spring of 1888, but too late. The weak condition in which he found himself rapidly developed a latent cardiac disease, under which he suffered for about six months; he passed away in the seventy-ninth year of his age, at his house in St. Marychurch, on 23 Aug. 1888. He was throughout his life an earnest student of Holy Scripture, and a believer in the doctrines which are known as evangelical.

Gosse published the following volumes, which are not mentioned in the foregoing survey: 1. 'The Monuments of Ancient Egypt,' 1847. 2. 'Natural History: Mammalia,' 1848. 3. 'Natural History: Birds,' 1849. 4. 'Popular Ornithology of Britain,' 1849. 5. 'Natural History: Reptiles,' 1850. 6. 'Sacred Streams,' 1850. 7. 'The History of the Jews from the Christian Era to the Dawn of the Reformation,' 1851. 8. 'Natural History: Fishes,' 1851. 9. 'A Text Book of Zoology for Schools,' 1851. 10. 'The Ocean,' a book which has been frequently reprinted. 11. 'Natural History: Mollusca,' 1854. 12. 'A Handbook to the Marine Aquarium,' 1855. 13. 'Wanderings through Kew,' 1857. 14. 'Memoir of Emily Gosse,' 1857. 15. 'Evenings at the Microscope,' 1859. 16. 'The Great Atlas Moth of Asia' (Atticus Atlas), 1879. 17. 'The Mysteries of God,' 1887. He contributed in all about sixty-two separate papers to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society, the earliest being 'Notes on an Electric Centipede,' 1843. Of these papers most are quite short, but the following, all as it happens dealing with the *rotifera*, are large pamphlets or small volumes: 1. 'On the Structure, Functions, and Homology of the Manducatory Organs in the Class Rotifera,' 1854. 2. 'On the Dicœcious Character of the Rotifera,' 1856. 3. 'On Stephanoceros,' 1862. 4. 'On Floscularia,' 1862. 5. 'On the Melicertidæ,' 1862.

[Gosse's own writings, family papers, and personal knowledge.] E. G.

GOSSELIN, THOMAS LE MARCHANT (1765–1857), admiral, second son of Colonel Joshua Gosselin of the militia, entered the navy in 1778 on board the Actæon with Cap-

tain Boteler, whom he followed to the Ardent, and was captured with her off Plymouth by the combined fleets of France and Spain on 16 Aug. 1779. In October 1780 he was appointed to the Barfleur, flag-ship of Sir Samuel (afterwards Lord) Hood [q. v.], and was present in her in the several actions in North America and West Indies, and notably in that off Dominica on 12 April 1782. He was promoted to be lieutenant in 1787, and while serving with Commodore Cornwallis in the Crown, on the East India station, was promoted to command the Dispatch brig on 23 April 1793. In March 1794 he was moved into the Kingfisher sloop, and in her assisted in the capture of a small French convoy off Belleisle. In July 1794 he was posted into the Brunswick. In 1795 he was appointed to the Diamond, and from her to the Syren, which he commanded during the operations on the coast of France under Sir Richard John Strachan [q. v.] In March 1798 he went in charge of a convoy to Jamaica, and assisted in the reduction of Surinam in August 1799. During the summer of 1804 he commanded the Ville de Paris as flag-captain to Admiral Cornwallis, and in 1805, in the Latona, had command of the inshore squadron off Brest. In February 1806 he was appointed to the Audacious, one of the squadron under Sir Richard Strachan, and afterwards, in 1807, of the Channel fleet. In 1808, with Sir Harry Burrard and his staff on board, he convoyed a large force of troops to the Tagus, and covered the embarkation of the army at Corunna in January 1809, a service for which he received the thanks of parliament. He had no further service afloat, but became rear-admiral on 4 June 1814, vice-admiral on 27 May 1825, admiral on 23 Nov. 1841, and died (the senior admiral of the red) in 1857. He married in 1809 Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Hadsley of Ware Priory, Hertfordshire, and left issue.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. xii. (vol. iv. pt. ii.) 416; O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag. (1857) new ser. ii. 732.] J. K. L.

GOSSET, ISAAC, the elder (1713–1799), an able modeller of portraits in wax, was born in 1713, and belonged to a family that fled from Normandy to Jersey at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and afterwards settled in London. He contributed to the first artists' exhibition in 1760 and was a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, contributing twenty-four portraits to their exhibitions between 1760 and 1778. Several of his wax models are still in Windsor Castle, and some in Lady Charlotte Schreiber's collection in South Kensington Museum. Among these are cameo portraits of George II and the Princess Dowager of Wales. He made numerous portraits in wax of the royal family and of distinguished Englishmen. Among these may be mentioned: 1. Bishop Hoadly, 1756 (Nichols, *Lit. An.* iii. 140; and see *Lit. Illustr.* viii. 570). 2. Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer. 3. Frederick, prince of Wales (Nos. 1–3 were in the possession of Horace Walpole: *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. vi. 516; Walpole, *Works*, 4to, 1798, ii. 432–3). 4. Richard Trevor, bishop of Durham (Nichols, *Lit. An.*, ix. 241). 5. Francis Hutcheson the philosopher; from this model, produced under the direction of Basil Hamilton, earl of Selkirk, a cast medal was made by Antonio Selvi (*Med. Illustr.* ii. 621; T. Hollis, *Memoirs*, ii. 833). 6. General Wolfe. 7. Earl of Mansfield (from the models 6 and 7 John Kirk made medals, see *Med. Illustr.*, ii. 706, and Cochran-Patrick, *Cat. Med. Scot.*, pp. 105, 268, where the notice of 'C. Gossett' is erroneous). 8. Profile of Mrs. Delany, made about 1776. In 1862 this was in the possession of Lady Llanover (*Autobiog. &c. of Mrs. Delany*, 2nd ser., ii. 225). Peter Cunningham possessed four medallions, in yellow wax on a claret ground, of Henry Pelham, George Grenville, Robert Carteret (Lord Granville), and the Duke of Grafton, which he attributed to Gosset (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser., vi. 516). Gosset used a wax composition of his own invention, the secret of which he is not known to have divulged. His only son was Dr. Isaac Gosset, the bibliographer [q. v.] He died at Kensington on 28 Nov. 1799, and was buried in the old Marylebone Cemetery. He is described (*Gent. Mag.*) as a man of amiable character.

His uncle, Matthew Gosset (1683–1744), was also a modeller in wax. He was one of the gentlemen of the band of pensioners to King George II, and a member of the Spalding Society.

[Gent. Mag. 1799, vol. lxix., pt. 2, pp. 1088–9; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vii. 365, 3rd ser. vi. 516; references in Nichols's Lit. Anecd. under 'Isaac' and 'Matthew' Gosset; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. viii. 570; Hawkins's Medallic Illustr. (ed. Franks and Grueber), ii. 621, 706, 726; Cochran-Patrick's Cat. of the Medals of Scotland, pp. 105, 268; Redgrave's Dict of Artists of Engl. School.] W. W.

GOSSET, ISAAC, the younger (1735?–1812), bibliographer, born in Berwick Street, Soho, London, in 1735 or 1736, was the only son of Isaac Gosset, the elder [q. v.] After attending Dr. Walker's academy at Mile End, where he added some Hebrew and Arabic to an unusual amount of Greek and Latin, he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 25 Feb.

1764, graduated B.A. 10 Oct. 1767, M.A. 27 June 1770, and went out grand compounder for the degrees in divinity 7 Nov. 1782 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, col. 543; *Oxford Graduates*, 1851, p. 267). His delicacy prevented him from taking much clerical work, but he was often sought as a preacher of charity sermons. As a boy he developed an intense love for collecting books, especially early classics, grammars, and theological works. At the London auction rooms his deformity subjected him to the coarse gibes of his opponent, Michael Lort, and he was ridiculed for his impatience at too frequent a repetition of threepenny biddings at Paterson's (J. T. Smith, *Book for a Rainy Day*, p. 94). He became much attached to Richard Heber, whom he regarded as his pupil in book-hunting. He helped Dibdin in preparing the second edition of his 'Introduction to the Classics' (Dibdin, *Reminiscences*, pt. i. p. 205). A severe illness which kept him from the sale of the Pinelli collection in 1789 was cured by permission to inspect one of the volumes of the first Complutensian Polyglot Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, printed on vellum, and clad in the original binding (*ib.* pt. i. 206 *n.*) Gosset died suddenly in Newman Street, London, 16 Dec. 1812, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Old Marylebone cemetery (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. vii. 364-5). By his marriage on 9 Jan. 1782 to Miss C. Hill of Newman Street (*Gent. Mag.* lii. 45) he had two sons and a daughter. His elder son, Isaac Gosset (1782–1855), was chaplain to the royal household at Windsor under four sovereigns (*ib.* lii. 598, new ser. xliii. 435-6). His younger son, Thomas Stephen Gosset (1791–1847), a senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, ninth wrangler and senior chancellor's medallist), became vicar of Old Windsor in 1824 (*ib.* new ser. xxviii. 549). Gosset left in manuscript an unfinished work on New Testament criticism. At the solicitation of Dr. Edwards he contributed some notes to John Nichols's edition of William Bowyer's 'Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament, collected from various Authors,' 4to, London, 1782. He is described under the character of Lepidus in Dibdin's 'Bibliomania' (ed. 1842, pp. 121–122, 363, 407), and laughingly approved the description when read to him by its author. Stephen Weston lamented the loss to bibliography in 'The Tears of the Booksellers,' which appeared the year after his death in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. lxxxiii. pt. i. p. 160. His library, which was rather select than extensive, was sold by Leigh & Sotheby during three weeks of June 1813. For some of the prices which the volumes brought reference may be made to Horne's 'Introduction to Bibliography,' ii. 651, and the 'Classical Journal,' viii. 471. Gosset was elected F.R.S. on 18 June 1772 (Thomson, *Hist. of Roy. Soc.* App. iv. p. liv). His portrait has been engraved.

[Gent. Mag. lxix. ii. 1088–9, lxxxii. ii. 596, 601, 669–70; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. xi. 66; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 114, 497, viii. 150; Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum, p. 455; Dibdin's Decameron, iii. 5–8, 78; Foster's Our Noble and Gentle Families, vol. ii; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 143.] G. G.

GOSSET, MONTAGUE (1792–1854), surgeon, born on 1 July 1792, was the second son of Daniel Gosset of Langhedge Hall, Tanner's End, Edmonton. He was educated at a school at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, conducted by a clergyman named Jones. Although he wished to adopt a learned profession, his father determined that he should join the navy. He was accordingly entered in November 1806 on board H.M.S. Curlew, commanded by Captain Thomas Young. He remained with Young until July 1807, when he was transferred to the Guerrier, and subsequently to the Snake sloop of war, in which he narrowly escaped shipwreck. After serving nearly three years he was invalided from the West Indies with a broken leg and shattered health. On his recovery he resolved to quit the navy and study surgery. He was apprenticed to Mr. Stocker of Guy's Hospital in 1809, and obtained his diploma in May 1814. He passed through the hospital with considerable distinction, being a favoured pupil of Sir Astley Cooper. By Cooper he was recommended to the Marquis of Bute, who was then suffering from an eye complaint. In 1815 he went to Scotland for two years, after which he returned to Guy's Hospital, and again devoted himself to study until 1819, when he commenced practice as a consulting surgeon in Great George Street, Westminster. Thence he removed to the city, where he practised for thirty-four years, first in George Street and lastly in Broad Street Buildings. Gosset was among the first to detect and describe in February 1827 a peculiar accident to the elbow-joint, namely dislocation of the ulna backwards and inwards. The case is mentioned in Sir Astley Cooper's 'Treatise on Dislocations,' ed. B. B. Cooper, 1842, pp. 451–2. In 1829 Gosset communicated the only case of renal aneurism then detected, the preparation of which is deposited in the museum of Guy's Hospital. In 1834 he directed attention to the use of the gilt-wire suture, which he employed in a

case of vesico-vaginal fistula of eleven years' standing. Sir Astley Cooper had previously treated the case unsuccessfully with the ordinary appliances. In 1835 he published a description of an improved tonsil iron, which facilitated the application of ligatures for the removal of enlarged tonsils. Having successfully applied nitric acid for the destruction of nævi for twenty years, he published in 1844 a paper showing the efficacy of that remedy. During the same year he detailed a simple yet effective mode of stopping hæmorrhage from leech-bites. He also reported an important case of the dislocation of the os malæ which occurred in 1824; of this a description likewise appeared in Sir Astley Cooper's 'Treatise on Dislocations,' pp. 347–8. He assisted too in introducing two instruments for dividing strictures of the urethra. The first was used at Guy's Hospital as early as 1818. Gosset was made an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843; but, though warmly supported by many of the fellows and the whole medical press, he was never admitted to the membership of the council, on account of his not being attached to the staff of a public hospital. Upon his rejection he issued a manly protest to the profession. He died somewhat suddenly at Broad Street Buildings on 21 Oct. 1854, never having recovered from an attack of erysipelas which supervened upon a wound he had inflicted on himself during a post-mortem examination. He was buried in the family vault at All Saints' Church, Edmonton. He had married very early in life, and of a numerous family eight children survived him.

[Gent. Mag. new ser. xlii. 633–5.] G. G.

GOSSON, STEPHEN (1555–1624), author, 'a Kentish man,' born in 1555, was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 4 April 1572 (*Oxford Univ. Reg.*, Oxford Hist. Soc. II. iii. 62). He graduated B.A. at the end of 1576. He complains in his 'Playes Confuted' that he 'was pulled from the university before he was ripe, and withered in the country for want of sap.' He soon, however, made his way to London, where, according to Wood, 'he was noted for his admirable penning of pastorals.' Francis Meres, in his 'Palladis Tamia' of 1598, ranks Gosson along with Sidney, Chaloner, Spenser, Fraunce, and Barnfield as 'the best for pastorall' of his day, but such little verse of Gosson as survives fails to justify the distinction. The theatre attracted him, and, according to his enemy Lodge, he became a player (Lodge, *Defence of Plays*, [1580], ed. 1853, p. 7). He also wrote comedies and tragedies for the London stage, but none of his plays were printed or are now extant. In his 'Catilines Conspiracies,' which he describes as 'a pig of mine own sow,' he aimed (he says) at showing 'the reward of traitors in Catiline, and the necessary government of learned men in the person of Cicero' (*School of Abuse*, ed. Arber, p. 40). His 'Comedie of Captaine Mario' was 'a cast of Italian devices,' and 'Praise at Parting' 'a moral' (*Playes Confuted.* Address to the Universities). About 1579 his views of the stage underwent a complete change. He perceived, he wrote, 'such a Gordians knot of disorder in every playhouse . . . that I thought it better with Alexander to draw ye sword that should knappe it a sunder at one stroke.' Thus moved, he wrote his 'Schoole of Abuse,' an extravagant and prudish attack on poets and players, interspersed with classical quotations, and written in euphuistic style. The dedication was addressed to Philip Sidney, and the book was entered in the 'Stationers' Register,' 22 July 1579. On its publication Gosson withdrew to the country, where he 'continued with a very worshipfull gentleman, and reade to his sonnes in his own house' (*Playes Confuted.* To the Reader). But he was quickly involved in a bitter controversy. He was first attacked in October 1579 in 'Strange Newes out of Affrik.' All that is now known of this work is to be found in Gosson's reply, entitled 'The Ephemerides of Phialo . . . And a Short Apologie of the Schoole of Abuse,' entered in the 'Stationers' Register,' 7 Nov. 1579. Gosson found his most powerful foe in Thomas Lodge, whose 'Defence of Playes' seems to have first appeared in 1580. The players likewise revenged themselves by reviving two of Gosson's plays, 'Captaine Mario' and 'Praise at Parting,' and produced a morality-play, 'The Play of Playes,' in which some attempt was made to defend the stage and hold up its ill-wishers to contempt (cf. Collier, *Dramatic Poetry*, ii. 197–8). In 1582 Gosson replied to this dramatic argument, as well as to Lodge's cavils, in 'Playes Confuted in Fiue Actions,' dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham. Lodge, in the preface to his 'Alarum against Vsurers' (1584), briefly rejoined, and the controversy practically closed. 'I heare . . . of one,' Spenser had written to Gabriel Harvey, 16 Oct. 1579, 'that writing a certaine Booke called "The Schoole of Abuse," and dedicating it to Maister Sidney, was for hys labor scorned' (*Three Letters*, 1580). Sidney's scorn did not deter Gosson from paying him a like compliment in his 'Ephemerides,' and Sidney seems to have been goaded by these unwelcome attentions into

writing his own 'Apologie for Poetrie' (not published till 1595).

Before 1584 Gosson had entirely abandoned his old life, and had entered the church. On 28 Feb. 1584–5 he was appointed lecturer in the parish church of Stepney at a salary of 30*l.* (extract from register kindly supplied by G. W. Hill, esq.) On 6 Dec. 1591 he was made by the queen rector of Great Wigborough, Essex. On 7 May 1598 he preached for a second time at St. Paul's Cross, and his sermon, entitled 'The Trumpet of Warre,' was afterwards published. On 18 April 1600 he exchanged his living of Great Wigborough for the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. He died at St. Botolph's rectory house 13 Feb. 1623–4, and was buried in the church 'in the nighte' four days later. There are several letters extant at Dulwich from Gosson to Edward Alleyn the actor (dating from 1616 to 1621) in which Gosson recommends some parishioners of St. Botolph's to a share in the relief afforded by Alleyn's charities (Warner, *Cat. of MSS. at Dulwich*, 102, 107, 111; *Alleyn Papers*, ed. Collier for Shakesp. Soc., 133, 135). There is nothing to show that Gosson was renewing in this correspondence an acquaintance with an early associate on the stage. Gamage, in his collection of epigrams called 'Linsie Wolsie,' 1613, p. 302, writes of Gosson:—

> Is it not strange in this our vain age
> To see one clime to pulpit from the stage?

Gosson's extant works are: 1. 'The Schoole of Abuse, conteining a plesaunt inuectiue against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Iesters, and such like Caterpillers of a Commonwelth,' London, for Thomas Woodcocke, 1579, 12mo; 2nd edit., London, 1587. Reprinted in 'Somers Tracts' (1810), iii. 552–74; by Shakespeare Soc. 1841, with Heywood's 'Apology for Actors,' ed. J. P. Collier; and by Professor Arber in 1868. 2. 'The Ephemerides of Phialo diuided into three Bookes . . . And a short Apologie for the Schoole of Abuse,' London, by Thomas Dawson, 1579, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1586; the latter section reprinted by Professor Arber with No. 1. 3. 'Playes Confuted in Fiue Actions, proving they are not to be suffred in a Christian common weale by the way both the cavils of Thomas Lodge and the "Play of Playes" written in their defence and other objections of Players frendes are truely set downe and directlye aunsweared,' London, for Thomas Gosson, n.d., containing interesting notes on the contemporary stage. Two copies, both imperfect, are in the Bodleian Library; none is in the British Museum. 4. 'Pleasant Quippes for Vpstart Newfangled Gentlewomen,' London, by Richard Jones, 1595 (2nd edit. 1596), a coarse satiric poem, issued anonymously, and rich in allusions to Elizabethan women's mode of dress and the like. J. P. Collier assigned this piece to Gosson on finding a copy of the second edition inscribed 'Authore Stephen Gosson,' and assumed that it was identical with pieces licensed by the Stationers' Company on 28 Dec. 1594 (to Thomas Millington) and 17 Jan. 1594–5 (to Richard Jones), entitled respectively 'An excellent newe ballad, declaringe the monstrous abuce in apparell, etc.,' and 'A glasse for vayneglorious women.' The satire was castrated, reprinted, and finally suppressed by the Percy Society in 1841. Mr. Collier promised a reprint in 1863 (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. iii. 3, 64). 5. 'The Trumpet of Warre. A Sermon preached at Paules Cross' [7 May 1598], London, n.d.; a justification of war with Spain. 'A little booke intitled A shorte and profitable treatise of lawfull and unlawfull recreations' was licensed by the Stationers' Company to Thomas Gosson (see below) 15 Jan. 1591–2. The work is not now known, but there is every likelihood that it was from Stephen Gosson's pen (*ib.* 3rd ser. i. 201). Gosson also contributed some English verses to the 'Mirror of Mans Lyfe,' a translation by H. Kerton (London, 1576), and, together with Latin elegiacs, to 'The Pleasant Historie of the Conquest of Weast India, now called New Spayn,' a translation by Thomas Nicholas (London, 1578). To Florio's 'First Frutes' (1578) Gosson prefixed a commendatory poem.

Thomas Gosson (*fl.* 1598), the publisher of 'Playes Confuted,' was probably a brother of the author. He was made free of the Stationers' Company by his master, Thomas Purfoote, 4 Feb. 1576–7 (Arber, *Transcript*, ii. 673), and his earliest publication, 'A Ballad concerninge the Murder of the late Kinge of Scottes,' was entered on the Stationers' Register 24 March 1578–9 (*ib.* ii. 349). His shop was in Paternoster Row. He was publishing 'true reportes' and religious tracts until 1598 (Ames, *Typogr. Antiq.* iii. 1338–9). His son Henry succeeded to his business, being admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company per patrimonium 3 Aug. 1601 (Arber, ii. 730). Henry's earliest publication entered on the Stationers' Registers was 'A Recantacon of a Browniste,' 1 July 1606. From that date till 1630 he was busily employed in producing broadsides. He had early in James I's reign a shop on London Bridge (cf. Lemon, *Cat. of Broadsides belonging to Soc. of Antiq.*) A William Gosson was Queen Elizabeth's drum-player in 1599 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1598–1601, p. 346), and

as drum-major in August 1620 was ordered to impress twenty-eight drummers and fifers to serve in the ships sent against Algerine pirates (*ib.* 1619–23, p. 172). A Richard Gosson was in April 1614 a merchant of the East India Company (*ib.* 1611–16, p. 229).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 675; Collier's Preface to School of Abuse (Shakespeare Soc.); Arber's Reprint, 1868; Collier's Bibliographical Cat.; Collier's Hist. of Engl. Dramatic Poetry.] S. L. L.

GOSTLIN, JOHN (1566 ?–1626), master of Gonville and Caius College, belonged to a family which sent many members to Cambridge. He was born in Norwich in or about 1566, and was the son of Robert Gostlin of that city. After being at school at Norwich for six years he was admitted at Caius College, 22 Nov. 1582, as a scholar. He graduated A.B. 1586–7, A.M. 1590, and M.D. 1602 (incorporated M.D. at Oxford, 1612). He was elected to a fellowship about Easter 1591–2, which he retained till he became master, 26 Feb. 1618–19. On the death of Dr. Legge (12 July 1607) 'seven of the fellows chose Dr. Gostlin master, but because there was some ambiguity in one of the seven the Earl of Salisbury, then chancellor, vacated the election and appointed Dr. Branthwayt, then fellow of Emmanuel, master' (*Baker MSS.* v. 24). Gostlin then retired to Exeter, where he practised physic, and was returned as M.P. for Barnstaple in 1614. After Dr. Branthwayt's death (1618) the fellows immediately met and chose Gostlin. The king's letter was brought soon after, recommending a divine, but they renewed their choice, and it was acceded to (*Cal. State Papers*, 1607, 1619). In 1623 he was appointed regius professor of physic, to which he was recommended by Dr. Isaac Barrow as being 'the best man of his profession in the university' (*ib.* 1623, pp. 605, 619). He was twice vice-chancellor of the university, dying during his second tenure of the office, 21 Oct. 1626. There is an account of his death in Mead's 'Letters' (Harl. MS. 390). His will is dated 19 Oct. 1626, and was proved (P. C. C.) 6 Dec. 1626. He was buried in the college chapel, where there is a monument to him. There is a portrait of him in the college lodge. He does not appear to have published any works. He was a benefactor to Gonville and Caius and St. Catharine's colleges. At the former he founded scholarships of the value of 40*l.* a year (*College Records*; *Baker MSS.*; Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.*; and other sources). There is a special commemoration for him in the college.

[Authorities cited above.] J. V.

GOSTLIN, JOHN (1632–1704), fellow and benefactor of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, son of John Gostlin, himself a former fellow of the college, was born at Dickleburg, Norfolk (baptised 29 Jan. 1632), and educated under Mr. Lancetter at Diss and Moulton in the same county. He was admitted at Caius 6 July 1647. He afterwards left and became a fellow of Peterhouse, but was elected fellow of Caius by royal mandate (1 June 1661). There is a petition from him to the king among the State Papers, requesting to be thus admitted on the ground that he had been debarred from such preferment in the time of Dr. Dell, 'for his known loyalty,' and that he was related to a former master of his own name (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661). He graduated A.B. 1650, A.M. 1654, M.D. 1661. He appears to have resided pretty constantly in Cambridge after his return to Caius College, where he was made president (i.e. vice-master) in 1679. He died in college and was buried in the chapel, 3 Feb. 1704. He was a liberal benefactor; leaving 500*l.* for the increase of the scholarships founded by his relative the master, as well as the advowson of the rectory of Hethersett, Norfolk.

[College Records, and authorities cited.] J. V.

GOSTLING, JOHN (*d.* 1733), chorister, was born, probably at Canterbury, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Thomas Purcell, the uncle of the composer, wrote a letter dated 8 Feb. 1678–9 to Gostling, in which he says that the composer was engaged on a work which would cause Gostling, then at Canterbury, to be sent for to London (see Grove, *Dictionary*). Accordingly, on 25 Feb. Gostling was sworn a gentleman extraordinary of the Chapel Royal, and on the 28th was admitted in ordinary on the death of William Tucker. The entry in the Cheque Book describes him as 'a base from Canterbury, Master of Arts.' It is fairly certain that he is the John Gostling who took the degree of B.A. from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1672. Gostling was famous for the compass and power of his voice. The opening passages of Purcell's 'They that go down to the sea in ships,' an anthem written for Gostling, and at his own request, is a lasting witness to its compass. Gostling officiated as one of the ministers at the coronations of James II and William and Mary. He afterwards became a minor canon of Canterbury, vicar of Littlebourn, sub-dean of St. Paul's, and prebendary of Lincoln (25 Oct. 1689). He died 17 July 1733. His son William is noticed below.

[Grove's Dict. of Mus. i. 148, iii. 47, 49, iv. 652; Hawkins's Hist. ed. 1853, p. 707; Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal; Chamberlayne's Angliæ Notitia, 1704; Graduati Cantabr.]
J. A. F. M.

GOSTLING, WILLIAM (1696–1777), antiquary, son of the Rev. John Gostling [q. v.], by Dorothy, his wife, was born at Canterbury in January 1695–6, and baptised in the cathedral on 30 Jan. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, where he was a king's scholar, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, entering in 1711, and taking the degrees of B.A. in 1715, M.A. in 1719. All his after life was passed in or near Canterbury, and he served in the diocese as curate or parish priest from 1720. He was instituted to the rectory of Brook, near Wye, Kent, on 23 Sept. 1722. He held a minor canonry at Canterbury from 1727 until his death. His father died on 18 July 1733, and thereby vacated the vicarage of Littlebourne, a few miles from the cathedral city, to which Gostling succeeded, vacating the benefice of Brook. The living of Littlebourne was surrendered in 1753, on his being appointed to the vicarage of Stone in Oxney. He was thoroughly versed in the history of Canterbury, and delighted to act as cicerone to strangers. For nearly twenty years before his death his infirmities confined him to his room, where he passed his hours in completing his 'Walk in and about the City of Canterbury,' while his friends corrected his description by personal observation. Gostling died at his house in the Mint Yard, Canterbury, on 9 March 1777, and was buried in the cloisters on 15 March. He married at the cathedral, on 3 Oct. 1717, Hester Thomas, when they were both described as of the precincts; she died on 24 Feb. 1760, aged 64, and was buried in the cloisters on 3 March. A large family kept them in poor circumstances all their days. Six of their children died young; two sons and one daughter survived. They were all commemorated on an oval marble tablet on the west side of the cloisters at Canterbury, and the volume of the cathedral registers issued by the Harleian Society in 1878 abounds in references to them.

Gostling's 'Walk in and about the City of Canterbury' appeared in 1774, and passed into a second edition in 1777, when it was completed from his corrected copy of the first impression. This issue was for the benefit of his surviving daughter, Hester Gostling. A subscription was raised for her, and numerous friends contributed additional plates. Other editions were issued in 1779, 1796, 1804, and 1825, and to the later impressions were prefixed the old man's portrait, ætat. 81, 'Metz pinxit, Raymond Cantuar. delin. R. Godfrey sculp.' The account of the painted windows in the cathedral was supplied by Dr. Osmund Beauvoir, head-master of the King's School. Gostling's remarks on the baptistery are commented upon in the 'Archæologia,' x. 201, xi. 108, &c., and in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for January 1775, pp. 13–14, is a letter from him in reply to several communications on his volume. A manuscript account of Hogarth's expedition in 1732 was given to Gostling, who turned the narrative into verse, twenty copies of which were struck off by John Nichols as a bibliographical curiosity in 1781 as 'An account of what seemed most remarkable in the five days' peregrination of the five following persons, viz.: Messieurs Tothall, Scott, Hogarth, Thornhill, and Forrest, begun on Saturday, May 27, 1732, and finished on the 31st of the same month. Imitated in Hudibrastics . . . 1781,' 8vo. This was afterwards inserted by Nichols in his 'Anecdotes of Hogarth,' 1782 ed. pp. 403–27, 1785 ed. pp. 502–25, and by Hone in his 'Table-book,' ii. 303–20, and it was reprinted by Hotten of Piccadilly, London, in 1872. An extract is inserted in Grose's 'Antiquities,' vol. ii. sub 'Minster,' and there are verses by Gostling in Nichols's 'Collection of Poems,' vii. 227, viii. 235–6. He contributed to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' xli. 871, an 'Account of a Fireball and Explosion at Canterbury,' to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for April 1756 an article on 'The Sinking of some Land at Lympne in Kent in 1727,' and for 1776, suppl. p. 603, 'Account of a New Sluice at Dover.' In Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature,' iv. 639–42, and in his 'Literary Anecdotes,' ix. 341–5, 747, 816, are letters to and from Gostling. His library was sold by William Flackton of Canterbury in 1778.

[Hasted's Kent, iii. 189, 542, 657; J. R. Smith's Bibl. Cantiana; Sidebotham's King's School, Canterbury, p. 58; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 677, viii. 576, ix. 339–48; Gent. Mag. March 1777, pp. 147–8.]
W. P. C.

GOSYNHYLL, EDWARD (*fl.* 1560), poet, was author of the 'Scole House of Women,' a satirical and humorous attack upon women. The poem, in seven-line stanzas, first appeared without any author's name in 1541 (London, by Thomas Petyt); the colophon gives a wrong date, 1561. A reply by Robert Vaughan or Vaghne, entitled 'A Dyalogue Defensive,' was issued in 1542, and in 1560 Edward More of Hambledon also replied to Gosynhyll in 'The Defence of Women,' 1560, 4to. But Gosynhyll himself recanted earlier. About 1542 William Myddylton

brought out his 'Prayse of all Women called Mulierum Pean,' London, n.d., a poem in the same metre as the 'Scole House,' in which Gosynhyll claimed the authorship of that diatribe, and sought to make amends for his lack of chivalry. In 1557 John Kynge obtained a license from the Stationers' Company for a reprint of the 'Scole House,' and this appeared in 1560. An undated reprint of 'The Prayse of all Women' was also issued by Kynge about the same time. A third edition of the 'Scole House' was published by Edward Allde in 1572, and this edition E. V. Utterson reprinted in his 'Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry,' 1817, ii. 51–93. John Kynge was likewise the publisher about 1560 of 'A Dialogue [in verse] bytwene the Commune Secrætary and Jealousye, touchynge the unstableness of Harlottes.' J. P. Collier, when reprinting twenty-five copies about 1842, showed good grounds for attributing this poem to Gosynhyll.

[Corser's Collectanea; Collier's reprint of A Dialogue; Collier's Bibl. Cat. i. 324–6; Collier's Stationers' Reg. (Shakesp. Soc.), i. 3; Utterson's Select Pieces, ii. 51–93.]

GOTER or **GOTHER**, JOHN (*d.* 1704), Roman catholic divine, was born of presbyterian parents at Southampton, and educated by them in sentiments of hostility to the Roman catholic faith. 'In drawing out the character of the papist misrepresented,' he says in his 'Papist Misrepresented and Represented,' 'I have quoted no authors, but have described him exactly according to the apprehension I had of a papist framed by me when I was a protestant.' His parents' teaching did not commend itself to him. He was converted to catholicism, and sent by a relative to the English college at Lisbon; he arrived on 10 Jan. 1667–8. After being ordained priest, he filled for a short time the office of prefect or supervisor of the studies of the college. At the close of 1682 he was sent to England, where he began the exercise of his mission by catechising children and instructing the poor.

In the violent controversy which was carried on during the reign of James II, Goter was the principal champion on the catholic side. In 1685 he brought out the first instalment of his famous work, entitled 'A Papist Misrepresented and Represented, or a Two-fold Character of Popery.' In the course of a few months it elicited replies from Dr. Stillingfleet (afterwards bishop of Worcester), Dr. William Sherlock, Dr. William Clagett, Abednego Seller, John Williams, M.A., John Patrick, M.A., James Taylor, and Dr. Nicholas Stratford (afterwards bishop of Chester); and other controversial treatises from Goter's active pen drew forth answers from William Wake (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury), Benjamin Woodroffe, Dr. Thomas Bainbridge, and others. Goter was master of an easy and unaffected style, and it was a common saying of his contemporary, Dryden, that Goter was the only individual 'besides himself' who knew how to write the English language.

Soon after the revolution he withdrew from the metropolis, and became chaplain to George Holman, esq., of Warkworth Castle, Northamptonshire, and his wife, the Lady Anastasia, daughter of the unfortunate Lord Stafford who was executed in 1680. There he instructed and received into the catholic church Richard Challoner [q. v.], afterwards vicar-apostolic of the London district. At Warkworth he composed his moral treatises, which were afterwards published in a collected form. Some affairs of the English College requiring his presence at Lisbon, he embarked on board the San Caetano, a Genoese ship, the war then raging between this country and France rendering it unsafe to sail under British colours. He died at sea on 13 Oct. (N.S.) 1704, after having received the last rites of the church from another priest, his companion. His body was embalmed and interred in the chapel of the English College at Lisbon.

The following are his principal works, several of which have passed through numerous editions: 1. 'A Papist Misrepresented and Represented; or, a Two-fold Character of Popery; the one containing a sum of the superstitions of that Popery which . . . deserves the hatred of all good Christians; the other laying open that Popery which the Papists own and profess; with the chief articles of their faith, and the principal grounds and reasons which attach them to it. By J. L.,' London, 1665 (misprint for 1685), 4to. Second and third parts appeared in 1687, the former called 'The Catholic Representer,' the latter with replies to two opponents. Goter's pseudonym was Lovell, under which most of his works made their first appearance. Bishop Challoner's abridgment of this book has passed through between thirty and forty editions. 2. 'Reflections upon the Answer [by Stillingfleet] to the Papist Misrepresented and Represented,' London, 1686, 4to. 3. 'Papists protesting against Protestant-Popery,' London, 1686 and 1687, 4to. 4. 'An Amicable Accommodation of the difference between the Representer and the Answerer. In return to the last Reply against the Papist Protesting against Protestant-Popery,' London, 1686, 4to. 5. 'A Reply to the Answer of the Amicable Ac-

commodation, being a fourth vindication of the Papist Misrepresented,' &c., London, 1686, 4to. 6. 'Nubes Testium; or a Collection of the Primitive Fathers, giving testimony to the Faith once delivered to the Saints,' London, 1686, 4to. 7. 'A Discourse of the Use of Images in relation to the Church of England and the Church of Rome,' London, 1687, 4to. 8. 'Transubstantiation defended and proved from Scripture,' London, 1687, 4to. 9. 'Pope Pius [IV] his Profession of Faith vindicated from novelty in additional articles,' London, 1687, 4to. Challoner's edition was entitled 'The Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine ascertained in the Profession of Faith published by Pope Pius IV,' 1732, 12mo; often reprinted. 10. 'Good Advice to the Pulpits, delivered in a few cautions for the keeping up the reputation of those chairs, and preserving the nation in peace,' London, 1687, 4to. 11. 'Pulpit-Sayings, or the Characters of the Pulpit-Papists examined,' London, 1688, 4to. 12. 'The Sincere Christian's Guide in the choice of a Religion,' 1734, 12mo, edited by Charles Dodd, the ecclesiastical historian (*Catholicon*, 1817, iv. 122). 13. 'A Confutation of the Latitudinarian System,' manuscript, fol. Dodd prepared it for publication, and wrote the preface and notes. 14. 'Queries, or an Appeal to Common Sense, in order to estimate the Proceedings of those who separated from the Church of Rome,' printed in the 'Catholicon' for 1817, iv. 101–12, 153–6, 270–4, v. 46–54, 94–9, 129–37, 176–82. 15. 'An Inquiry, which, amongst the several Divisions of Christians, takes the surest Way of knowing and teaching the Truth of Christ and his Gospel,' London, 1820, 12mo, from an original manuscript in the library of St. Mary's College, Oscott. 16. 'A Seasonable Discourse about Religion in the present Conjuncture. By J. G.,' London, 1689, 4to, has been attributed to Goter. 17. 'Spiritual Works,' edited by the Rev. William Crathorne, 16 vols. London, 1718, 1726, 1736, 12mo; 16 vols. Newcastle and London [1740?]; 16 vols. Newcastle, 1790, 12mo. This last edition was prepared by the Rev. Thomas Eyre (1748–1810) [q. v.]

Dodd erroneously credits Goter with 'Reason and Authority; or the Motives of a late Protestant's Reconciliation to the Catholic Church,' 1687. It was really written by Joshua Basset [q. v.]

[Jones's Popery Tracts, pp. 102, 105, 111, 148, 154, 165, 166, 234, 298, 301 (art. 236), 343, 389; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 482; Chambers's Biog. Illustr. of Worcestershire, p. 495; Husenbeth's Colleges and Convents, p. 21; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. i. 510; Barnard's Life of Challoner, p. 2; Milner's Life of Challoner, pp. 3, 4; Goter's Spiritual Works; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Milner's Funeral Discourse on Bishop Challoner; Catholicon for 1817; Lingard's Hist. of England, x. 226; Panzani's Memoirs, p. 380; Catholic Magazine and Review, vi. 154; Butler's Hist. Memoirs of the English Catholics, 1822, iv. 425.] T. C.

GOTOFRID (13th cent.), Irish Dominican biographer. [See JOFFROY.]

GOTSELIN (*fl.* 1099). [See GOSCELIN.]

GOTT, JOSEPH (1785–1860), sculptor, born in 1785, was a student at the Royal Academy, and in 1819 was gold medallist for a group of 'Jacob wrestling with the Angel.' He exhibited this and other works at the Royal Academy in 1820, and in 1821 'Sisyphus' and other groups. In 1826 he exhibited 'A Sleeping Nymph' and 'A Gleaner.' Gott was patronised by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also by Benjamin Gott, who was not related to him, and sent him to Rome, where he lived until his death there in 1860. He exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1830 to 1848. His principal works were executed for Armley House and Church at Leeds, the residence of his patron Gott; they include a recumbent figure for his patron's tomb.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Seubert's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

GOUDIE, JOHN (1717–1809), essayist. [See GOLDIE.]

GOUDY, ALEXANDER PORTER, D.D. (1809–1858), Irish presbyterian divine, son of the Rev. Andrew Goudy (presbyterian minister of Ballywalter, co. Down, from 1802 to 1818), by Matilda, daughter of the Rev. James Porter of Greyabbey (who was executed in 1798 for supposed complicity in the designs of the United Irishmen), was born near Ballywalter in February 1809, and, after attending school at the Belfast Academical Institution, entered its collegiate department in November 1823. He distinguished himself in several of the classes, and gained some reputation in the college debating society, where his chief rival was Thomas Hagan, afterwards Lord-chancellor O'Hagan. He was licensed by the presbytery of Bangor 29 Dec. 1830, and ordained as assistant and successor to the Rev. James Sinclair of Glastry (not far from his birthplace), 20 Sept. 1831. On 20 March 1833 he was installed in Strabane, where he continued minister till his death. In 1839 he became involved in a somewhat notable controversy on the merits of episco-

pacy. The Rev. Archibald Boyd [q. v.], then curate in Derry Cathedral, subsequently dean of Exeter, had issued 'Sermons on the Church' in 1838, in which he attacked presbyterianism. In 1839 four ministers of the synod of Ulster, of whom Goudy was one, published a reply entitled 'Presbyterianism Defended, and the Arguments of Modern Advocates of Prelacy examined and refuted.' The other authors were the Revs. W. D. Killen of Raphoe, afterwards professor of church history in the assembly's college, Belfast, William McClure and James Denham, ministers in Londonderry. Boyd having replied in a book entitled 'Episcopacy, Ordination, Lay Eldership, and Liturgies, in five letters,' the four ministers published 'The Plea of Presbytery,' which soon became a standard work on the subject. This Boyd reviewed in 'Misrepresentation Refuted,' which called forth 'Mene Tekel' from the four ministers. The last work in the controversy was by Boyd, and was entitled 'Episcopacy and Presbytery.' Goudy's part in this battle of the books was very ably done. Shortly after he took a large share in the agitation caused by a decision of the House of Lords (elicited by an appeal from the Irish courts), which affirmed the invalidity of a marriage celebrated by a presbyterian minister, where one of the parties was an episcopalian, an agitation which was ended by the passing of the Marriages (Ireland) Act (7 & 8 Victoria, chap. 81), which legalises all such marriages. From this time Goudy took rank as one of the leading debaters in his church, and had a prominent part in all its business. In 1851 he received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson College, U.S. In 1857 he became moderator of the general assembly. He died unexpectedly in Dublin 14 Dec. 1858. In addition to the works mentioned above he published several sermons and pamphlets.

[Life of Dr. Goudy by Professors Croskery and Witherow; newspaper reports.] T. H.

GOUGE, ROBERT (1631 ?–1705), independent divine, was born, according to Calamy, at Chelmsford, Essex, and sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, 'by the Lord Fitzwalter.' It appears from the books of Christ's College that on 11 March 1646–7, Robert, son of Robert Gooch, being then in his seventeenth year, was admitted a minor pensionary along with his elder brother Leonard. If this entry refer, as it doubtless does, to Robert Gouge, it gives Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, as his birthplace, and the endowed grammar school of Bungay, Suffolk, as the place of his early education. At that time there was no Lord Fitzwalter, but the reference may be to Benjamin Mildmay, who became Baron Fitzwalter in 1669. Gouge was a pupil of Henry More, the platonist. On leaving the university his first settlement was at Maldon, Essex, as master in the grammar school and preacher at one of the churches. About 1652 he obtained the rectory of St. Helen's, Ipswich, the patron being Robert Dunkon, an independent. Here he gathered a congregational church. A letter of sympathy from 'the church at Hellen's in Ipswich' to a congregational church at Bury St. Edmunds, dated 'third month, day 1st, 1656,' is signed by Gouge and Dunkon. On 17 Aug. 1658 Samuel Petto of South Elmham, Suffolk, describes him as 'a very gracious man.' He was silenced by the Uniformity Act of 1662, but continued in Ipswich for upwards of ten years. He then removed to Coggeshall, Essex, as pastor of a congregational church gathered in a licensed house by John Sames (*d.* December 1672). About 1674 Gouge fitted up a barn at Coggeshall as a place of worship, in which he ministered for some thirty years. Calamy says that 'a decay of his intellectuals through age, gave him his quietus.' He died in October 1705; his successor, Edward Bentley, was appointed in 1706. He was father of Thomas Gouge (1665 ?-1700) [q. v.] He published 'The Faith of Dying Jacob,' &c., 1688, 4to (funeral sermons for Isaac Hubbard, with life).

[Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 645; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 1779, ii. 505; Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff. 1877, pp. 366, 401, 598; extract from admission book, per the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.] A. G.

GOUGE, THOMAS (1609–1681), nonconformist divine and philanthropist, eldest son of William Gouge [q. v.], was born in London on 29 Sept. 1609. He was educated at Eton, and was admitted scholar at King's College, Cambridge, on 16 Aug. 1625 (entry of his admission). He graduated B.A. and M.A., and was admitted fellow on 16 Aug. 1628. Between Lady day and midsummer 1634 he took orders. He left Cambridge in 1635, and shortly afterwards was presented to the rectory of Coulsdon, Surrey, which he held till 1638, when he became vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London (admitted 6 Oct.) He took no part in public movements; but his name is attached to both the manifestoes of January 1649 against the trial of the king. He does not seem to have been noted as a preacher; his catechetical classes, which he held 'every morning,' were attended by persons of all ages. To encourage the attendance of the aged poor, he distributed money among them once a week, carefully

varying the day, so as to secure their constant presence. He was alive to the evils of indiscriminate almsgiving, and employed the able-bodied poor in flax and hemp spinning, furnishing the raw material and paying his workers for their yarn, which he got woven into cloth, and disposed of as best he could, bearing the loss himself. This parochial scheme suggested the larger enterprise worked out in after years by Thomas Firmin [q. v.], at whose table (after 1655) Gouge was a frequent guest.

Gouge's systematic labours among the poor ceased when the Uniformity Act (1662) compelled him to resign his living. He made no attempt to form a nonconformist congregation, and withdrew to Hammersmith. He intended to take the Oxford oath of 1665, engaging to make no endeavour to alter the existing government of church or state; but Manton, whom he consulted, led him to change his mind. He took out no indulgence in 1672, the year of the presbyterian separation. But in conjunction with two or three other ministers he raised a considerable annual sum, out of which provision was made for the more needy of the London ejected clergy. His own means had been ample, but he lost largely in the great fire (1666). After giving portions to his children he was left with an income of 150*l.* He lived on a third of this, devoting the rest to charity.

Early in 1672 a passage (p. 33) in the 'Life' of Joseph Alleine [q. v.] led Gouge, now a widower, to pursue Alleine's design of evangelising Wales. On his first journey into the borders of South Wales he inquired in each town how many were willing that their children should learn to read and write English, and to repeat the catechism. He engaged teachers for both sexes, paying them at the rate of 1*d.* or 2*d.* a week per scholar. He preached wherever he could gain admittance in pursuit of his errand. A patriotic Welsh nonconformist, Stephen Hughes [q. v.], in the preface to his edition (1672) of 'Ganwyll y Cymry' ('Welshman's Candle'), wrote fiercely against drawing Welsh children into English schools. Francis Davies [q. v.], bishop of Llandaff, cited Gouge as an unlicensed preacher. He called on the bishop, and exhibited his university license, which was good for the whole kingdom. Davies was friendly, but nevertheless, on Gouge's failure to appear to the citation, issued a decree of excommunication. Gouge hurried back to Wales, promised to preach no more, and made his peace. At a later period, however, he obtained a license to preach from the Welsh bishops (Tillotson).

It quickly became a part of Gouge's plan to circulate religious books in the Welsh language. Welsh bibles were not to be obtained: a search in London and Oxford produced less than thirty copies. The New Testament printed at London with the Psalms in 1672, 8vo (not 1671), is said by Rees to have been undertaken at the expense of Gouge and Hughes. The 'Whole Duty of Man,' translated into Welsh by John Langford, was printed in 1672, 8vo, at Gouge's sole cost. To carry on his design he obtained contributions in Wales and London. By midsummer 1674 a trust was organised for the purpose. The first printed report, to Lady day 1675, is attested by Tillotson, Whichcote, Simon Ford [q. v.], William Durham [q. v.], Stillingfleet, John Meriton, Gouge, Matthew Poole, and Thomas Firmin (Calamy). Prior to the formation of the trust Gouge had five hundred Welsh children at school; there were now 1,850, including 538 educated by Welsh bounty. Ultimately over three hundred schools were set up. In 1675 a Welsh version of the 'Practice of Piety,' by Lewis Bayly [q. v.], was printed. In 1677 an octavo edition of the Welsh bible, consisting of eight thousand copies, was edited by Hughes (Rees). One thousand copies were given to the poor, and the remainder sold at 4*s.* apiece, bound and clasped, 'which was much cheaper than any similar English bible' (Tillotson). A like edition of the 'Book of Common Prayer,' in Welsh, was printed next year. Gouge issued also an edition of the 'Church Catechism' in Welsh, with a practical exposition.

He continued to visit South Wales, usually twice a year; and once at least was induced to extend his journey to North Wales. When at home he employed himself in catechising the children at Christ's Hospital, to which he was probably introduced by Firmin. Firmin was no doubt the 'intimate friend' to whom he said 'he had two livings which he would not exchange for two of the greatest in England,' namely, Wales and Christ's Hospital (*ib.*) His health was good, and his habits unusually vigorous for a septuagenarian. He was 'hardly ever merry, but never melancholy.' Baxter says he 'never heard any one person of what rank, sort or sect soever, speak one word to his dishonour.' He died, without previous illness, in his sleep, on 29 Oct. 1681, and was buried in his father's vault at St. Anne's, Blackfriars. The funeral sermon was preached on Friday, 4 Nov., by Tillotson, then dean of St. Paul's. His portrait, painted by I. Riley, has been engraved by R. White (1683), Van Hove, Van der Gucht, and Collyer. It shows a noble countenance, full of dignity and benevolence. Brook wrongly

makes him the subject of Watts's elegy on Thomas Gouge [q. v.], who was the son of Robert Gouge. He married, in 1639, Anne (*d.* 3 Dec. 1671, aged 55), daughter of Sir Robert Darcy. William, his eldest son, died 13 Oct. 1706, aged 64, leaving an only child, Meliora, married to William Prestley of Wild Hill, Hertfordshire.

His Welsh schools appear to have ceased at his death; but the distribution of Welsh books went on for some time, Firmin acting as treasurer of the trust. His accounts show that Tillotson, after Gouge's death, contributed 50*l.* In Wynne's edition of Powell's 'History of Wales,' 1697 (cited by Rees), Tillotson is attacked for his remarks on the religious destitution of Wales, and for calling Gouge an 'apostolical man.' Wynne thinks the main result of Gouge's travels was the growth of 'presbytery,' meaning dissent. His 'Works' were collected in 1706, 8vo. Among the contents are: 1. 'The Christian Householder,' &c., 1663, 4to. 2. 'Christian Directions,' &c., 1664, 8vo; translated into Welsh by Richard Jones, 1675. 3. 'The Principles of Christian Religion,' &c., 1676, 4to; translated (1676) into Welsh by W. Jones, who also translated (1684) Gouge's 'Rest in Christ,' &c. 4. 'A Word to Sinners and a Word to Saints,' 1672, 8vo. 5. 'The Surest and Safest Way of Thriving,' &c., 1673, 4to. 6. 'How Alms may be acceptable to God,' &c., 1677, 4to. At a later period several of Gouge's tracts were reproduced in Welsh, with some modifications, by James Owen.

[Funeral Sermon by Tillotson, 1682, also prefixed to Works, 1706; Life by Samuel Clarke, in Lives of Eminent Persons, 1683, i. 202 sq.; Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 8; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, i. 12; Birch's Life of Tillotson, 1753, pp. 88 sq.; Middleton's Biographia Evangelica, 1784, iii. 450 sq.; Life of Firmin, 1791, p. 43; Wilson's Diss. Churches of London, 1810, iii. 555; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, 1813, iii. 169; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng. 1823, v. 68; Rees's Hist. Prot. Nonconformity in Wales, 1883, pp. 196 sq., 203 sq.; Rowlands's Cambrian Bibliography; extract from admission book, per the Provost of King's.] A. G.

GOUGE, THOMAS (1665?–1700), independent divine, son of Robert Gouge [q.v.], was born at Ipswich. He was educated for the ministry in Holland, and before completing his twenty-second year became pastor of the English church at Amsterdam. Calamy met him there in 1688, and found him 'very great' with Partridge, the astrologer. Partridge and he 'had with great exactness calculated the year, the month, the day, and the very hour, when the city of Rome was to be burnt and destroyed so as never to be rebuilt any more.' When Calamy asked for this date, Gouge 'desired to be excused,' but assured him he 'might live to see that time.' In 1689 Gouge returned to England, and became pastor of the independent congregation at Three Cranes, Fruiterers' Alley, Thames Street, London. He became exceedingly popular. Isaac Watts speaks of him as one of the three greatest preachers he had heard in his youth, the others being John Howe (1630–1705) [q. v.] and Joseph Stennett. In 1694 he was chosen one of the merchants' lecturers at Pinners' Hall, in the room of Daniel Williams, D.D., whose removal was occasioned by the doctrinal disputes which broke up the union (1691) of London presbyterians and independents. Gouge's own congregation was not free from internal troubles. In 1697 an eccentric divine, Joseph Jacob (1667–1722) [q. v.], was permitted to conduct a weekday lecture at Three Cranes. He introduced politics, and was dismissed at the instance of Arthur Shallet, M.P., a member of Gouge's flock. He carried away a following, and next year (1698) several more withdrew owing to a dispute about the admission of a member. These trials broke Gouge's health, but he persevered in his duties, and died in harness. He was reckoned a living library; as a preacher his strength lay in the illustration of scripture. He died on 8 Jan. 1700; his funeral sermon was preached by John Nesbitt at Pinners' Hall. Watts's 'Elegiac Essay,' which dilates on 'the charming wonders of his tongue,' was published separately in 1700, dedicated to Shallet; it is reprinted in Watts's 'Lyrick Poems.'

[Nesbitt's Funeral Sermon, 1700; Watts's Lyrick Poems, 1709, pp. 331 sq.; Calamy's Own Life, 1830, i. 181; Wilson's Diss. Churches of London, 1808, i. 139 sq., ii. 69 sq., 253; Davids's Annals of Evang. Nonconf. Essex, 1863, pp. 364, 618.] A. G.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, D.D. (1578–1653), puritan divine, son of Thomas Gouge, a gentleman of good descent, was born at Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex. In the life by his son the date of his birth is given as 1 Nov. 1575, but it appears from the 'Protocollum Book' of King's College, Cambridge, that he was born on 25 Dec. 1578. His mother was a daughter of Nicholas Culverwel, a London merchant; her brothers, Samuel and Ezekiel, were noted as preachers; her sisters were married to Laurence Chaderton [q.v.], master of Emmanuel, and William Whitaker, master of St. John's, Cambridge. Gouge was educated, first at St. Paul's School, next for three years at the grammar school of Felstead, Essex, where his uncle Ezekiel was vicar,

then for six years at Eton, whence he went (1595) as a scholar to King's College, Cambridge. He earned much repute as a logician and defender of Ramus, graduated B.A. in 1598, and was admitted fellow on 25 Aug., proceeding M.A. in 1602. He was lecturer on logic and philosophy in his college, and taught Hebrew, having been the only steadfast pupil of a Jew who came to Cambridge to give instruction in that language. His strictness of life and constant attendance at prayers gained him the name of an 'arch-puritan.'

In accordance with his father's wish Gouge left Cambridge between Lady day and Midsummer 1604, in order to marry. In 1607 he took holy orders, and in June 1608, while living at Stratford-le-Bow, he was recommended by Arthur Hildersham [q. v.] as a suitable preacher for St. Anne's, Blackfriars. The rector was Stephen Egerton [q. v.], a noted puritan, but for some reason he did not preach. Gouge for a time took his place without pay, was then elected by the parishioners as their lecturer, was incorporated M.A. (11 July 1609) at Oxford, commenced B.D. (1611) at Cambridge, and on Egerton's death (1621) succeeded to the rectory. He found the parish without any church of its own, and raised over 1,500*l.* among the parishioners for the purchase of a building and subsequent (1613) enlargement of the fabric, obtaining in addition a rectory house and other parish property. He preached twice every Sunday, and held a Wednesday lecture, which maintained its popularity for five and thirty years. In April 1621 Gouge got into trouble as the editor of 'The World's Great Restauration,' by Sir Henry Finch [q. v.] He was imprisoned for nine weeks, some speculations in the book being considered treasonable; he obtained his release on presenting six propositions on the 'calling of the Jews,' which Archbishop Abbot deemed satisfactory. In 1626 he was one of twelve trustees of a scheme for buying up impropriations, in order to foster a puritan ministry. The trustees spent between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, and bought in thirteen impropriations, when at Laud's instance the court of exchequer adjudged the society an illicit corporation (13 Feb. 1633), and handed over their impropriations to the crown. A threatened prosecution in the Star-chamber was dropped. Gouge proceeded D.D. in 1628. In 1633, as previously in 1618, he refused to read the 'Book of Sports.'

He was nominated a member of the Westminster Assembly by the parliamentary ordinance of 12 June 1643. No member of the assembly was more assiduous in attendance. He was placed (1644) on the committee for examination of ministers, and (12 May 1645) on the committee for drafting a confession of faith. On the death of Herbert Palmer, B.D., he was elected (25 Nov. 1647) one of the two assessors, and on 8 Dec. he and his coassessor, Cornelius Burges [q. v.], were appointed to fill the prolocutor's chair alternately. The presbyterian system he held to be *jure divino*; on 21 June 1648 his name was set first on a committee for marshalling texts in support of this view. In the same year he was one of the divines selected to draw up the assembly's annotations, the part assigned to him being from 1 Kings to Esther inclusive.

Gouge took the covenant without scruple, and was desirous that the presbyterian organisation should be fully established. At the first meeting of the provincial assembly of London (3 May 1647) he was chosen prolocutor, and opened the assembly with a sermon at Blackfriars. He was regarded as 'the father of the London ministers.' In politics he played no part, but in common with most presbyterians he was monarchical in principle, and shrank from the king's trial as a breach of the covenant as well as of the constitution. He signed the 'Vindication' drawn up by Burges on the eve of the trial, in which that measure is strongly denounced. In his private character Gouge was a model of the gentle scholar, rising before daylight to pursue his studies, never wasting a moment, devout with a puritan strictness and simplicity, never ruffled in temper, declining preferment (the provostship of King's was offered to him), and finding his recreation in works of charity. Having a 'competent' patrimony, he spent his income with a wise liberality, especially interesting himself in providing for the education of poor scholars at the university. In his later years he suffered much from asthma and stone, and abandoned preaching. Till within a week of his death he was working at a commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, which he hoped to finish. He died on 12 Dec. 1653, and was buried on 16 Dec. in his church, where there is a monument to his memory erected by Meliora Prestley, his great-granddaughter. His funeral sermon was preached by William Jenkyn [q. v.], for twelve years his assistant. His portrait, engraved (1653) by John Dunstall [q. v.], is rude, but lifelike; he wears a ruff. There is another engraving of him (1655) by William Faithorne the elder [q. v.], and a third by Stent. He married the orphan daughter of Henry Caulton, a London merchant, and had seven sons and six daughters; eight of his children reached maturity. His eldest son was Thomas (1609–1681) [q. v.]; his eldest daughter Elizabeth

(*d.* 9 May 1676, aged 51) married Richard Roberts, ejected from Coulsdon, Surrey. He published: 1. 'Domestical Duties,' &c., 2nd edit. 1626, fol. 2. 'The Whole Armour of God,' &c., 1619, 4to; 1627, fol. 3. 'The Calling of the Jewes,' &c., 1621, 4to. 4. 'A Guide to go to God . . . Explanation of the Lord's Prayer,' &c. 2nd edit. 1626, 4to. 5. 'God's Three Arrows,' &c., 1631, 4to. 6. 'The Saints Sacrifice, or a Comment on Psalm cxvi.,' &c., 1632, 4to. 7. 'A Recovery from Apostacy,' &c., 1639, 4to. 8. 'The Saints Support,' &c., 1642, 4to (Sermon, Neh. v. 19, before the House of Commons). 9. 'The Progress of Divine Providence,' &c., 1645, 4to (Sermon, Ex. xxxvi. 11, before the House of Lords). 10. 'The Right Way,' &c., 1648, 4to (Sermon, Ezra viii. 21, before the House of Lords). Also several other sermons, including 'Funeral Sermon for Margaret Ducke,' 1646, and two catechisms. Posthumous was 11. 'A Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews,' &c., 1655, fol. 2 vols. (finished at his death, except one half chapter; embodies the substance of nearly a thousand sermons preached at Blackfriars); reprinted 1866, 8vo, 3 vols.

[Funeral Sermon by Jenkyn, 1654; Life, by Thomas Gouge, prefixed to Commentary on Hebrews, 1655; also in Clarke's Lives of Thirty-two English Divines, 1677, p. 234 sq.; and, with slight additions, in Middleton's Biographia Evangelica, 1784, iii. 267 sq., 457; Wood's Athenæ Oxon, 1691, i. 807; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, ii. 737 sq.; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 1779, ii. 534; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, 1813, iii. 165 sq.; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, 1822, iii. 325, 449 sq., iv. 76; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng., 1823, ii. 359; Mitchell & Struthers's Minutes of Westminster Assembly, 1874, pp. 91, 493, 495, 525; Mitchell's Westminster Assembly, 1883, p. 437; Urwick's Nonconf. in Herts, 1884, pp. 360, 523; extracts from registers of King's College, Cambridge, per the provost.] A. G.

GOUGH. [See also GOFFE.]

GOUGH, ALEXANDER DICK (1804–1871), architect and engineer, was born on 3 Nov. 1804. At the age of nineteen, after some foreign travel, he became a pupil of Benjamin Wyatt, the architect (1823). He was entrusted with the superintendence of several of Wyatt's more important works, including Apsley House and the Duke of York's Column. In 1836 he formed a partnership with his fellow-pupil, R. L. Roumieu, and commenced practice. Between 1837 and 1847 he and his partner exhibited at the Royal Academy fourteen architectural drawings, chiefly of buildings in course of erection by them. In 1837–8 they built the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution in the Grecian style (see a view in LEWIS, *Hist. of Islington*, p. 45); in 1839–40, new schools and teachers' residence for St. Peter's, Islington (see a lithograph published by the architects); in 1842, free church and schools, Paradise Street, St. Pancras (later Tudor); in 1843 additions to St. Peter's Church, Islington (Early English), erected by C. Barry in 1835; in 1841–3, built Milner Square, Islington; in 1847–8, rebuilt Old St. Pancras Church in the Anglo-Norman style. In 1848 the partnership between Gough and Roumieu was dissolved. Gough afterwards rebuilt St. Matthew's Church, Islington (transition from Decorated to Perpendicular), 1850–1; 1853–1855, erected St. Paul's Church, Chatham, Kent (Anglo-Norman); 1853–4, St. Mark's, Tollington Park, N. (Early English); 1854–1855, St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, N. (Transition); 1855–7, St. Philip the Evangelist, Arlington Square (Anglo-Norman) (cf. *Builder*, 1855, p. 453, and *Companion to the Almanack*, 1858, pp. 233, 234); 1857–8, St. John's, Tonbridge Wells (Decorated); 1858–1859, St. John's, Marchington Woodlands, Staffordshire (Decorated), and added tower and spire in 1860 (*Building News*, 9 Sept. 1859); 1858–9, Christ Church, Ore, Sussex (Decorated) (*ib.* 19 Aug. 1859); 1860–1, St. Mary's, Hornsey Rise; 1861, the Girls' Industrial Schools, Cardington, Bedfordshire; 1861, the Soldiers' Institute, Chatham, Kent (Classical); 1864–5, St. Barnabas's Mission Church, South Kennington (Lombardic); 1865–6, St. John the Evangelist, Hull (Decorated); 1866–7, the nave and aisles of St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road, Camberwell (Gothic), completed by W. G. Bartleet in 1870; and 1869–70, St. Anne's, Poole's Park (Lombardic), the tower and spire being added by H. Roumieu Gough in 1877. Gough also reconstructed the interiors of St. Mary's, Brampton, Huntingdonshire; St. Nicholas's, Rochester, with parsonage; St. Giles's, Pitchcott, Buckinghamshire; St. Margaret's, Rainham, Kent; built new chancels to St. Thomas's, Winchelsea, Sussex; and All Saints', Hastings. He erected schools for St. Lawrence's Church, Effingham, Surrey, besides executing many private commissions. As an engineer Gough made surveys in 1845, partly on his own account and partly in conjunction with R. L. Roumieu, for the Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth Junction Coast railway; for the Direct West-End and Croydon railway; and for the Dover, Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate Direct Coast railway. From 1846 to 1848 he was occupied in numerous surveys for compensation claims against the South-Eastern railway, the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, and the

Eastern Counties railways. He was a man of great industry, and most precise and methodical in his manner of working. He died on 8 Sept. 1871, aged 67, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. His son, Hugh Roumieu Gough, succeeded to his practice.

[Private information; manuscript notes kindly lent by Hugh Roumieu Gough, esq.; Builder, 1855 p. 41, 1871 p. 749; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Catalogues of Royal Academy Exhibitions, 1837, 1840–4, 1849; Lewis's Hist. of Islington, pp. 44, 45, 166, 281, 360, 361; Companion to the British Almanack, 1839 p. 231, 1842 p. 228, 1855 p. 217, 1856 p. 205, 1857 p. 235; Civil Engineer, 1845, p. 127.] B. P.

GOUGH, Sir HUGH, first Viscount Gough (1779–1869), field-marshal, born on 3 Nov. 1779, a descendant of Francis Gough, D.D., bishop of Limerick *temp.* Charles I, was fourth son of George Gough of Woodstone, co. Limerick, by his wife Letitia, daughter of Thomas Bunbury of Lisnavagh and Moyle, co. Carlow. In 1793 he received a commission in the newly formed Limerick city militia (now artillery), of which his father was lieutenant-colonel, and on 7 Aug. 1794 was gazetted ensign in Hon. Robert Ward's corps of foot, whence in October following he was transferred to the 119th, or Colonel Rochford's foot, of which short-lived corps he was adjutant at the age of fifteen. On 6 June 1795 he was promoted lieutenant in the 78th highlanders, on the formation of a second battalion of that regiment, and was present with it at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in the same year, and at the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay in 1796. His friends had meanwhile procured his transfer to the 87th Prince of Wales's Irish (since the Royal Irish Fusiliers), with which corps he served against the brigands in St. Lucia, at the capture of Trinidad, the attack on Porto Rico, and the capture of Surinam, continuing with it in the West Indies and at Curaçoa until 1803. In 1803 he got his company in a second battalion of the regiment ordered to be formed at Frome, Somersetshire, by Sir Charles William Doyle [q. v.], from men enrolled in the army of reserve in the counties of Tipperary, Galway, and Clonmel. Gough became major in the battalion in 1805, and (Doyle having been sent on special service to Spain) commanded it when it embarked for Portugal on 28 Dec. 1808, and at the battle of Talavera on 28 July 1809, where the 'Faugh a Ballaghs' (Clear the Ways), as this regiment (not the Connaught Rangers, as it is generally stated) was called from its Erse battle-cry, lost very heavily. Gough was severely wounded, and had his horse shot under him. At Lord Wellington's request Gough's commission as lieutenant-colonel was antedated to the battle, he being the first British officer that ever received brevet promotion for service in action at the head of a regiment (Hart, *Army List*). The battalion was soon after sent to Lisbon (*Wellington Suppl. Desp.* vi. 376). In 1810 it was with Graham at Cadiz, and formed part of the force that debarked at Algesiraz, and fought the battle of Barossa on 5 March 1811, when Gough, with the 87th and three companies 1st guards, made a famous charge on the French 8th light infantry. An 'eagle'—the first taken in the Peninsular war—was captured by Sergeant Patrick Masterson of the 87th, and an eagle with collar of gold and the figure 8 has ever since been worn as a badge of honour by the royal Irish fusiliers. Graham wrote to General Doyle, the colonel: 'Your regiment has covered itself with glory. Recommend it and its commander Gough to their illustrious patron, the prince regent. Too much cannot be done for it' (*Hist. Rec. 87th*, p. 52). The battalion afterwards went to Cadiz and Gibraltar, and in October 1811 to Tarifa, and, when Laval attacked the place with ten thousand men, defended the breach in the south-east front, where, as Napier relates (*Hist. Peninsular War*, bk. xx. chap. v.), 'a stream of French grenadiers' came down the bed of an adjacent torrent, and made a desperate assault upon it on 31 Oct. 1811. The heroic leader of the French fell, dying against the portcullis which closed the breach, yielding up his sword to Gough through the bars. An open breach between two turrets, with the British colours flying, and the word 'Tarifa,' are among the honourable augmentations to the Gough family arms. The battalion with Gough in command was ordered to join Lord Wellington's army in October 1812, and was present at the battle of Vittoria, where Marshal Jourdan's baton was captured by it, and in the subsequent campaigns. Gough was disabled by a very severe wound received at the battle of Nivelle on 10 Nov. 1813. His application for a company in the guards appears to have been unsuccessful (Gurwood, *Wellington Despatches*, vii. 534). He was knighted at Carlton House on 4 June 1815, and received the freedom of the city of Dublin and a sword of value. He was in command of the 2nd 87th when the battalion was disbanded at Colchester on 1 Feb. 1817. His farewell order and an account of the services of the battalion are given in Cannon's 'Historical Records, 87th Fusiliers,' pp. 41–74. He remained on half-pay until 1819, when he was appointed to the 22nd foot, on its return home, and commanded it most of the time in the south of Ireland during

a period of great excitement, until 1826. He then again retired on half-pay. While in command he revived the 'regimental order of merit' established by George III in 1785. It was afterwards discontinued on the introduction in the army of good conduct medals (Fleming, *Cat. of Medals*). When not in regimental employment Gough's time was chiefly passed on his estate in Tipperary. He was a magistrate for the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, and his genial and courteous manners made him a favourite with the gentry with whom he had to act, and to a great extent won the confidence and respect of the peasantry (Webb, *Compendium of Irish Biog.*)

Gough became a major-general in 1830, was made K.C.B. in 1831, and in 1837 appointed to command the Mysore division of the Madras army. At the conclusion of the first period of the first China war, when the faithlessness of the Chinese commissioners became manifest, Gough was sent from Madras to assume command of the troops at Canton. He arrived on 2 March 1841 (Phillimore, ii. 438). The forts defending Canton were carried and occupied on 26–7 May 1841. For these services Gough was made G.C.B. After the arrival of Admiral Sir William Parker in the following July, Gough commanded the troops in the combined operations which ended with the capture of the great fortified city of Ching-keang-foo and the signing of the treaty of peace at Nanking in 1842. For his share in the work Gough was created a baronet, and received the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company. He returned to Madras, having been made presidency commander-in-chief 16 June 1841, and on 11 Aug. 1843 was appointed commander-in-chief in India.

Soon after his arrival in Bengal Gough assumed command of the so-called 'army of exercise' assembled at Agra in view of difficulties respecting the Gwalior succession. The army entered that state, and a firm government was established in the fortress-city, but the measure was unpalatable to the Mahratta army. A collision with the latter appearing inevitable, it was attacked and routed by Gough with a wing of the army at Maharajpore on 29 Dec. 1843, suffering heavy loss. On the same day the rest of the Mahratta forces were defeated by Major-general John Grey's division at Punniar. Gough again received the thanks of parliament. Lord Ellenborough, then governor-general, appears to have doubted Gough's fitness for the command. In a letter to the Duke of Wellington on 20 April 1844, just before his own removal, he alleges that Gough, 'despite his many excellent qualities, had not the grasp of mind and the prudence essential to conduct great military operations' (*Hist. Indian Administration*, p. 435). The public has never possessed the materials for an impartial judgment of the difficulties—administrative and other—of Gough's Indian command. On 11 Dec. 1845 occurred the irruption of the Sikh hosts into India in time of peace, which resulted in the first Sikh war. Moving forward a distance of 150 miles with an unprepared force, Gough, loyally supported by Hardinge, the new governor-general, who placed himself under Gough's orders as second in command, defeated the invaders, by dint of sheer hard fighting, at Mudki, Ferozshah, and Sobraon, and was able to dictate terms to the Sikh durbar in Lahore within three months after the first alarm. He was then raised to the peerage as Baron Gough of Ching-keang-foo, China, Maharajpore, and the Sutlej in the East Indies. Three years later the newly annexed Punjaub was in revolt, and the second Sikh war began. Moving forward with all the energy of a younger man to prevent the junction of the Sikh leaders, Gough defeated the enemy at Ramnuggar, and again on 13 Jan. 1849 at Chillianwallah. This was not, as has sometimes been asserted, a drawn battle, but a victory. The losses were very severe, but the effect of the blow to the enemy was visible at Goojerat, and contributed materially to the rapid destruction of the Sikh power. The severe loss was due to failure on the part of a subordinate officer, but Gough's generous nature made him bear the newspaper attacks without a word of self-justification. When the news reached home, an unreasoning clamour arose against the commander-in-chief and his 'Tipperary tactics.' Sir Charles Napier was sent out to supersede him; but before the change could take place Gough had re-established his reputation by his crushing defeat of the Sikh armies at Goojerat on 21 Feb. 1849, followed by their unconditional surrender to the pursuing force under General Gilbert. He vacated the command on 7 May 1849. On his return to England, Gough was raised to the dignity of a viscount, and awarded a pension of 2,000*l.* a year to himself and the next two heirs to the title. The East India Company voted him thanks and a pension, and the city of London conferred its freedom on him. He saw no more active service. He became a full general in 1854, and was appointed colonel-in-chief of the 60th royal rifles. He was made colonel of the royal horse guards or blues in 1855, on the death of Lord Raglan. The year after he was sent on a special mission to Sebastopol, to invest Marshal Pélissier and other officers of

rank with the insignia of the Bath. An account of the ceremony is given in the 'Times,' 25 June 1856. In 1857 he was made K.P., being the first knight of the order not holding an Irish peerage. In 1859 he was made a privy councillor; in 1861 G.C.S.I.; the same year he was made honorary colonel London Irish rifle volunteers. On 9 Nov. 1862 he became field-marshal.

Gough, a man of singularly noble presence, is said to have commanded in more general actions than any British officer of the century, the Duke of Wellington excepted. His courage, his innate chivalry, his racy brogue, were all elements of popularity with his soldiers, and their opinion of their chief was endorsed by Sir Charles Napier, who when he took over his command wrote of him: 'Every one who knows Lord Gough must love the brave old warrior, who is all honour and nobleness of heart . . . Were his military genius as great as his heart, the duke would be nowhere by comparison' (*Life and Opinions*, iii. 185).

Gough married in 1807 Frances Maria, daughter of General E. Stevens, royal artillery, and by her, who died in 1863, had a son, the present viscount, and four daughters. Gough died at his seat, St. Helens, near Booterstown, co. Dublin, on 2 March 1869, in the ninetieth year of his age.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Gough;' Webb's Compendium of Irish Biog.; Philippart's Royal Mil. Cal. 1820; Hart's Army Lists; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 87th Fusiliers; Napier's Hist. Peninsular War; Phillimore's Life of Admiral Sir William Parker; The War in India, Desp. &c., London, 1846; W. Broadfoot's Career of Major Geo. Broadfoot, C.B., London, 1888, chaps. x.–xvi., and latter portion of annotated list of authorities prefixed to that work; P. R. Innes's Hist. Bengal European Regiment, now Roy. Munster Fusiliers, London, 1885, under dates 1845–9; E. J. Thackwell's Narrative of the Second Sikh War, London, 1851; Lawr. Shadwell's Life of Lord Clyde, London, 1881, vol. i. chaps. iv–vi.; Macpherson's Rambling Reminiscences of the Punjab Campaign, 1848–9, London, 1889; Parl. Debates, 1842–9; Hist. Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough, London, 1854; Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles Napier, London, 1856; Ann. Regs. 1841–69; Times, 3 March and (will) 8 May 1869; private information.] H. M. C.

GOUGH, GOWGHE, GOWGH, or GOUGE, JOHN (*fl.* 1528–1556), printer, stationer, and translator, first lived in Cheapside, next to Paul's Gate, possibly in the house of John Rastell; he afterwards moved into Lombard Street, using the sign of the mermaid in both places. There is no foundation for the story that he was servant or apprentice to Wynkyn de Worde. In 1528 he got into trouble in connection with Garrett and the circulation of Lutheran books (letter of Bishop of London to Wolsey, 15 March 1528, in Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, 1846, vol. v. App.) The first books known to have issued from his press were a 'Prymer of Salisbery use,' two editions; Tindal's 'Newe Testament,' 4to (but this is doubtful); and the 'Dore of Holy Scripture,' 12mo, all in 1536. Another edition of the last work appeared in 1540, containing on the back of the title the king's license to Gough to print any book by him 'new begon, translated, or compiled.' Gough supplied a short preface to the work, which is the prologue to Wycliffe's translation of the Bible. On 8 Jan. 1541 he 'was sent to the Flytt for pryntyng and selling of sedycyous books' (*Proc. of Privy Council*, 1837, vii. 110). In the same year Foxe states that 'Gough the stationer,' under the statute of six articles, was 'troubled for resorting unto' a priest (*Acts and Monuments*, 1846, v. 448).

He issued about fifteen books in all, among them the earliest treatise on bookkeeping in English, 'A profitable treatyce called the instrument or boke to learne the kepyng of the famouse reconyng called in Latin Dare et Habere,' 1543, 4to. John Mayler, James Nicolson, and others printed for him. The latest date of his imprint occurs in 1543. The name of a John Gough appears in the first charter of the Company of Stationers in 1556 (Arber, *Transcript*, i. xxviii, xxxiii).

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), i. 491–9, ib. (Dibdin), iii. 402–16; Cotton's Editions of the Bible, 1852; Cat. of Books in Brit. Mus. printed before 1640, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.] H. R. T.

GOUGH, JOHN (*fl.* 1570), divine, who seems not to have been of any university, was ordained deacon by Grindal, bishop of London, 14 Jan. 1559–60. On 15 Nov. 1560 he was admitted rector of St. Peter, Cornhill, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1567. He published 'A Godly Boke wherein is conteyned certayne fruitefull, godlye, and necessarye Rules to bee exercised & put in practise by all Christes Souldiers lyvnge in the campe of this worlde,' 8vo, London, 1561, also a 'Sermon' preached in the Tower of London 15 Jan. 1570, to which John Feckenham, sometime abbot of Westminster [q. v.], published 'Objections,' which produced an answer from Gough and from Laurence Tomson.

He is to be distinguished from John Gough (*d.* 1545?), a Cambridge man (B.A. 1524–5, M.A. 1528, B.D. 1535, D.D. 1537), who, on the erection of the cathedral church of Bristol, by charter 4 June 1542, was constituted one

of the canons. He revised and edited with a preface, under the title of 'The Dore of Holy Scripture,' 8vo, 1540, the prologue to Wycliffe's translation of the Bible.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 536.] G. G.

GOUGH, JOHN (1610?–1661), divine. [See GOFFE.]

GOUGH, JOHN (1721–1791), quaker, son of John and Mary Gough, quakers, of Kendal, Westmoreland, was born early in 1721. He was educated at the Friends' school at Kendal, and when only fourteen became an assistant in the school kept by Thomas Bennet, a quaker, at Pickwick in Wiltshire, where he remained till 1740. After spending some time with his mother at Kendal he went to Ireland to take charge of the school at Cork established by his brother, James Gough, who was on a religious journey in England till 1742. John then became tutor to the children of Benjamin Wilson, near Edenderry, King's County, Ireland. A year and a half later he again took his brother's place in his absence, and continued to hold it on his brother's removal to Mountmellick, Queen's County. About this time he married, having a son named John. In 1748 he went to live with his brother, whose wife died in that year at Mountmellick. In 1752 he accepted the mastership of the Friends' school at Dublin, which he held till 1774. He then removed to Lisburn, and undertook the charge of a boarding-school. He also took a more active part as a minister, chiefly labouring in Munster and Leinster, although in 1785 he spent a considerable period in visiting meetings in various English counties, and several times attended the London yearly meetings. When about sixty-one years old he commenced to write a history of the Society of Friends, which occupied him for eight years, and was published in 1789–90. He died of apoplexy 25 Oct. 1791, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground at Lisburn. The 'testimony' of the Lisburn Friends records the sobriety and gravity for which he had been distinguished from childhood. Gough's 'History of the Quakers' has long been accepted as a text-book; it is neither full, clear, nor very accurate, but its biographical notices of Irish Friends are valuable.

His works were: 1. 'A Treatise of Arithmetic in Theory and Practice,' 2nd ed. 1770. 2. 'Practical Arithmetick in Four books,' Dublin, 1767, republished in 1792 with an appendix on Algebra; this, extracted from the first edition of the former, ran through at least sixteen editions. 3. 'Some Brief and Serious Reasons why the People called Quakers do not pay Tythes,' 1777; this is still a very popular tract, and has frequently been reprinted. 4. 'A Practical Grammar of the English Tongue,' n.d. First compiled by James Gough, revised, digested, and enlarged by John Gough; sixth edition published in 1792. 5. 'A History of the People called Quakers, from their First Rise to the Present Time,' 4 vols. 1789–90. Gough wrote several small tracts, republished as 'Tracts on Tithes' in 1786.

[Testimony of the Lisburn Friends' Meeting; Gough's Hist. of Quakers; Memoirs of the Life of James Gough; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books.] A. C. B.

GOUGH, JOHN (1757–1825), scientific writer, was born at Kendal on 17 Jan. 1757. He was the eldest child of Nathan Gough, shearman-dyer, and his wife, Susannah; Nathan Gough being descended in the third generation from General William Goffe [q. v.], the regicide. Before he was three years old Gough was attacked by small-pox, which destroyed his sight. By training his sense of touch, and subsequently that of hearing, he learnt to recognise many different animals and also musical notes. His father, however, being a member of the Society of Friends, stopped his lessons on the violin which an itinerant fiddler gave him. At the age of six he went to the Friends' school, Kendal, then under a Mr. Rebanks, but made little progress until a change of masters, six years later, when the new master, a Mr. Bewly, being well read in natural philosophy, gained Gough's attention. He made good progress in Latin, but preferred books dealing with natural history. At the age of eight he began studying plants by touch. When thirteen he had recourse to the 'Synopsis of British Plants,' by John Wilson of Kendal, and afterwards to the works of Gerard, Parkinson, Hudson, Withering, and Smith, which he had read to him until he knew them by heart. Handling plants rapidly from their roots or stalks upwards, examining the stamens and pistils within the flower with the tip of his tongue, and detecting the finest hairs with his lower lip, he could even recognise plants not before examined by him from the descriptions he had heard. He formed a botanical class among his schoolfellows; and, when fifteen, devoted himself, after hearing Derham's 'Physico-Theology,' to various physical experiments, which he conducted in his father's dye-house. The quotations from classical authors in Derham's notes directed his interest to the study of poetry, and he studied most of the Latin,

Greek, and English poets, remembering many passages from them more than forty years afterwards. So great was his accuracy that Withering, with whom he corresponded before the publication of the third edition of the 'Systematic Arrangement of British Plants' (1796), said that he would accept his records and remarks without requiring specimens for verification. Coleridge, in his essay on 'The Soul and its Organs of Sense,' says of him: 'The every way amiable and estimable John Gough of Kendal is not only an excellent mathematician, but an infallible botanist and zoologist . . . the rapidity of his touch appears fully equal to that of sight, and the accuracy greater.' Wordsworth also alludes to him in the 'Excursion,' in the passage in the seventh book beginning

Soul-cheering Light, most bountiful of things!

In 1778, being attracted to mathematics, he went to live as a resident pupil with John Slee at Mungrisdale, Cumberland. He designed for his own use an elaborate form of abacus, with holes in vertical and horizontal rows, and pegs of various forms to represent the digits and algebraical symbols. He afterwards passed threads round these pegs so as to represent geometrical figures. In eighteen months he mastered the principles of conic sections and mechanics, and had begun the study of fluxions, and so great was his subsequent progress that for some years he taught a small number of private pupils. Among these were John Dalton [q. v.], the chemist, who was with him for four or five years, and William Whewell. In 1800 Gough married Mary, daughter of Thomas Harrison of Crosthwaite, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. Of his sons, Thomas Gough, surgeon, contributed a full memoir of Gough and lists of animals, plants, and fossils of the district to the second edition of the 'Annals of Kendal,' 1861. In 1823 Gough was first attacked by epilepsy, and on 28 July 1825 he died of that disease at Fowl Ing, Kendal. He was buried in the churchyard of the parish. Gough does not seem to have issued any independent works; but between 1786 and 1813 he communicated fourteen essays to the Manchester Philosophical Society and thirty-six contributions to Nicholson's 'Philosophical Magazine' (vols. iii.–xxv., xxxi. and xxxii.). Among the subjects of the former series of essays are the effacement of lakes, the laws of motion of a cylinder, the germination of seeds, the variety of voices, the position of sonorous bodies, the theory of compound sounds, caoutchouc, the theory of mixed gases, vis viva, the ebbing well at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, migratory birds, and statical equilibrium. The latter series treat of nutrition in plants, suspended animation in vegetables, prime factors, ventriloquism as due to reflection, scoteography, or the art of writing in the dark, the atmosphere and its moisture, the mathematical theory of the speaking-trumpet, fairy-rings, facts and observations tending to explain the curious phenomenon of ventriloquism, and various purely mathematical questions.

[Cornelius Nicholson's Annals of Kendal, 2nd ed. 1861, pp. 355–68; Gent. Mag. 1825, ii. 190.] G. S. B.

GOUGH, JOHN BALLANTINE (1817–1886), temperance orator, was born at Sandgate, Kent, 22 Aug. 1817, of parents who were poor but of excellent character, with whom he resided till he was twelve years of age. At that age, in consequence of the poverty of his family, he went out to America with a family who for ten guineas agreed to teach him a trade and take care of him till he was twenty-one, and there he learned the business of a bookbinder. He acquired a love of drink, and for seven years lived recklessly. At length a well-known temperance advocate, Joel Stratton, induced him to take the pledge. He began to attend temperance meetings and to recommend abstinence, when his ability as a speaker attracted notice. Giving up his trade in 1843, he became a temperance lecturer, and was soon the foremost speaker on temperance in the United States.

In 1853 he revisited England at the request of the London Temperance League. He extended his visit to Scotland and lectured to immense audiences in the principal towns. Returning after two years to the United States, he resumed his work there, but revisited Liverpool on 26 Aug. 1857. He remained three years in the United Kingdom. During the two years of his first visit he delivered 438 lectures and travelled 23,224 miles; during the three years of his second, he gave 605 lectures and travelled 40,217 miles. In 1878 he paid a third visit to this country. A splendid welcome was given him by a distinguished assembly in the gardens of Westminster Abbey at the invitation of Dean Stanley. After a month spent on the continent, Gough began his public work in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. Advancing years told adversely on his oratory, but his audiences were not less enthusiastic. Besides lecturing on temperance, he lectured on kindred subjects like 'London Life,' 'Habit,' 'Curiosity,' 'Circumstances,' &c.

Gough published in 1846 his 'Autobiography,' which was subsequently extended

and reissued in 1871; in 1877 appeared his 'Orations;' in 1879 his 'Temperance Gleanings;' in 1880 'Sunshine and Shadow, or Gleanings from my Life Work,' and in 1885 'Platform Echoes.' Returning to America in 1879 he continued his work. When lecturing in the Franklin Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and died, after a short illness, on 18 Feb. 1886. He had been twice married, but left no family.

No other speaker on the temperance question had ever so fully gained the public ear. After his lectures many took the pledge; men of high social and professional position espoused the cause; and new societies were formed.

[Gough's Autobiography and other works; League Journal and other temperance papers, February 1886; Report of the Scottish Temperance League; Funeral Sermons by Taylor, Cuyler, and others.] W. G. B.

GOUGH, RICHARD (1735–1809), antiquary, born on 21 Oct. 1735 in Winchester Street, London, was the only son and heir of Harry Gough, esq., of Perry Hall, Staffordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Hynde, a wealthy brewer of London. The father (1681–1751) went, when only eleven years old, to China with Sir Richard Gough, his uncle, kept all his accounts, and was called by the Chinese 'Ami Whangi,' or the 'white-haired boy.' He commanded the ship Streatham from 1707 to 1715, when he retired with a competency from the service of the East India Company. Subsequently he became a director of the company and M.P. for Bramber. He refused several offices from Sir Robert Walpole, whose confidence he possessed.

Richard Gough acquired the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of a Courlander named Barnewitz, on whose death he was entrusted to the care of Roger Pickering, a learned dissenting minister. He finished his Greek studies under Samuel Dyer [q. v.], the friend of Dr. Johnson. At the early age of eleven he began a work which, by the indulgence of his mother, was printed under the title of 'The History of the Bible, translated from the French, by R. G., Junior, 1746, London, printed [by James Waugh] in the year 1747.' Of this curious volume, consisting of 160 sheets in folio, twenty-five copies were privately printed; and the colophon announced that the translation, made from a work by David Martin, printed at Amsterdam in 2 vols. fol. 1700, was 'done at twelve years and a half old' (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. iii. 100, 165). Another juvenile work was 'The Customs of the Israelites, translated from the French of the Abbé Fleury, by R. G.,' 1750, 8vo, also privately printed by Waugh. Gough likewise prepared for the press an elaborate compilation entitled 'Atlas Renovatus; or Geography Modernized,' 1751, fol. The manuscript afterwards came into the possession of his friend John Nichols, F.S.A.

His father died in 1751, leaving him the reversion of the Middleton estate in Warwickshire and of much property in other counties. He was admitted in July 1752 a fellow-commoner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a college where many famous antiquaries from the days of Parker downwards had been educated. His college tutor was Dr. John Barnardiston, afterwards master. Some extracts from a journal kept by him at this period have been printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' new ser., ix. 150. Cole says that Gough was a rigid presbyterian, and that Barnardiston was particularly enjoined by his relatives 'not to suffer him to be matriculated, by which he avoided taking the oaths, and not to let him receive the sacrament, otherwise he was to go to the college chapel as others' (*Addit. MS* 5870, f. 113). He 'was very shy and awkward, and much the joke of his fellow-collegians; and hardly ever stirred out of college but with his tutor' (*ib.* 5824 f. 62 *b*, 5852 f. 111, 5886 f. 22). At the university his studies were regular and severe. Numerous works which he compiled or translated at this period are still extant in manuscript, and bear witness to the diversity of his literary tastes and his indefatigable industry. In July 1756 he left Cambridge without a degree, and visited Peterborough, Croyland Abbey, and Stamford. In subsequent years he traversed nearly the whole of England, making copious notes, which he digested for an augmented edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' the result of twenty years' excursions. In his earlier tours he made many creditable sketches. His last regular topographical tour was through Cumberland and Scotland in 1771; but till within two years of his death he made at least one annual excursion, often accompanied by his friend John Nichols, the printer. His earliest antiquarian publication was an elaborate disquisition on 'The History of Carausius; or an examination of what has been advanced on that subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley' (anon.), 1762, 4to. He was highly esteemed by John Howard, the philanthropist, who often pressed him to become his travelling companion. In 1767 Gough was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and from 1771 till 12 Dec. 1797 was director of the society.

He was a fellow of the Royal Society from 1775 to 1795. From 1767 onwards he was a regular correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' under the signature of 'D. H.'—the final letters of his name—and succeeded John Duncombe [q. v.] in 1786 as a leading reviewer for the magazine. His political criticisms were strongly conservative in tone (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* vi. 272).

On the death of his mother (27 May 1774) he came into possession of the family mansion at Enfield, Middlesex, and of the extensive landed estates bequeathed to him in reversion by his father. He married, on 18 Aug. 1774, Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, esq., of Goldings, Hertfordshire. To the property at Enfield, where he permanently resided, he made many additions by purchase. His friend and biographer Nichols dwells on the happiness of his domestic life and on his pleasant and easy manners as a host (*ib.* vi. 310).

Gough was much distressed by the disastrous fire which destroyed Nichols's valuable property in 1808. In the same year his health failed and his reason was threatened. He died on 20 Feb. 1809, and was buried on the 28th in the churchyard of Wormley, Hertfordshire.

Gough's independent fortune pre-eminently qualified him for the labours of an antiquary, whose researches rarely receive adequate remuneration. His person was short, inclining to corpulence. His features bespoke the energy and activity of his mind. In youth he was shy; but as his intercourse with society advanced his manner became easier, and his conversation was always lively, often with a pleasant flow of humour, and his disposition communicative (Chalmers, *Biog. Dict.* xvi. 133). His portrait has been engraved by Sawyer from a sketch taken at the Duchess of Portland's sale in 1786 (Evans, *Cat. of Engraved Portraits*, i. 143).

His library (with the exception of the department of British topography bequeathed to the Bodleian Library) was sold in April 1810 for 3,552*l.* His prints, drawings, coins, medals, and other antiquities were sold in 1810 for 517*l.* By his will Gough gave to the university of Oxford all his printed books and manuscripts on Saxon and northern literature 'for the use of the Saxon professor;' all his 'manuscripts, printed books and pamphlets, prints and drawings, maps and copper plates, relating to British topography (of which he had in 1808 printed a nearly complete catalogue); his interleaved copies of his own works, the 'British Topography,' Camden's 'Britannia,' and the 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' with all the drawings, the copperplates of the 'Monuments' and the 'Topography,' and fourteen volumes of drawings of sepulchral and other monuments in France. All these he willed and desired to 'be placed in the Bodleian Library, in a building adjoining to the Picture Gallery, known by the name of the Antiquaries' Closet, erected for keeping manuscripts, printed books, and other articles relating to British topography; so that all together they may form one uniform body of English antiquities.' A catalogue of the collection by Dr. Bulkeley Bandinel was published at Oxford in 1814. The manuscripts are very numerous, and many of the printed books contain manuscript notes by Gough and other eminent antiquaries.

Among Gough's numerous contributions to antiquarian literature three works, his 'British Topography,' his 'Sepulchral Monuments,' and his edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' possess the highest permanent value. The first, planned when he was a youth at college, appeared in London in 1768, 4to, under the title of 'Anecdotes of British Topography,' and again as 'British Topography, or an Historical Account of what has been done for illustrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland,' much enlarged, in 2 vols., London, 1780, 4to. It contains a minute and exhaustive description of all the public records, chronicles, heralds' visitations, printed books, manuscript collections, maps, charts, engravings, articles in periodicals, and other materials then available for the elucidation of the antiquities and topography of Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest times.

In 1786 Gough published the first volume of the 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts from the Norman Conquest.' This volume (imp. fol.) dealt with the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. The second volume, published in 1796, and an introduction to it in 1799, treated of the fifteenth century. Here Gough stopped instead of continuing the work to the end of the sixteenth century as he originally intended. The three volumes are usually bound in five. The number and beauty of the plates, chiefly engraved by the Basires, give this work an almost unique interest among English books. Gough looked forward to preparing a new edition, and with this object obtained an ample store of new and accurate drawings by eminent artists. All these, with the numerous plates already engraved, form part of his bequest to the university of Oxford.

In 1773 Gough began a greatly augmented

edition of 'Camden's Britannia.' He spared no trouble or expense in obtaining information, personally visited every county, and forwarded proof-sheets to antiquarian friends and others likely to make useful suggestions. The work, which he was seven years in translating and nine in printing, appeared under the title of 'Camden's Britannia, translated from the edition published by the Author MDCVII. Enlarged by the latest Discoveries,' in 3 vols., London, 1789, folio. The edition of 1806, fol., 4 vols., is a reprint of the 3 vols., with additions and corrections to the first volume, which was the only one Gough superintended, having quarrelled with the publisher. A third edition, begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing when the destructive fire at Mr. Nichols's printing-office on 8 Feb. 1808, and the declining state of Gough's health, put a stop to the undertaking.

Gough's other works are: 1. 'A History of the Society of Antiquaries of London,' prefixed to the first volume of their 'Archæologia,' 1770. To the eleven succeeding volumes, whose publication he superintended, he contributed various articles, enumerated in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vi. 299–301. 2. 'Description des Royaulmes d'Angleterre et d'Escosse, composée par Etienne Perlin (Par. 1558). Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mère dans la Grande Bretagne, par De la Serre, Paris, 1639. Illustrated with Plates, English Notes, and Historical Prefaces,' London, 1775, 4to. 3. 'A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England, with specimens,' London, 1777, 4to. 4. 'History of the Town of Thetford, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk,' London, 1779, 4to, edited from the manuscript collections of Thomas Martin of Palgrave, and illustrated by Captain Grose. 5. An enlarged edition (1780) of the plates of the 'Medals, Coins, and Great Seals,' executed by Simon, and first published by Vertue in 1753. 6. 'An Essay on the Rise and Progress of Geography in Great Britain and Ireland; illustrated with specimens of our oldest maps,' 1780, 4to. 7. 'Catalogue of Sarum and York Missals,' 1780; this and the preceding work are extracted from the 'British Topography.' 8. Several essays in Nichols's 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' including the Memoirs of Edward Rowe-Mores, No. i.; of the Gales, and of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, Nos. ii. and xx.; preface to 'Antiquities of Aberdeen,' No. iii.; of Sir John Hawkwood, Nos. iv. and xix.; 'History of Croyland,' No. xi. (to which he afterwards added a 'second appendix,' in addition to one previously communicated by Mr. Essex); and a 'Genealogical View of the Family of Cromwell,' No. xxxi. 9. 'History of the famous Royston Club,' in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1783, liii. 613. 10. 'A Comparative View of the Antient Monuments of India, particularly those in the Island of Salset, near Bombay, as described by different writers, illustrated with ten curious plates,' London, 1785, 4to. 11. Oldys's 'Life of Sir John Fastolf,' fol. (1793), enlarged and revised. 12. 'Account of a Missal executed for John, Duke of Bedford,' London, 1794, 4to; this missal is now in the British Museum. 13. An English translation of the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' 1798, with notes and a preface by Gough, showing that the supplementary tales published by Dom Chavis are forgeries. 14. 'List of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries' (1717–96), London, 1798, 4to. 15. 'The Parochial History of Castor [Northamptonshire] and its dependencies . . . with an account of Marham, &c.' Printed with the Rev. Kennett Gibson's 'Comment upon part of the fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain,' London, 1800 and 1819, 4to. 16. 'The History and Antiquities of Pleshy, in the county of Essex,' London, 1803, 4to. 17. 'Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria; from the establishment of their reign under Seleucus Nicator to the determination of it under Antiochus Asiaticus. With Historical Memoirs of each reign. Illustrated from the cabinet of Matthew Duane, engraved by F. Bartolozzi,' London, 1804, 4to. 18. 'Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoining to the Church of St. Mary at Warwick, and the Monuments of the Earls of Warwick in the said church and elsewhere,' London, 1809, 4to. 19. Verses by Gough in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vi. 332–43. 20. 'A Syllabus of Churches,' describing the various parts of our most ancient religious edifices. 21. 'Antiquities and Memoirs of the Parish of Myddle (co. Salop),' London [1833?], fol.

Gough also assisted in the following: Hutchins's 'History of Dorset' (both editions); Nichols's 'Collection of Royal and Noble Wills;' Nash's 'History of Worcestershire;' John Carter's 'Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting;' Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire;' Schnebbelie's 'Antiquaries' Museum;' Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey;' and Kippis's edition of the 'Biographia Britannica.'

[Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vi. 262–343; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit.; Biographical Preface [by John Nichols] to the Catalogue of Gough's Library, 1810; Memoirs by John Nichols, extracted from Gent. Mag. for March and April 1809; Malcolm's Lives of Topographers and Antiquaries; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. v. 225,

2nd ser. x. 249, 509, 6th ser. vii. 108, 398; Shaw's Staffordshire; Upcott's British Topography, vol. i. pref. p. ii; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn); Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities; Addit. MSS. 5834 f. 213; 5844 f. 40; 5886 ff. 1, 14, 22; 29309, 29936, 29944; Egerton MSS. 2374 ff. 304, 325, 329, 2382.] T. C.

GOUGH, STEPHEN, D.D. [See GOFFE.]

GOUGH, STRICKLAND (*fl.* 1730–1751), controversial writer, son of Strickland and Elizabeth Gough, was born at Bristol not earlier than 1715. The father was assistant presbyterian minister at Lewin's Mead, Bristol, from 1699 till 1708, when 'for several weighty reasons' he was dismissed. He was immediately elected colleague to John Catcott in the Tucker Street presbyterian congregation, Bristol. He died about 1718. He published: 1. 'Sermons on Effectual Calling,' &c., 1709, 8vo. 2. 'A Discourse Occasion'd by the Small-Pox,' &c. (not seen); also ordination (Joseph Denham, 1713), accession (1714), and thanksgiving (1715) sermons, and a sermon (1717) on the rebellion, dedicated to Sir Robert and Lady Thornhill in return for their 'many favours.'

The younger Strickland Gough was educated (apparently in London) for the presbyterian ministry. He became a preacher in London, but was probably not ordained, and held no charge. In 1730 he published anonymously an 'enquiry' into the causes of the decline of dissent, which attracted much attention, and was answered by Philip Doddridge [q. v.] As a layman Gough criticises the dissenting ministry on two grounds: they humour the prejudices of their people, and 'they worship God for twenty minutes and dictate to men for sixty.' The dissenters, he complains, are ignorant of their own principles, and hence discourage free inquiry. At the same time he inveighs against the terms of admission to the established church. Shortly after this publication he conformed. Gough obtained the degree of M.A., and became rector of Swayfield and vicar of Swinstead, Lincolnshire. He seems to have been non-resident, as his name does not appear in the registers of either parish.

He published: 1. 'An Enquiry into the Causes of the Decay of the Dissenting Interest,' &c., 1730, 8vo (anon.) 2. 'A Critical Disputation,' &c., 1742, 8vo (on 1 Cor. xi. 10). 3. 'A Protestant Catechism,' &c., 1746, 8vo. 4. 'A Discussion of . . . Questions between Papists and Protestants,' &c., 1747, 8vo, 1751, 8vo. 5. 'Sixteen Sermons,' &c., 1751, 8vo (appended is a reissue of No. 2). Also separate sermons in 1733 and 1745.

[Calamy's Own Life, 1830, ii. 504; Murch's Hist. Presb. and Gen. Bapt. Churches in West of Engl. 1835, pp. 102, 106 sq.; Evans's List (see James's Lists and Classifications of Presb. and Indep. Ministers, 1866, p. 32); Wilson's Manuscripts in Dr. Williams's Library; information from the Revs. R. Cooper, Swayfield, and B. G. Jarrett, Swinstead.] A. G.

GOUGH, THOMAS (1591–1629), divine and poet. [See GOFFE.]

GOUGH, WILLIAM (*d.* 1679?), regicide. [See GOFFE.]

GOUGH, WILLIAM (1654?–1682), antiquary, son of William Gough, incumbent of Earl Stoke, Wiltshire, was born at Earl Stoke about 1654, and became a sojourner of Exeter College, Oxford, in Michaelmas term, 1671; but on Marsh, his tutor, becoming principal of St. Alban Hall in 1673, he removed to that house, and took his B.A. degree, 10 June 1675 (WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, ii. 347). On leaving the university he repaired to London, 'where,' says Wood, 'he sided with the whiggish party upon the breaking out of the Popish plot, an. 1678, [and] industriously carried on the cause then driven on' (*Athenæ Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, iv. 61). He died of smallpox in November 1682, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street. He wrote 'Londinum Triumphans; or, an Historical Account of the grand Influence the Actions of the City of London have had upon the Affairs of the Nation for many Ages past,' 8vo, London, 1682.

[Authorities as above.] G. G.

GOUGHE or GOFFE, ROBERT (*d.* 1624), one of the actors in Shakespeare's plays, appears twenty-third in the list of actors' names prefixed to the 1623 folio. In 1581 he took the female character of Aspatia in 'Sardanapalus,' a portion of a piece by Tarlton called 'The Seconde Parte of the Seven Deadlie Sinns,' of which 'The Platt,' all that survives, is among the manuscripts (No. xix.) at Dulwich College, and is printed in Steevens's additions to Malone's 'Historical Account,' and in Collier's 'English Dramatic Poetry.' In 1603 he had from Thomas Pope, whom Malone assumes to have probably been his master, a legacy of half of the testator's wearing apparel and arms. In 1611 he played the Usurping Tyrant in the 'Second Maiden's Tragedy.' He married on 13 Feb. 1602 Elizabeth Phillips, the sister of Augustine Phillips, the actor, who received from her brother a testamentary bequest of 10*l.* 'of lawfull money of England.' Under the name Robert Goffe, Goughe is a witness to Phillips's will, which is dated 4 May 1605. He resided in Southwark; was living in Hill's Rents in 1604, in Samson's Rents in 1605–6, and in

Austin's Rents in 1612, where he seems to have stayed until 1622, if not to his death. Robert Goffe, once more described as a player, was buried on 19 Feb. 1624 at St. Saviour's Church. Elizabeth Goffe or Gough, daughter of Robert, a player, was baptised on 30 May 1605, Nicholas Goffe on 24 Nov. 1608, Dorothaye Goffe on 10 Feb. 1610, buried on 12 Jan. 1612, and Alexander Goffe on 7 Aug. 1614, all at St. Saviour's Church. The last-named. also an actor until the closing of the theatres, published in 1652 the 'Widow,' by Ben Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton, and according to Wright's 'Historia Histrionica' was 'the woman actor at Black Friars,' who, when in Cromwell's time the actors played privately in the houses of noblemen, 'used to be the jackal, and give notice of time and place.'

[Malone's Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Stage, additions to the same by Chalmers and Steevens; Wright's Historia Histrionica, ed. Mr. R. Lowe; John Payne Collier's English Dramatic Poetry. J. K.

GOULBURN, EDWARD (1787–1868), serjeant-at-law, born in 1787, was the second son of Munbee Goulburn of Amity Hall, co. Vere, Jamaica, and Portland Place, London, by his wife, Susannah Chetwynd, eldest daughter of William, fourth viscount Chetwynd (Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 7th edit., i. 760). He became a cornet in the royal regiment of horse guards on 9 July 1803, and a lieutenant on 15 Dec. 1804. In 1805 he published 'The Blueviad, a satyrical Poem,' in which he reflected on some of his brother officers. Upon being prosecuted for libel, Goulburn withdrew from the army, and subsequently entered himself at the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar in 1815, and chose the midland circuit. His professional promotion was largely due to the great influence of his elder brother Henry [q. v.] He was appointed successively a Welsh judge, and recorder of the boroughs of Leicester, Lincoln, and Boston. In 1829 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and afterwards gained a patent of precedence. He unsuccessfully contested the representation in parliament of Ipswich in 1832, and represented Leicester in the tory interest in the parliament of 1835–7, but was defeated at the general election of 1837. On 21 Oct. 1842 he was nominated a commissioner of the court of bankruptcy, London (*Gent. Mag.* new ser., xviii. 532), and discharged the duties of the office until very shortly before his death. He was created an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford on 4 June 1845 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 544). He died at 62 Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, on 24 Aug. 1868. He married, first, in 1815, Harriette, third daughter of Philip Nathaniel de Visme of Notting Hill House, Kensington; secondly, in 1825, his cousin, Esther Chetwynd, second daughter of Richard, fifth viscount Chetwynd; and, thirdly, in 1831, Katherine Montagu, second daughter of Matthew, fourth lord Rokeby, whom he survived. His eldest son by his first marriage is Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., successively head-master of Rugby School and dean of Norwich. Goulburn wrote besides the 'Blueviad': 1. 'The Pursuits of Fashion, a satirical Poem' (anon.), 8vo, London, 1809; 3rd edit., 1810; 4th edit., with considerable alterations and additions, 1812. 2. 'Edward de Montfort,' a novel, 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1812.

[Army Lists; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 133; Law Times, xlv. 325, 335, 419.] G. G.

GOULBURN, HENRY (1784–1856), statesman, was the eldest son of Munbee Goulburn of Portland Place, London, by his wife, Susannah, eldest daughter of William Chetwynd, fourth viscount Chetwynd. He was born in London on 19 March 1784, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1805, and M.A. in 1808. At the general election in May 1807 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Horsham in the tory interest, but was seated upon petition in February 1808 (*House of Commons' Journals*, lxiii. 117), and on 27 Feb. 1810 was appointed under-secretary for the home department in Spencer Perceval's administration. His first reported speech in the House of Commons was delivered on 16 March 1812 (*Parl. Debates*, xxi. 1314). In the following August he succeeded Peel as under-secretary for war and the colonies, and at the general election in October 1812 was returned for the borough of St. Germans. In July 1814 he was appointed one of the commissioners for negotiating peace with America, and at the general election in June 1818 was elected one of the members for West Looe, a borough which he continued to represent until the dissolution in June 1826. Resigning his post at the colonial office, he was sworn a member of the privy council on 10 Dec. 1821, and appointed chief secretary to the Marquis Wellesley, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. As Goulburn had taken a prominent part in resisting Plunket's Roman Catholic Disability Removal Bill, which had been carried through the House of Commons in the previous session, his appointment was unpopular with the Irish Roman catholics, by whom he was denounced as an Orangeman. In March 1823 he introduced the Irish Tithe Composition

Bill (*ib.* new ser. viii. 494-8), which after one important modification became law, and proved a considerable success in relieving the poorer classes of the country. In February 1825 he brought in a bill for the suppression of unlawful societies in Ireland (*ib.* xii. 168–86). It was rapidly passed through both houses of parliament, but failed to have any real effect during the three years it was in force. At the general election in the summer of 1826 Goulburn unsuccessfully contested Cambridge University, but was returned for the city of Armagh, for which constituency he continued to sit until the dissolution in April 1831. On Canning becoming prime minister in April 1827, Goulburn resigned the post of chief secretary. On 26 Jan. 1828 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in the Duke of Wellington's administration. The cabinet being divided on the question, Goulburn continued his opposition to the relief of the Roman catholics, and with Peel voted against Burdett's motion in May 1828 (*ib.* xix. 678). Goulburn brought in his first budget on 11 July 1828 (*ib.* 1652–1664). The financial arrangements of 1828 and 1829, however, were of an ordinary character. In his third budget, which he introduced on 15 March 1830, he was able to abolish the existing taxes on leather, cider, and beer (*ib.* xxiii. 301–27). By authorising the excise to grant licenses to any persons to sell beer upon a small yearly payment he also destroyed the monopoly of the great brewers, and established free trade in beer. In the same year he reduced the interest of the new 4*l.* per cents. to 3½ per cent. a year, and by this means effected an annual saving of more than 750,000*l.* a year. Upon the defeat of the ministry in November 1830 Goulburn resigned office. At the general election in May 1831 he was returned at the head of the poll for Cambridge University, which he thenceforth continued to represent until his death. On the formation of Peel's first cabinet in December 1834 Goulburn was appointed home secretary, a post which he retained until the overthrow of the administration in April 1835. On 27 May 1839, upon Abercromby's resignation, Goulburn was nominated for the speakership by the conservative party, but the ministerialist candidate, Charles Shaw Lefevre (the present Lord Eversley), was elected by 317 to 299 (*ib.* 3rd ser. xlvii. 1050). Goulburn was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in Peel's second cabinet on 3 Sept. 1841. In March 1842 Peel, having rearranged the tariff, personally brought in the budget. Goulburn's budget of 1843 was not in any way a remarkable one (*ib.* lxviii. 1391–1415). In the following year he converted the 3½ per cent. stock into a new stock bearing 3¼ per cent. interest until October 1854, and 3 per cent. interest afterwards for twenty years certain. By this operation, dealing with some 250,000,000*l.* of stock, Goulburn effected an immediate saving of 625,000*l.*, and an ultimate saving of 1,250,000*l.* Though Goulburn had a large surplus this year, he contented himself with strengthening the exchequer balances, repealing the duties on vinegar and wool, and making some slight changes in the rates of taxation (*ib.* lxxiv. 361–89). Peel himself brought in the budget of 1845. Though Goulburn appears to have had at first very grave doubts as to the expediency of repealing the corn laws (*Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel*, 1858, ii. 201–7) he remained in the cabinet, and afforded Peel considerable assistance in his struggle with the protectionist party. Goulburn brought forward the budget for the last time on 29 March 1846 (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. lxxxvi. 1429–1452). The finance of the year had already been practically settled, but his speech contained 'a clear and able summary of the results which, in the judgment of the ministry, had been produced by their financial policy since their taking office nearly five years before' (Northcote, *Twenty Years of Financial Policy*, p. 81). Upon the defeat of the ministry in June following Goulburn resigned office. At the general election in 1847 he only retained his seat for Cambridge University by the narrow majority of forty-two. Though for some years afterwards he frequently spoke in the House of Commons, he never again took office. He died on 12 Jan. 1856 at Betchworth House, near Dorking, Surrey, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried in the family vault at Betchworth.

Goulburn was a successful chancellor of the exchequer, and both as a man and as a politician was much respected by all parties. Croker, in a letter to Lord Brougham dated 4 Feb. 1846, says: 'The person in the worst position after the duke is Goulburn, who seems reduced not merely to eat his own words, but to eat them in silence, and become a cypher in his own proper department. He is a most excellent and honourable man, with high principles, both moral and political, and can only have been, like the duke, forced into his present circumstances by the dread of worse. They are really, I believe, sacrificing themselves for the sake of the country' (*Croker's Correspondence*, 1885, iii. 61). Goulburn was an intimate friend of Peel, as well as a staunch supporter of his policy. When, on Peel's death, a public funeral was proposed by Lord John Russell,

Goulburn, as one of the executors, and also as one who had 'had the inestimable advantage of being connected with the late Sir Robert Peel in the most intimate bonds of friendship for above forty years,' declined the honour on behalf of the family (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cxii. 896–8). Goulburn was an ecclesiastical commissioner, and on 11 June 1834 was created D.C.L. by the university of Oxford. A half-length portrait of Goulburn, painted in water-colours by George Richmond in 1848, was exhibited at the Loan Collection of National Portraits in 1868 (*Catalogue*, No. 405). Goulburn married on 20 Dec. 1811 the Hon. Jane Montagu, third daughter of Matthew, fourth lord Rokeby, by whom he had four children. His widow survived him a little more than a year, and died at Betchworth House on 1 Feb. 1857. Their eldest son, Henry, who was born on 5 April 1813, after passing through an exceptionally brilliant career at Cambridge (he was senior classic and second wrangler in 1835), was called to the bar at the Middle Temple on 20 Nov. 1840, and died on 8 June 1843, aged 30.

[Walpole's Hist. of England, vols. ii–v.; Gent. Mag. 1843, new ser. xx. 98, 1856, xlv. 183–4, 1857, 3rd ser. ii. 373; Ann. Reg. 1856, app. to chron. pp. 230–1; Sir Stafford Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1862, pp. 1–85, 376–80; Cambridge Independent Press, 19 Jan. 1856; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1879, i. 667; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1851; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, ii. 250, 258, 273, 285, 312, 325, 328, 340, 351, 364, 379, 397, 413; Poll Book for Univ. of Cambridge, 1882, pp. 4–5.] G. F. R. B.

GOULD (afterwards Morgan), Sir CHARLES (1726–1806), judge advocate-general, was elder son of King Gould of Westminster, who died deputy judge advocate in 1756. Charles was born in 1726, was a scholar of Westminster School 1739, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, 1743, where he proceeded B.A. in 1747 and M.A. in 1750. He was made an honorary D.C.L. in 1773. In 1751 he was one of the authors of the Oxford poem on the occasion of the death of Frederick, prince of Wales. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1750, and in 1771 was appointed judge advocate-general. The manner in which he discharged the duties of this office, it is said, 'won the favour and esteem of George III in no ordinary degree.' Gould was also made chancellor of Salisbury in 1772 and chamberlain of Brecon, Radnor, and Glamorgan. He sat for the borough of Brecon 1778–87, and for the county of Brecon 1787–1806. He was knighted 5 May 1779, and made a baronet 15 Nov. 1792. In 1802 he was made a privy councillor. He married (February 1758) Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, lord-lieutenant of Monmouth and Brecon. On inheriting the property of his wife's relatives he took by royal license the surname and arms of Morgan (16 Nov. 1792). Gould died at Tredegar 7 Dec. 1806, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Charles, second baronet (1760–1846), who was also educated at Westminster School, served in the army, and sat in parliament for Brecon town (1787–96) and Monmouth county (1796–1831). He did a great deal to advance agriculture in Brecon and Monmouth. By his wife, Mary Magdalen, daughter of Captain George Stoney, R.N., he was father of Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, created Baron Tredegar 1859.

[Welch's Alumni Westmonasterienses; Foster's Alumni Oxon. s.v. 'Morgan;' Foster's Peerage, s.v. 'Tredegar;' Betham's Baronetage, iv. 250; Parl. Hist. and Debates; Beatson's Pol. Index; Gent. Mag. lxxii. 969, lxxvi. 1180; Addit. MSS. 21680, 21734 ff. 29, 336, 21735 f. 56, 21787 f. 309, 23666 f. 86, 23669 ff. 97, 177, 213, 279; Eg. MS. 2136, f. 169.] F. W–t.

GOULD, GEORGE (1818–1882), baptist minister, eldest son, by a second marriage, of George Gould, a Bristol tradesman, was born at Castle Green, Bristol, on 20 Sept. 1818. After passing through (1826–32) a severe boarding school, he became clerk to a wine merchant at the end of 1832, and in 1836 was articled to an accountant. A serious illness in the winter of 1836-7, and the example of a friend who was preparing for the ministry of the church of England, led his thoughts in the same direction. To his disappointment he found he could not conscientiously subscribe the articles. His father was a baptist deacon, and resolving after inquiry to join the same denomination, he was baptised at Counterslip Chapel, Bristol, on 5 Nov. 1837. On the following 24 Dec. he preached his first sermon at Fishponds, near Bristol, and became a student of the Bristol Baptist College in September 1838. In 1841 he was chosen pastor of a small baptist congregation in Lower Abbey Street, Dublin. Thence he removed in 1846 to South Street Chapel, Exeter. On 29 July 1849 he entered on the pastorate at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, in succession to William Brock, D.D. [q. v.] His preaching evidenced strong thought and much biblical knowledge; on the platform he sometimes displayed remarkable eloquence. In 1857 his church was divided on the question of admitting the non-baptised to communion; a secession fol-

lowed, and a bill in chancery (May 1858) was filed by a trustee, the Rev. William Norton of Egham Hill, Surrey. The master of the rolls gave judgment (28 May 1860) in favour of Gould and the majority of his church, who had advocated open communion. Gould's volume on the case is an important contribution to the earlier history of dissent, being filled with extracts from original records. In 1868 new school-rooms and a lecture-room were required at St. Mary's, and provided at a cost of 3,700*l.* In 1874 Gould was elected on the first school board for Norwich, and was thrice re-elected. During the floods of November 1878 he formed a committee of relief. He was president of the baptist union in 1879. His nonconformity was of an uncompromising type; he was one of the founders in 1844 of the 'anti-state-church association,' the parent of the 'liberation society.' Though somewhat guarded in intercourse, his friendships were wide and generous. He had a large library. One of his favourite books was Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici.' Having preached for the last time on 5 Feb., he died of erysipelas on 13 Feb. 1882, and was buried on 16 Feb. at the Rosary, Norwich, the Rev. W. N. Ripley, rector of St. Giles, taking part in the funeral service. He lost the sight of his left eye in 1873. He married (May 1843) Elizabeth, younger daughter of Samuel Pearce, of South Molton, Devonshire, who survived him, with four of their eight children. His eldest son, George Pearce Gould, M.A., minister (1880), of Cotham Grove Baptist Chapel, Bristol, is his biographer. He published, besides single sermons and addresses: 1. 'Outline of the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland,' prefixed to Belcher and Fuller's 'History of the Baptist Irish Society,' 1844, 8vo. 2. 'India; its History, Religion, and Government,' &c., 1858, 8vo (anon.) 3. 'Open Communion and the Baptists of Norwich,' &c., 1860, 8vo. 4. 'Documents relating to the Settlement of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity of 1662,' &c., 1862, 8vo (edited by Gould; has introductory essay on 'English Puritanism' by Peter Bayne). Posthumous was 5. 'Sermons and Addresses,' &c., 1883, 8vo.

[Memoir (with portrait) prefixed to Sermons, 1883; Todd's Brief Historical Sketch of St. Mary's Baptist Church, Norwich, 1886; Browne's Hist. Cong. Norf. and Suff. 1877, p. 553; personal recollection.] A. G.

GOULD, Sir HENRY, the elder (1644–1710), judge, son and heir of Andrew Gould of Winsham, Somersetshire, was born in 1644. He was admitted a member of the Middle Temple as early as 1660, and called in 1667. In 1689 he became a bencher. He was made a serjeant in 1692, and king's serjeant in the following year, and in 1696 was counsel against Sir John Fenwick [q. v.] upon his attainder. He became a judge of the king's bench on 26 Jan. 1699, and on his first circuit is recorded to have fined Sir John Bolls 100*l.* at Lincoln for giving him the lie and kicking the sheriff. On Queen Anne's accession his patent was renewed. He died at his chambers in Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, on 16 March 1710. His seat was at Sharpham Park, near Walton, Somersetshire. He married a Miss Davidge of Worcester, and had two sons, William and Davidge, his heir, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Lieutenant-general Fielding, and was the mother of Henry Fielding. His son Davidge was father of Sir Henry Gould the younger [q. v.]

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Collinson's Somerset, ii. 268; Raymond's Reports, pp. 414, 1309; State Trials, xiii. 546; Luttrell's Diary, iv. 545; Annals of Anne, ix. 411; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ii. 199; Collins's Peerage, iii. 277.] J. A. H.

GOULD, Sir HENRY, the younger (1710–1794), judge, born in 1710, was fourth son of Davidge Gould of Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and grandson of Sir Henry Gould the elder [q. v.], a judge of the king's bench. His mother was Honora Hockmore of Buckland Baron, Devonshire. He was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on 16 May 1728, called to the bar 13 June 1734, and elected a bencher in 1754, in which year he also became a king's counsel on 3 May. He had the reputation of being a sound but not an eloquent lawyer. In Michaelmas term 1761 he was appointed a baron of the exchequer, and on 24 Jan. 1763 was transferred to the common pleas in succession to Mr. Justice Noel, then recently dead. He proved to be a good judge. During the riots of 1780 he refused the military protection for his house which was offered to all the judges. He frequently went the northern circuit (Roberts, *Home Office Papers*, 1770). He died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 5 March 1794. Though his charities were numerous, he left 100,000*l.* He was buried at Stapleford Abbots in Essex, of which parish his brother William was rector. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Walker, archdeacon of Wells, by whom he had a son, who did not survive him, and a daughter, who married Richard Ford William Lambart, seventh earl of Cavan, to whose children he left the bulk of his fortune.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Gent. Mag. 1794; Collinson's Somerset, ii. 268.] J. A. H.

GOULD, JAMES ALIPIUS (1812–1886), first Roman catholic archbishop of Melbourne, was born at Cork in 1812, entered the Augustinian order at an early age, and after passing his novitiate at Grantstown proceeded to Rome and Perugia, at which latter place he was ordained priest in 1835. He returned to Cork, and in 1838 offered his services to Archbishop Polding, vicar-apostolic of Australasia. His first station was at Campbeltown, near Sydney, but after ten years of devoted service he was consecrated on 8 Aug. 1848 first bishop of the Port Phillip Settlement, which three years later was formed into the separate colony of Victoria. Here his energy speedily displayed itself in the vigorous organisation of his diocese and the advancement of catholic interest. In the course of his labours he made himself conspicuous for the zeal with which he opposed the institution of the system of free, compulsory, and secular education, urging, though in vain, the need of endowing the catholic schools. In 1876 he received the pallium as archbishop of Melbourne. He died on 11 June 1886 at Brighton, near Melbourne.

[Rusden's Hist. of Australia; Tablet, 31 July and 7 Aug. 1886; Times, 4 Aug. 1886.]

E. C. K. G.

GOULD, JOHN (1804–1881), ornithologist, the son of a working gardener, was born at Lyme Regis 14 Sept. 1804. His father became a foreman gardener at Windsor Castle when Gould was about fourteen years old, and the youth at first worked under his father. He early gained much knowledge of birds in their wild state, and commenced stuffing them, soon attaining great skill. After some years he obtained a post as gardener at Ripley Castle in Yorkshire. In 1827 N. A. Vigors [q. v.] required a taxidermist for the collection of the newly formed Zoological Society of London, and Gould easily obtained the post. He married in 1829 Miss Coxen, whose skill in drawing and education as a governess were afterwards of the greatest service to her husband. In 1830 Gould received a valuable collection of bird-skins from the Himalayas, then almost a *terra incognita*. These Mr. Vigors described, and Gould set about producing his first folio illustrated work, his own sketches being transferred to stone by his wife. The 'Century of Himalayan Birds' was by far the most accurately illustrated work on foreign ornithology that had been issued up to that period (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* l. c.) The 'Birds of Europe' and the other works mentioned below followed, and before he died Gould had produced forty-one folio volumes, illustrated by 2,999 plates, a wonderful achievement for one man; he had also written about three hundred memoirs and papers in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' and other scientific journals, lists of which are given in the 'Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' Gould was unable to obtain a publisher for his first illustrated work, and reluctantly resolved to become his own publisher. His works soon became a pecuniary success, and realised for him a considerable fortune. The care he bestowed on the plates and their colouring was remarkable, his object being to render them artistic pictures of the birds and mammals in their natural haunts. The works on Australian birds and mammals were largely the result of a voyage which Mr. and Mrs. Gould undertook in 1838–40 with an assistant, John Gilbert. Gould visited and explored many parts of the continent and the adjacent islands, and acquired rich stores of novelties. The accounts which he gave of the habits of some of the species were of remarkable interest. In 1841 his life was saddened by the loss of his wife, and afterwards most of his sketches were transferred to stone by Mr. W. Hart. About the same period his collectors in Australia lost their lives—Gilbert in Leichhardt's expedition of 1844, Drummond in Western Australia, and a third in one of the islands in Bass's Straits. In 1843 Gould was elected F.R.S. The monograph of the Humming birds, commenced in 1849, was another great achievement. Gould's remarkable collection of them was exhibited during the Great Exhibition of 1851 in the gardens of the Zoological Society, where he was allowed to erect a building. The majority of the Humming birds and of the birds of Asia were drawn upon stone by Richter from sketches by Gould. 'The Birds of Great Britain,' begun in 1862, exhibited the perfection of his work; the plates were executed with remarkable care, the birds being depicted in their natural haunts, with young, nests, &c. The drawings were placed on stone by Hart. His remaining works, all of value, are enumerated below. To the last Gould continued actively at work, though suffering for years from a painful disease. For the last few years of his life Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe of the British Museum assisted him materially, having written the whole text of the 'Birds of New Guinea.' Mr. Sharpe also completed Gould's unfinished works after his death, which took place at his house in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, on 3 Feb. 1881. His son, Charles Gould, is author of 'Mythical Monsters,' 1886.

Without any advantages of education and position Gould achieved a great success by perseverance and love of his subject. He united

in himself the qualities of a good naturalist, artist, and man of business. He was stern and somewhat brusque in manner, straightforward and exact, but always kindly in word and act. His Australian mammals, containing more than five thousand skins, and his collection of Humming birds were secured for the British Museum of Natural History (South Kensington), the birds for 3,000*l.*; his Australian birds were previously sold to Dr. Wilson of Philadelphia (who gave them to the Academy of Natural Sciences of that city), though they had been offered to the British Museum for 1,000*l.*, which was far below their value.

Gould published: 1. 'A Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains,' 80 plates, 1832. 2. 'The Birds of Europe,' 1832–7, 5 vols. folio, 449 plates. 3. 'A Monograph of the Rhamphastidæ (Toucans),' 1834, 34 plates; 2nd edition 1854, 52 plates. 4. 'Synopsis of the Birds of Australia and the adjacent Islands,' 1837–8, 72 plates. 5. 'Icones Avium,' 1837–8, 18 plates. 6. 'Monograph of the Trogons,' 1838, 36 plates; 2nd edition, 1858–75, 47 plates; German translation, Nuremberg, 1841–8. 7. 'The Birds of Australia,' 1840–8, 601 plates, 7 vols. folio; introduction, 8vo, 1848; supplemental volume, 1851–69, 81 plates. 8. 'The Birds collected during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle,' 4to, 1841. 9. 'Monograph of the American Partridges (Odontophorinæ),' 1844–50, 32 plates. 10. 'The Birds collected during the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur,' 4to, 1844. 11. 'Monograph of the Macropodidæ (Kangaroos),' 1844, 45 plates. 12. 'Monograph of the Trochilidæ (Humming Birds),' 1849–61, 360 plates; octavo introduction, 1861; supplement, completed by R. Bowdler Sharpe and Osbert Salvin, 1885–7, 58 plates. 13. 'The Birds of Asia,' 1850–80, 497 plates; completed by R. Bowdler Sharpe, 1886, 33 plates. 14. 'The Birds of Great Britain,' 1862–73, 5 vols., 367 plates; introduction, 8vo, 1873. 15. 'The Mammals of Australia,' 1845–63, 3 vols. folio, 182 plates; octavo introduction, 1863. 16. 'Handbook to the Birds of Australia,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1865. 17. 'The Birds of New Guinea and the adjacent Papuan Islands,' 1875–80, 141 plates; completed by R. Bowdler Sharpe, 1888, 179 plates. 18. 'Monograph of the Pittidæ or Ant-Thrushes of the Old World,' 1880, pt. i. 15 plates.

[Nature, xxiii. 364–5, 491; Zoologist, 3rd ser. (1881), v. 109–15, by J. E. Harting; Proceedings of the Royal Society, xxxiii. xvii–xix, by P. L. Sclater; Proceedings of the Linnean Society, 1881, pp. 17, 18; Westminster Review, 1841.]

G. T. B.

GOULD, ROBERT (*d.* 1709 ?), poet, was originally a servant of Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex. He contrived to obtain some education, and in 1680 wrote 'Love given over, or a Satyr against Woman,' which became popular. His 'Presbytery rough-drawn, a Satyr. In contemplation of the late Rebellion,' 4to, London, followed in 1683. In 1689, being then under thirty, he published a volume of 'Poems chiefly consisting of Satyrs and Satyrical Epistles,' 8vo, London (2nd edit., 1697), hoping by its sale to realise sufficient to set up in business. In this he was disappointed, and in deep distress found a friend in James, earl of Abingdon, who employed him at his country seat at Rycote in Oxfordshire. His next publications were: 'The Corruption of the Times by Money, a Satyr,' 4to, London, 1693, and 'A Poem most humbly offered to the Memory of . . . Queen Mary,' fol., London, 1695. A more ambitious attempt was a tragedy entitled: 'The Rival Sisters, or the Violence of Love,' 4to, London, 1696, the plot of which is in great measure borrowed from Shirley's 'Maid's Revenge.' It was acted with some success at Drury Lane Theatre, D'Urfey supplying both prologue and epilogue. After Gould's death in 1708 or 1709 his widow, Martha, issued an edition of his 'Works,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1709. Another of his tragedies called 'Innocence Distress'd, or the Royal Penitents,' 8vo, London, 1737, was published by subscription for the benefit of his daughter, Hannah Gould.

[Gould's Works; Baker's Biog. Dram. (Reed & Jones), i. 293, ii. 325–6, iii. 212.] G. G.

GOULD, THOMAS (1657–1734), controversialist, born at Cork in 1657, went to France about 1678, and settled at Poitiers, where he studied theology. After being ordained priest he was sent to Thouars in Poitou and appointed almoner to the Ursuline nuns of that village. He soon devoted himself to the special work of converting protestants, and obtained from the court a license as 'missionnaire pour le Poitou.' He achieved great success, and, as his biographer admits, 'when the obstinacy of parents was a hindrance to the return of their children to the bosom of the church, he gave notice of the circumstance to the court, which seconded his labours by special orders.' These labours were rewarded by the grant from the king of two pensions, one of three hundred and the other of six hundred livres; and he also obtained the abbey of Saint-Laon de Thouars of the order of St. Augustine. He died at Thouars in September 1734.

Of his controversial writings the principal

are: 1. 'Lettre à un gentilhomme du Bas-Poitou, touchant la véritable croyance de l'Église catholique, contre les dogmes qui lui sont faussement imputés dans les écrits des ministres,' 1705, 12mo. This work reached a fourth edition in 1720. 2. 'Traité du Sacrifice de la Messe, avec l'explication des cérémonies qui s'y servent et la manière d'y assister dévotement, selon l'esprit de la primitive Église; adressés à une dame de qualité nouvellement convertie,' Paris, 1724, 12mo. 3. 'Entretiens où l'on explique la doctrine de l'Église catholique par l'Écriture Sainte,' Paris, 1727, 12mo. 4. 'Recueil de differentes objections que font les protestants contre les catholiques, . . . et des reponses des catholiques . . .,' Paris, 1735, 12mo. 5. 'Abrégé des psaumes de David, sur la conduite qu'un chrétien doit tenir dans le cours de sa vie.'

[Dreux du Radier's Bibl. Historique et Critique du Poitou, iv. 440–55; Quérard's La France Littéraire, iii. 426; Estcourt's Question of the Anglican Ordinations discussed, p. 159.] T. C.

GOULDMAN, FRANCIS (*d.* 1688?), lexicographer, was probably the son of George Gouldman, D.D. (*d.* 1633–4), archdeacon of Essex, and vicar of Stepney, Middlesex, by his wife Jane, though no children are mentioned in Dr. Gouldman's will, dated 4 July 1627 (P. C. C. 1, Seager). He matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, on 3 July 1623, and proceeded B.A. in 1626–7 and M.A. in 1630. On 26 March 1634 he succeeded George Gouldman in the rectory of South Ockendon, Essex (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 449), from which he was sequestered in 1644. The committee, however, allowed a fifth to Abigail, his wife, in support of her five children (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. iii. 86). At the Restoration he regained possession of his living. He died and was buried in Lancashire (*South Ockendon Register*), presumably at the close of 1688, but no date is given. His successor in the rectory, Offspring Blackall [q. v.], was appointed on 24 Jan. 1688–9. His will (P. C. C. 70, Dyke) was proved on 12 May 1690 by his daughter Jane Frost, widow. With Anthony Scattergood, Gouldman assisted Bishop Pearson in editing 'Critici Sacri,' 9 vols. fol., London, 1660; and compiled, chiefly from the labours of Thomasius, Rider, Holland, and Holyoak, 'A copious Dictionary in three parts: (I) The English before the Latin. . . . (II) The Latin before the English. . . . (III) The Proper Names of persons, places, &c. Together with Amendments and Enlargements,' &c., 4to, London, 1664; 2nd edit., 4to, Cambridge, 1669; 3rd edit., 'the . . . Hebrew Roots and Derivatives . . . inserted by W. Robertson,' 4to, Cambridge, London, 1674–73; another edition, still further enlarged by Anthony Scattergood, 1678. Adam Littleton, while commending Gouldman's learning and worth, hints that his design was rather to make new editions than to correct the mistakes of former lexicographers, or to throw out the many barbarous Latin words in the old dictionaries (Latin Preface to *Linguæ Latinæ Liber Dictionarius Quadripartitus*, 1678; Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* v. 208). Dr. John Worthington praises Gouldman for his pains in editing Prebendary John Boys's 'Veteris interpretis cum Beza aliisque recentioribus collatio in quatuor Evangeliis et Apostolorum Actis,' 8vo, London, 1655 (Worthington, *Miscellanies*, ed. 1704, p. 308; *Diary*, Chetham Soc., vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 96–7).

[Palin's More about Stifford, pp. 112–13; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy (1714), pt. ii. p. 251; Preface to Stephens's Thesaurus (fol. London, 1734–5), p. *20; Addit. (Cole) MS. 5870, f. 52. Wood (Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 439) is wrong in asserting that Dr. George Gouldman was buried at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire; he was buried, as he desired, in the church of South Ockendon on 6 Jan. 1633–4, according to the register.] G. G.

GOULSTON or **GULSTON, THEODORE**, M.D. (1572–1632), physician, son of William Goulston, rector of Wymondham, Leicestershire, was born in 1572. He entered at Merton College, Oxford, was elected a fellow in 1596, and graduated M.A. 8 July 1600, and M.D. 30 April 1610. He had before practised at Wymondham, and after taking his final degree settled as a physician in the parish of St. Martin-extra-Ludgate in London, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians 29 Dec. 1611. He was elected censor in 1615, 1616, 1625, and 1626. In 1619 he published in London 'Versio Latina et Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Rhetoricam,' with a dedication to Prince Charles in Latin prose, and his notes and Latin version were reprinted in the edition of the Greek text published at Cambridge in 1696. In 1623 he published 'Aristotelis de Poetica liber Latine conversus et analytica methodo illustratus,' with a dedication in Latin verse to Prince Charles. He also wrote 'Versio, variæ lectiones, et annotationes criticæ in opuscula varia Galeni,' which was published in 1640, with a preface by his friend Thomas Gataker [q. v.] He had in his own time a well-earned reputation for general learning and a considerable practice as a physician. He died at his house in St. Martin's on Ludgate Hill 4 May 1632, and by his will, dated 26 April 1632, left 200*l.* to the College of Physicians of London

to found a lectureship, to be held in each year by one of the four youngest doctors of the college. These lectures have been annually delivered since 1639, to the great advantage of medicine in England.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 157; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Works.] N. M.

GOUPY, JOSEPH (*d.* 1763), water-colour painter and etcher, is stated to have been born at Nevers in France, and to have come early in life to London. He was a nephew of Lewis Goupy [q. v.] In 1711 he was with his uncle a subscriber to the academy of painting started under Sir Godfrey Kneller in Great Queen Street. About 1720 he was employed in conjunction with Peter Tillemans [q. v.] to paint a set of scenes for the opera. He was a good miniature-painter, drew landscapes and small figure subjects with accuracy, worked in pastels, and was a skilful copyist of the Italian masters, including Raphael's cartoons. He made numerous sketching excursions with Dr. Brook Taylor [q. v.], through whom he obtained the patronage of Frederick, prince of Wales, who made him his drawing-master, employed him largely at Kew and at Clieveden, and in 1736 appointed him to the post of 'cabinet-painter.'

Goupy is best known for his etchings after Salvator Rosa, whose style was then in vogue. They are executed with some spirit, and somewhat in that master's own style. Nine of these are in the print room at the British Museum, including 'The Dream of Jacob,' 'St. John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness,' 'Glaucus and Scylla,' &c. Goupy also etched the following plates: 'Diana at the Chase,' after Rubens; 'Landscape with Pyramus and Thisbe,' after N. Poussin; 'Zeuxis painting Helen at Agrigentum,' after Solimena; 'The Calling of St. Andrew,' after P. Berrettini; 'Hiero, king of Syracuse and Archimedes,' after S. Ricci; and a view of 'Castel-Gandolfo,' after G. F. Grimaldi. He also executed etchings from his own designs, including 'Hagar' and 'Mucius Scævola,' the latter from a picture exhibited by him at the first exhibition of the Society of Artists in 1765, of which he was a member. Goupy produced water-colour copies of Raphael's cartoons, painted on counterproof impressions of Dorigny's engravings. A set of these is in the collection of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, and another, formerly belonging to the Duke of Chandos, is in the collection of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. On the accession of George III Goupy received a small pension. He died at an advanced age in 1763. His collections were sold in 1765. A portrait of him was painted by M. Dahl. Among his works is a well-known caricature of Handel. He was also a fan-painter.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting; Vertue's MSS., Brit. Mus. 23068, &c.; manuscript notes by J. H. Anderdon, in Cat. of Soc. of Art, print room, Brit. Mus.; Portalis and Beraldi's Graveurs du dix-huitième Siècle; Dussieux's Artistes Français à l'Etranger; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Seubert's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon.] L. C.

GOUPY, LEWIS (*d.* 1747), painter, born in France, came before 1710 to London, where he is said to have had a brother already resident as a fan-painter. In 1711 we find him, as 'M^r^ Goupee, sen^r^,' a subscriber to the new academy of painting started under Sir Godfrey Kneller in Great Queen Street. In 1720 he was one of the seceding members who started the academy in St. Martin's Lane under Louis Cheron [q. v.] and Vanderbank. He painted portraits in oil, and also drew in crayons and tempera. He obtained some repute as a miniature-painter. He is said to have been patronised by Lord Burlington, whom he attended on his journey to Italy. His own portrait, painted by himself, was engraved in mezzotint by G. White, and later in line by J. Thomson. White also engraved after him a portrait of Mr. Isaac the dancing-master. Goupy died in 1747, and in February 1747–8 his collections were sold by auction. They comprised numerous drawings of his own. Joseph Goupy [q. v.] was his nephew.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting; Vertue's MSS., Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 23068, &c.; Sale Catalogue; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits.] L. C.

GOURDON, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1611), traveller, was a native of Hull, who was master pilot on two expeditions sent to the north of Russia by a company of English merchants. He wrote an account of his first expedition, entitled 'Voyage made to Pechora 1611.' He was absent from England from April to September, during which time he landed the merchants at Pustozera, and himself explored part of the way up the river Pechora. In 1614 he was again at Pustozera with the colony of English merchants there, and spent from November to April 1614–15 exploring further north to the river Ob or Obi. He wrote an account of this expedition also, entitled 'Later Observations of William Gourdon in his wintering of Pustozera in the yeeres 1614 and 1615, with a description of the Samoeds' Life.' Both these pamphlets are printed in 'Purchas's Pilgrimes,' iii. 530, 553, with the accounts given by Gourdon's fellow-voyagers. In his 'History of Muscovia' Milton made

use of these travels, and especially of Gourdon's quaint details about the inhabitants of Samoed.

[Purchas's Pilgrimes, as above.] E. T. B.

GOURLIE, WILLIAM (1815–1856), botanist, was born at Glasgow in March 1815, his father being a merchant in that city. He was educated at the public school and university of Glasgow, studying botany under Dr. (afterwards Sir) W. J. Hooker and Dr. J. H. Balfour. Being regular and orderly in his habits, he was able, though in partnership with his father, to spare time for the study of science, for which he had an ardent love. He collected British plants, especially mosses, and also shells and fossil plants. In 1836 he joined the Edinburgh Botanical Society, and in 1841 the Glasgow Philosophical Society. In 1855 he became a fellow of the Linnean Society. He took an active part in the promotion of various benevolent institutions, and in 1855 acted as local secretary in connection with the Glasgow meeting of the British Association. He was attacked by cancer and died at his brother's house at Pollockshields, 24 June 1856, leaving a widow and two children.

[Proceedings of Linn. Soc. 1857, vol. xxvii.] G. S. B.

GOURNEY, Sir MATHEW (1310?–1406), soldier, was fourth son of Thomas Gourney, one of the murderers of Edward II, who was afterwards banished from England, and in the parliament held at the end of 1330 was condemned during his absence. Next year he was arrested at Burgos in Spain, but escaped, only, however, to be recaptured at the end of 1332 at Naples; he died in 1333 while on his way back to England as a prisoner (see paper by Mr. Hunter in 'Archæologia,' vol. xxviii.; and 'Fœdera,' iv. 488 and 509). Mathew Gourney was born at Stoke-under-Hamden in Somersetshire about 1310. He became a distinguished soldier of fortune. Froissart terms him a 'moult vaillans chevalier.' He was first mentioned as being at the battle of the Sluys (1340). In 1342–4 he was at the capture of Algeziras, taken by Alphonse XI from the Moors, at Crecy (1346), and at Poitiers (1356). In November 1357 he was named governor of Brest Castle and of the neighbouring town of Saint Mathieu (*Fœd.* vi. 70). In the same year a safe-conduct was granted from Westminster to Tristram Kerrety and Peter Prescy, prisoners of Mathew de Gourney, to go to France and return (*ib.* vi. 66). In May of the following year Gourney obtained a safe-conduct to go to Brittany to assume his command (*ib.* vi. 80). He was one of the jurats of the peace of Bretigni (1360) (*ib.* vi. 238). He, however, joined the bands of military adventurers known as 'les grandes compagnies,' who made war on their own account. In 1362 he was in disgrace and imprisoned in the Tower, probably for the part he had taken in this predatory warfare (*ib.* ed. 1830, iii. 648). In 1364 he was at the battle of Auray in Brittany, where Duguesclin was taken prisoner by Sir John Chandos and Charles de Blois killed. There is a bond in the archives of the Château of Vitré in Brittany, dated 13 March 1365, showing that John de Laval is the prisoner of Mathew de Gourney, who of his own free will has given to the said John his ransom for the sum of thirty thousand crowns. He was probably taken prisoner at the battle of Auray, in the month of September previous. When Henry the Trastamare, with the help of the free companies, had obtained the throne of Castile, from which he had driven Don Pedro, Pedro applied for help to the king of Portugal. Gourney, on the suggestion of Duguesclin, who had the direction of the expedition, was sent as an ambassador from Henry to learn how the king of Portugal was disposed towards Don Pedro. Having reached Lisbon, on entering the Royal Palace he was recognised by an esquire who had seen him at Poitiers, by whom he was presented to the king, who received him at his table and loaded him with honours. Tournaments, which lasted several days, were held to give him an opportunity of showing his prowess. The trouvère Cuvelier gives a detailed account of the pageantry. He terms Gourney an 'Engloiz souffisans . . . qui bien fiert de l'espée.' None of the Portuguese knights could stand before him, his only rival being a Breton knight. On his return to Henry to render an account of his mission, he found that the Black Prince had taken up the cause of Don Pedro, and had recalled all the English knights. He, with the others, left the service of Henry and their French companions, and, having joined the prince's standard, invaded Spain, and was present at the battle of Nájara (1367), which reinstated Don Pedro on the throne of Castile. Gourney became afterwards one of the military followers of the Black Prince and attached to his person. He was made a baron of Guienne, and received grants of several estates there. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities against France in 1369 he accompanied the Earl of Buckingham, Thomas of Woodstock (afterwards Duke of Gloucester), on a raid into the Bourbonnais, and, having laid siege to the chateau of Belleperche, he was sent to treat for the surrender of the place with

the Duke of Bourbon, who defended it. Duke Louis II of Bourbon had been one of the hostages for King John while he was prisoner in London, knew Gourney and was glad to have to do with him. He afterwards joined John of Gaunt on an expedition into Artois and Picardy, and fell into an ambush near Soissons, where he and others were taken prisoners. In 1376 he and his companions, in prison in France, petitioned parliament to ransom them. The commons petitioned the king to grant the request of Gourney and his companions. It was granted, but the ransom of these mischievous persons was afterwards made a charge against William of Wykeham, the chancellor. In 1378 Gourney was governor of Bayonne, where he was besieged by the combined forces of the Duke of Anjou and Henry, king of Castile. The following year he was named seneschal of the Landes, and on 13 Oct. of this year a royal commission was drawn up in which he and three others were named umpires to decide the rival claims of Charles, king of Navarre, and John de Arundel, marshal of England, to the ransom of Oliver Duguesclin, brother of the better-known Bertrand Duguesclin (*Fœdera*, vii. 230). In 1388 he was with the expedition to Portugal, under the command of Edward, earl of Cambridge (Walsingham, *Ypodigma Neustriæ*, p. 334, Rolls Ser.) Gourney, then over seventy years of age, was constable of the forces. In 1390 he was present, as a baron, in parliament at the decision given by Richard II in the famous controversy between Scrope and Grosvenor, in which Chaucer was cited as a witness. It has been suggested that Gourney may have been the prototype of Chaucer's knight, who, in the prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales,' is described as having been at the 'siege of Algezir, and riden in Belmarie.' Chaucer's description of his knight 'as worthy and wise, meke as a mayde, who no vileinye sayde, and a perfight gentil knight' scarcely applies to Gourney. Yet Fuller, in placing Gourney among his worthies, says: 'The veneration attached to this distinguished warrior was so great that his armour was beheld by martial men with much civil veneration, and his faithful buckler was a relic of esteem.' He sat in the upper house in the first parliament of Henry IV, and voted for the detention in safe custody of the deposed king Richard. He possessed considerable estates in England, those of his brothers having reverted to him. In 1401 he received a regrant of the district called 'between two seas,' or the baillage of Criou, near Bordeaux, which district had been originally granted to him by Edward III, and inadvertently, so the record states, taken from him by Richard II. These lands he was to enjoy during his life. He was twice married, first, after 1362, to Alice, sister of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and widow of John, lord Beauchamp of Hache (*d.* 1362); she died 26 Oct. 1384; and again, before 1389, to Philippa, sister of John, lord Talbot, who died in 1419, aged 51. Gourney died on 26 Sept. 1406, leaving no issue. His estates reverted to the crown. Leland, in his 'Itinerary' (ii. 93–4), describes a fine brass, no longer extant, above his tomb at Stoke-under-Hamden, Somersetshire. The French inscription (given by Leland) enumerates the battles in which he was engaged, and states that he was ninety-six years of age (cf. *Record of the House of Gurney*, i. 680).

[Rymer's Fœdera, orig. ed.; Froissart; Cuvilier's Chronicle de Bertrand Duguesclin, ed. E. Charrière, 1839; Chazaud's Chronique du Duc Louis de Bourbon (French Hist. Soc.); Daniel Gurney's Record of the House of Gurney, 1848; Fuller's English Worthies, ii. 285; Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 20–2.] J. G. F.

GOUTER or GAULTIER, JAMES (*fl.* 1636), lutenist, was a Frenchman in the service of Charles I. A warrant dated 28 Nov. 1625 directs the payment of 'the sum of one hundred pounds due to him at Christmas next, and likewise a hundred pounds a year until such time as his Majesty shall make him a grant under the Great Seal of England, of the like value, during his life.' By later warrants, dated 21 Oct. 1629 and 26 March 1631, this annuity was confirmed and arrears ordered to be paid (*Sign Man.* Car. I, vol. i. No. 133, and vol. xiii. No. 2). In the returns, dated October 1635, to the privy council by the justices of the peace of 'Straungers borne,' dwelling within Westminster and the liberties thereof, among those of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, occurs the entry, 'Mr. Gottiere, a frenchman, householder, Musician' (*State Papers*, Dom. ccc. 75). In the charter, dated 15 July 1636, granted by Charles to Nicholas Lanier, 'Mounsieur Gaultier' is mentioned among the fifty-two musicians hereafter to be 'the musicians of us, our heirs and Successors,' and 'by force and virtue of theis p'sents, a body corporate and politique in deed, fact and name, by the name of Marshall, Wardens and Cominalty of the Arte and Science of Musick in Westm' in the County of Midd'.' (*Patent Rolls*, ii. Car. I, Nona pars, 4). A petition of Michael Burton to the privy council dated 30 April 1637, shows that Gaultier had incurred a debt to one Sara de Lastre; that Burton had solicited her cause in the court of arches, and had obtained judgment

against him for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sara de Lastre had disappeared without paying her solicitor; and it was ordered that her debt of 16*l.* to Burton should be paid out of Gaultier's wages 'payable in the exchequer' (*State Papers*, Dom. cccliv, 131 and ccclvii. 59). There is an etched portrait of him by Jan Livius, holding a theorbo or arch-lute, and with a Latin inscription. In the print-room of the British Museum is an impression of this etching in a very early state of the plate. The face is somewhat Dutch in character, with long, full hair; the eyes are large and penetrative, and the nose and mouth finely modelled; in this state it is a noble portrait. Gaultier is chiefly interesting from the two allusions made to him by Herrick, once in a 'Lyrick to Merth' (*Hesperides*, 1648, p. 41), where he is coupled with John Wilson, 'the best at the lute in all England,' according to Wood; and again in the verses (*ib.* p. 326) addressed to Henry Lawes.

[Authorities cited in text.]

GOVE, RICHARD (1587–1668), puritan divine, son of a Devonshire gentleman, was born at Tavistock in 1587. He entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as a commoner in March 1605, and studied logic and philosophy, proceeding B.A. 31 May 1608, and M.A. 4 July 1611. He was ordained on leaving the university, and became chaplain to John, lord Paulet, who in August 1618 presented him to the living of Hinton St. George in Somersetshire, where he also taught a grammar school. Gove was deprived during the Commonwealth, and was living in 1652 at East Coker in Somersetshire. Soon after this he was at Exeter, where Wood tells us 'he closed so much with the presbyterians' that he was made minister of St. David's Church. At the Restoration he returned to East Coker, and taught the grammar school, afterwards becoming rector of the church. He died on Christmas eve 1668, and was buried in the chancel of his church. Gove published some theological treatises between 1650 and 1654. His two principal works, written before the Restoration, are curious manuals of puritan feeling: 1. 'The Saints' Honeycomb, full of Divine Truths touching both Christian Belief and Christian Life, in two centuries,' London, 1652, 8vo. This book was published very soon after he reached East Coker for the first time, and is a collection of religious extracts. 2. 'Pious Thoughts vented in Pithy Ejaculations,' London, 1658, 8vo, a book of much the same description. Besides these Gove published 'The Communicant's Guide, directing both the elder and younger sort . . . how they may receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 8vo, no date; and 'A Catechism,' 8vo, no date.

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 822; Wood's Fasti, i. 325, 342, ii. 280; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ii. ii. 280, iii. 278; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Bodl. Cat.] E. T. B.

GOVER, CHARLES E. (*d.* 1872), folklorist, was son of Thomas Gover of Poplar, Middlesex. In 1864 he was appointed principal and secretary of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum at Egmore (*Madras People's Almanac*, 1869, p. 390). In 1868 he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, but withdrew in 1871–2. He died at Madras 20 Sept. 1872. He was a member of the Society of Arts and a fellow of the Anthropological Society. He wrote a pamphlet on 'Indian Weights and Measures, their condition and remedy,' 8vo, Madras, 1865. During 1866 he communicated to the Asiatic Society a paper on 'The Pongol Festival in Southern India' (*Journal*, new ser. v. 91–118), where he asserted, without giving any proof, that this festival was a remnant of primitive Aryan life. Another contribution was an account of the moral condition and religious views of the lower classes in southern India, chiefly based on a large collection of popular songs in the ancient Canarese, of which he gave specimens in a poetical English version. He also wrote essays on Indian folk lore for the 'Cornhill Magazine.' Under the title of 'The Folk-Songs of Southern India' he collected his essays in 1872, 8vo, London. Gover's prose is spirited, but his verse translations are infelicitous. Philologists have discredited his hypothesis that, driven at a very early period into the extreme south, and cut off from intercourse with other peoples, the Dravidian nations have preserved their original vocabulary, and that true Dravidian roots, common to the three great branches, Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese, are pure Aryan.

[Athenæum, 27 July 1872, pp. 111–12, 26 Oct. 1872, p. 531; Annual Reports of Royal Asiatic Society, May 1868 and May 1870, pp. x–xi.] G. G.

GOW, NATHANIEL (1766–1831), Scotch violinist and composer, youngest son of Niel Gow [q. v.], was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, on 28 March 1766. He gave early indications of musical talent, and after receiving some lessons on the violin from his father, he was sent to Edinburgh, where he studied first under Robert M'Intosh, and next under M'Glashan, leader of the fashionable bands in the Scottish capital. From Joseph Reinagle [q. v.] he had a course

of lessons on the violoncello, as a player of which he made his first public appearance. In 1782 he was appointed one of his majesty's trumpeters for Scotland, having to attend royal proclamations, and to accompany the justiciary judges on their circuits. In 1791 he became leader of the band formerly conducted by M'Glashan. This band was in great request, and his memorandum books show that as much as a hundred and fifty guineas was occasionally paid for their services. He was frequently called to London, and on most of these occasions he had an invitation to play at private parties given by George IV, then Prince of Wales. In Edinburgh he had an extensive connection as a teacher of the violin and pianoforte, and commanded the highest fees in the profession. At one time he is said to have been worth upwards of 20,000*l.*, accumulated solely from the proceeds of his balls and teaching. He started business as a music-seller on two separate occasions, first in 1796, in company with William Shepherd, and next in company with his son Niel. The later enterprise was unsuccessful, and in 1827 Gow became a bankrupt. He was in bad health; his friends raised a considerable sum by a ball for his benefit, and the noblemen of the Caledonian Hunt voted him besides an annuity of 50*l.* He died on 17 Jan. 1831, and was buried in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh. Gow was twice married, and had a large family, one of whom was NIEL, the composer of the popular air known as 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' ('Cam' ye by Athol'?). Niel had been educated for the medical profession, but abandoned it in favour of music. He died in 1823.

As a violinist Nathaniel Gow had all the spirit and fire of his father, whom he greatly excelled in the performance of music of a slow and plaintive character. In Scotch dance music he was unapproached. He was a voluminous composer; upwards of two hundred original melodies were published by him during his life, and many were left in manuscript. While his father lived he assisted him in bringing out three volumes of music, published as the works of 'Niel Gow & Son.' He subsequently issued a fourth, fifth, and sixth 'Collection' of strathspeys and reels; three volumes of 'Beauties' (a reprint of the best airs in the first three collections, with additions); four volumes of a 'Repository' of Scots slow airs, strathspeys, and dances; two volumes of Scottish vocal melodies; two volumes of slow airs, dances, waltzes, &c., and a collection of ancient curious Scots melodies, besides many smaller publications arranged for harp, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, ii. 482; Grove's Dict. i. 615, where he is erroneously spoken of as the eldest son of Niel Gow.]

J. C. H.

GOW, NIEL (1727–1807), Scotch violinist and composer, was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, on 22 March 1727. His father was a plaid weaver, and at first intended the boy to follow his calling. At a very early age he showed a decided talent for music, and at nine began to practise the violin. Up to the age of thirteen he was self-instructed, but about that time he took lessons from John Cameron, a retainer of Sir George Stewart of Grandtully, under whom he made rapid progress. He was first heard of as a player in 1745, when he carried off the prize in a public competition. Living near Dunkeld House, he early attracted the attention of the Athole family, through whom he was gradually introduced to the leading nobility of Scotland, and employed at fashionable parties. His fame soon reached London, whither he was frequently called to play Scotch dance music. He lived on terms of great familiarity with his social superiors. The Duke of Athole often walked arm in arm with him in Edinburgh, and when at home he was frequently visited by the gentlemen of the county. In the autumn of 1787 Burns met him at Dunkeld, and the poet describes him as 'a short, stout-built, honest Highland figure, with his greyish hair shed on his honest social brow; an interesting face, marking strong sense, kind open-heartedness, mixed with unmistrusting simplicity.' Gow is popularly, but it would seem erroneously, believed to have been a man of intemperate habits (see M'KNIGHT). He retained his faculties to the last, and continued to play till within a year or two of his death, which took place at Inver on 1 March 1807. He was buried at Little Dunkeld, where a marble tablet marks his grave. He was twice married, and had by his first wife, Margaret Wiseman, five sons and three daughters. One of the sons died early; the other four, William, John, Andrew, and Nathaniel [q. v.], all acquired a reputation as violin-players in the same style as their father. Four portraits of Gow were painted by Sir Henry Raeburn; one is now in the County Rooms, Perth, another is in the possession of the Duke of Athole, and a third is held by the Dalhousie family. A mezzotint by Say has been called 'the perfection of a likeness' (DRUMMOND). All his portraits show him dressed in tight tartan knee-breeches and hose, and holding his violin in the old manner, with the chin resting on the inner side of the tail-piece.

As a player of Scotch dance music, espe-

cially of reels and strathspeys, Gow was in his time without superior or rival. The power of his bow, particularly in the upward 'stroke,' is remarked on by his contemporaries, and to this power 'must be ascribed the singular felicity of expression which he gave to all his music' (M'Knight). He composed a large number of melodies, nearly a hundred of which are included in the volumes published by his son Nathaniel. They are mostly of a lively character, chiefly reels, strathspeys, and quicksteps. The air 'Locherroch Side' (to which Burns wrote, 'Oh! stay, sweet warbling woodlark, stay'), the 'Lament for Abercairney,' and 'Farewell to Whisky,' are deserving of special mention.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, ii. 487; Dr. M'Knight in Scots Mag. 1809; Drummond's Perthshire in Bygone Days; Grove's Dict. i. 615, where 'Strathband' is printed for 'Strathbraan,' his native district.] J. C. H.

GOWAN, THOMAS (1631–1683), writer on logic, was born at Caldermuir, Scotland, in 1631. About 1658 he went to Ireland, and became minister of Glasslough, co. Monaghan, enjoying, though a presbyterian, the tithes and other temporalities like others of his fellow-churchmen at the time. He was one of the sixty-one Ulster ministers ejected in 1661 for nonconformity (Wodrow, i. 325); but although he removed in 1667 to the neighbourhood of Connor, co. Antrim, and supplied that congregation with preaching, besides teaching languages and philosophy, the pastoral tie between him and Glasslough was not loosed till August 1672, when he was installed as minister of Antrim. Here he opened a 'school of philosophy,' which in 1674 was taken under the care of the church. A divinity school was added to it in 1675, in which Gowan was assisted by the celebrated John Howe, then chaplain at Antrim Castle. Both of these ministers were allowed, through an arrangement made by Lord Massareene, to officiate in the parish church. Gowan died 13 Sept. 1683, and was buried in Antrim churchyard, where a monument to his memory may still be seen.

He was the author of two treatises on logic, viz. 'Ars Sciendi, sive Logica novo methodo disposita, et novis præceptis aucta' (pp. 464, 12mo, London, 1681), and 'Logica Elenctica, sive summa controversiarum quæ circa materiam et præcepta logicæ agitari solent, in qua etiam novæ aliquot quæstiones tractantur' (pp. 505, 12mo, Dublin, 1683). Appended to the latter work is a small tract of twelve pages, entitled 'Elementa Logicæ paucis aphorismis comprehensa, per eundem auctorem.' He bases his logic, he says, 'on the systems of Keckerman and Burgersdicius, but more particularly on the logic of Claubergius, and a French work, the "Ars Cogitandi," by an anonymous author.' He also appears to have written a book against the quakers (*Minutes of Laggan*, pp. 237, 246), but there is no record of its having been ever printed, and it is now lost.

[Ware's Writers of Ireland; Reid's Hist. of the Presb. Church in Ireland; Witherow's Memorials of Presb. in Ireland.] T. H.

GOWER. [See also Leveson-Gower.]

GOWER, Baron. [See Leveson-Gower, John, 1675–1709.]

GOWER, Earl. [See Leveson-Gower, John, *d.* 1754.]

GOWER, Sir ERASMUS (1742–1814), admiral, eldest son of Abel Gower of Glandoven in Pembrokeshire, entered the navy in 1755, under the care of his maternal uncle, Captain Donkley. After serving through the war on the North American and home stations, he passed for lieutenant in 1762, and was then lent for service in Portugal, against which the allied houses of Bourbon had declared war. After the peace he was appointed as master's mate of the Dolphin with Commodore John Byron [q. v.], and again as lieutenant of the Swallow with Captain Philip Carteret [q. v.] Towards the end of 1769 he was appointed to the Swift with Captain George Farmer [q. v.], with whom he returned to England in the Favourite. He was directly afterwards appointed to the Princess Amelia, going out to Jamaica with Sir George Rodney's flag. In 1777 he served in the Levant frigate with Captain George Murray in the Mediterranean; in 1779 he was selected by Rodney as first lieutenant of his flagship, the Sandwich, and, on the capture of the Spanish convoy off Cape Finisterre on 9 Jan. 1780, was promoted to command the Guipuscoa prize, commissioned as the Prince William. After holding some temporary appointments in the Channel and on the home station, Gower was in November 1781 appointed to the Medea frigate for service in the East Indies. At Cuddalore, on 30 Jan. 1783, she captured the Vryheid, a Dutch ship of 50 guns, lying under the batteries, and apparently trusting for safety to their protection (Beatson, *Nav. and Mil. Mem.* v. 606), and a few weeks later recaptured the Chaser sloop with important despatches to Suffren. She was afterwards present in the last engagement between Suffren and Sir Edward Hughes [q. v.] off Cuddalore. From 1786 to 1789 Gower served as flag-captain to Commodore (afterwards

Rear-admiral) Elliot on the Newfoundland station, and from 1792 to 1794 commanded the Lion, taking out to China Lord Macartney and his embassy [see MACARTNEY, GEORGE, EARL OF MACARTNEY], for which service he was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. In November 1794 he was appointed to the Triumph, one of the ships with Cornwallis in his celebrated retreat, 17 June 1795 [see CORNWALLIS, SIR WILLIAM]. During the mutiny at the Nore he hoisted a broad pennant on board the Neptune, one of the ships commissioned for the defence of the Thames, and continued to command her as one of the Channel fleet until his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral on 14 Feb. 1799. He had no further service, but became vice-admiral on 23 April 1804, and admiral on 25 Oct. 1809. He died at Hambledon in Hampshire on 21 June 1814.

[Gent. Mag. 1814, vol. lxxxiv. pt. ii. p. 289.] J. K. L.

GOWER, FOOTE (1726?–1780), antiquary, son of the Rev. Foote Gower, M.A. and M.D., a physician at Chester, was born at Chester about 1726. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 15 March 1743–1744, aged 18, and took his degrees of B.A. in 1747, M.A. in 1750, M.B. in 1755, and M.D. in 1757. He was rector of Chignall St. James and Mashbury, near Chelmsford, Essex, from June 1761 until about 1777, and he is stated to have practised medicine at Chelmsford, but this is doubtful. He made extensive collections for a history of Cheshire, and in 1771 printed 'A Sketch of the Materials for a new History of Cheshire,' London, 4to. This was anonymous, and was signed 'a Fellow of the Antiquary Society.' His intention was to issue his work in folio form at a subscription of ten guineas; but the project, although it seems to have received much encouragement, went no further than the reissue of his 'proposals' in 1772, with an additional 'address to the public.' He made collections also for a history of Essex, and a new edition of Horsley's 'Britannia Romana.' After his death, at Bath on 27 May 1780, his voluminous papers passed into the hands of Dr. Markham of Whitechapel, and subsequently the project was taken up by Dr. J. Wilkinson and William Latham, who, in 1800, republished the 'Sketch' with their own additions, but they in turn failed to publish, and the manuscripts were disposed of by auction, some going to the British Museum and some to the Bodleian.

He married a sister of John Strutt, M.P. His son, Charles Gower, M.D. (died 1822), was author of 'Hints and Auxiliaries to Medicine,' 1819. His youngest son was Richard Hall Gower [q. v.], naval architect.

[Palatine Note-book, ii. 120, 202; Lysons's Cheshire, 466; Ormerod's Cheshire, 1819, i. 11; Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 546; Munk's Roll of Coll. of Physicians, 1878, ii. 470 (as to Charles Gower); information from Rev. B. C. Barnes.] C. W. S.

GOWER, GEORGE (*fl.* 1575–1585), sergeant-painter, may with some probability be identified with George Gower, son of George Gower, and grandson of Sir John Gower of Stittenham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Goldsborough, and was ancestor of the present ducal house of Sutherland (GLOVER, *Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. by J. Foster). At Milton House, Northamptonshire, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, there is preserved a portrait of him (wrongly named Thomas Gower) painted by himself in 1579, which was engraved by J. Basire, and published in Gough's 'Parochial History of Castor' (supplement to Rev. KENNETT GIBSON'S *Commentary upon Part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain*) in 1819. The coat-of-arms on the picture leads to his identification, and the inscription informs us that Gower took to painting in middle life after a somewhat unprofitable youth. In 1584 he was sergeant-painter to the queen, and received a patent, granting him a monopoly of the privilege to 'make or cause to be made all and all maner of purtraicts and pictuers of our person phisiognomy and proporcon of our bodye in oyle cullers upon bourdes or canvas, or to graue the same in copper, or to cutt the same in woode or to printe the same beinge cutt in copper or woode or otherwise,' &c., with the exception of Nicholas Hilliard, who was allowed to make portraits of the queen 'in small compasse in lymnynge only and not otherwise' (*Brit. Mus. Cott. Chart*, iv. 26). Gower probably did not hold the office long, as shortly afterwards it was in other hands.

[Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vi. 237; Gent. Mag. 1807, lxxvii. 511; authorities quoted in the text.] L. C.

GOWER, HENRY (*d.* 1347), bishop of St. David's, was sprung from a noble family (*Fœdera*, ii. 747) settled probably in the English-speaking peninsula of Gower, not far from Swansea. He was educated at Oxford, and became master of arts, doctor of both civil and canon law (*ib.*), and fellow of Merton College (BRODRICK, *Memorials of Merton College*, p. 177, Oxford Hist. Soc.) At the end of 1322 he appears for a short time as chancellor of the university, and he again acted in that office in 1323 (WOOD, *Fasti*

Oxon. pp. 19, 20, ed. Gutch). It is said that when holding this office he took an active part in liberating the university from the jurisdiction claimed by the archdeacon of Oxford, but the dispute between the university and the archdeacon was not raised in its final form until 1325, and not settled until 1345 (*Collectanea*, 1st ser. pp. 16–26, Oxford Hist. Soc.; Anstey, *Munimenta Academica*, i. 148, Rolls Ser.) He also became some time after 1319 archdeacon of St. David's (Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* i. 308, ed. Hardy). Browne Willis (*Survey*, p. 163) says that he had been a canon of St. David's since about 1314. Gower was particularly distinguished for his knowledge of several languages (*Fœdera*, ii. 747). These probably included Welsh, as his fitness for a Welsh appointment is specially noted. He is described by Edward III as a man of foresight and of unblemished character.

The death of Bishop David Martin (9 March 1328) left the bishopric of St. David's vacant during the disturbances produced in South Wales by the fall of Edward II. The precentor and canons, when informing the king of Bishop David's death, recommended Archdeacon Henry as his successor. The government at once accepted the proposal. On 26 March the *congé d'élire* was issued, and on 12 June he was consecrated at Canterbury by Stephen Gravesend [q. v.], bishop of London (Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* i. 293–4; Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 53).

Gower was anxious to proceed to the papal court at Avignon, but a general order now prohibited all magnates from leaving the country, and he seems to have received a special appointment to put down the disturbances in his diocese. This indicates that he was in the confidence of Mortimer and the queen. Mortimer was his tenant for some of the lands belonging to his church, about which he had some difficulties after the favourite's fall (*Rot. Parl.* ii. 392 *a*). At last Gower tried by a personal interview to persuade the king to let him go to Avignon, but leave was refused, although on 16 Aug. royal letters of a most flattering character were sent, commending him and his business to pope and cardinals (*Fœdera*, ii. 747, 748, 749). Before the year was out he was attacked with his household by some of his lawless spiritual subjects, when performing his office and reconciling the church of Llanbadarnfawr, close to Aberystwith (*Rot. Parl.* ii. 433 *b*).

Gower did not take a very leading part in the general business of the next twenty years. In April 1329 he received letters of protection to cross the sea with the king (*Fœdera*, ii. 764), who was to perform homage to Philip of France at Amiens. In 1334 he was on a commission to renew the truce with France in the south (*ib.* ii. 880–1), and early in 1342 he was one of the negotiators of a projected treaty between the allies of the French and English at Antoing, near Tournay (*ib.* ii. 1185). He was present at the parliaments held at Westminster at Eastertide 1341 and 1343 (*Rot. Parl.* ii. 126 *b*, 135 *b*). In 1346 he lent the king three hundred marks (*ib.* ii. 453 *a*). He died in 1347, and was buried in his cathedral, where a large altar-tomb, overshadowed by the southern bay of the great rood screen which he himself had built, still covers his remains. It is now much mutilated, but the effigy of the bishop in eucharistic vestments is still fairly complete.

Gower's fame rests on his munificent benefactions, and still more on his distinction as an architect. He has been quaintly called the 'Menevian Wykeham.' He was the originator of a peculiar and singularly beautiful local form of 'decorated' Gothic architecture. 'He has left,' say Jones and Freeman, 'more extensive traces of his mind at St. David's than any other bishop before or since.' In 1334 he established a chantry in the lady chapel of his cathedral, and appropriated the church of Manorowen, near Fishguard, to the sub-chanter and vicars choral as its endowment. He carried out probably at this time considerable alterations of the fabric of the lady chapel. He also effected very important structural changes in the main body of the cathedral. He raised the walls of the aisles to their present height, and, while ingeniously working up existing materials, gave the whole the appearance of a 'decorated' building. He also built the massive rood screen which cuts off nave from choir by a thick wall of stone. He may also have added a new stage to the tower, though this work is possibly a little earlier. The 'decorated' additions to the chapter-house are also his work. But the great manifestation of his architectural genius at St. David's is the magnificent ruined episcopal palace, 'altogether unsurpassed by any existing English edifice of its own kind,' with its superb rose window, graceful chapel spire, magnificent great hall, and unique arcaded parapet. He also seems to have built the fortified wall which shut in the close of St. David's, and made it possible for him to erect a palace and not a castle in the heart of disturbed Dyved. He repaired six other episcopal residences selected from the large number of half-ruinous mansions and castles belonging to his see. It has been thought that a coarser and inferior parapet of the type of that at St. David's proves that Lamphey palace, near Pembroke, was also rebuilt or largely added to by him; but the

mass of the building is earlier or later than Gower's time. Probably it is a clumsy imitation of his style by a later artist (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, new series, ii. 321, 324). Leland assigns it to Gower (*Collectanea*, i. 323); but Leland also says Gower was chancellor of England. The very similar parapet work of the tower of Swansea Castle, work only differing from that at St. David's by its greater plainness, is also attributed to Gower by Leland, and here architectural evidence leaves little doubt of his correctness. Several other buildings in the diocese can also be attributed 'with moral certainty' to Gower or to a school of builders that followed in his footsteps. These include the beautiful decorated chancel of Swansea old church, the churches of Carew and Hodgeston, and the choir and chapel at Monckton in Pembrokeshire. Gower was also the founder of a hospital at Swansea for the blind, aged, and sick. He appointed six chaplains to perform divine service in it, and endowed it with lands in the neighbourhood that seem to have been his private property, as well as the revenues of the churches of Swansea, Penrice, and Llanguick.

[Gower's architectural work at St. David's is minutely described in the History and Antiquities of St. David's by Bishop Jones and Professor Freeman, pp. 78, 101, 110, 157, 189; his personal history is treated with less completeness in pp. 302–3 of the same work; for his buildings in Gower, Freeman's Architectural Antiquities of Gower, reprinted in pamphlet form from the Archæologia Cambrensis, vol. i. new ser.; for Lamphey, Archæologia Cambrensis, ii. 321, 324, iii. 199, new ser.; Browne Willis's Survey of St. David's; Canon Bevan's Diocesan History of St. David's, pp. 133–4, in the S.P.C.K. Series of Diocesan Histories; Leland's Collectanea, i. 275, 323; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. Record edition; Rolls of Parliament, vol. ii.; Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, i. 293–4, 308, ed. Hardy.]

T. F. T.

GOWER, HUMPHREY, D.D. (1638–1711), master of St. John's College, Cambridge, son of Stanley Gower, successively rector of Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, and of Holy Trinity, Dorchester, and a member of the assembly of divines in 1643, was born at Brampton Bryan in 1638 and educated at St. Paul's and Dorchester schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1658, was elected to a fellowship on 23 March 1658–9, and proceeded M.A. in 1662. Having taken holy orders, he was successively incumbent of Hammoon, Dorsetshire, to which living he was presented in April 1663, of Packlesham (1667–75), of Newton in the Isle of Ely (1675–7), and of Fen Ditton, to which he was collated on 4 July 1677. On 11 July 1679 he was appointed to the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, which he resigned for that of St. John's on 3 Dec. following, having in the meantime (1 Nov.) been appointed prebendary of Ely. He was vice-chancellor of the university in 1680–1, and in that capacity, on 18 Sept. 1681, he headed a deputation of dons which waited on the king at Newmarket. On the 17th he entertained Charles at dinner at St. John's, made him two Latin speeches, and gave him an English bible. There was much festivity both in town and university, and the conduits ran with wine. On 29 June 1688 Gower was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. In July 1693, twenty of the fellows of his college being nonjurors, a peremptory mandamus was issued against him requiring him to eject them. He refused on the ground that the mandamus should not have been made peremptory in the first instance. Steps were at once taken to indict him at the Cambridge assizes, but the grand jury threw out the bill. A mandamus nisi issued in the following October, but, the names of the nonjuring fellows having been omitted, Gower again refused to eject them, alleging that it did not appear who they were, and the court of king's bench declined to make the mandamus peremptory (Skinner, *Rep.* 360, 546, *Modern Rep.* iv. 233).

No further proceedings seem to have been taken. Gower died at St. John's College on 27 March 1711, and was buried in the college chapel. By his will he left 500*l.* towards providing livings for the college, and a considerable estate at Thriplow, with a house for the use of the master, subject to a rent-charge of 20*l.* per annum towards maintaining two indigent scholars, sons of clergymen, educated either at Dorchester or St. Paul's School. He also left his books to the college library.

Gower published: 1. 'A Discourse delivered in two Sermons in the Cathedral of Ely in September 1684,' Cambridge, 1685, 4to. 2. 'A Sermon preached before the King at Whitehall on Christmas Day, 1684,' London, 1685, 4to. He also wrote a biographical sketch of John Milner, the nonjuring vicar of Leeds, who died at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 16 Feb. 1702, which will be found in Thoresby's 'Vicaria Leodiensis,' p. 113.

[Baker's Hist. of the College of St. John the Evangelist, ed. Mayor; Life of Ambrose Bonwicke, ed. Mayor; Gardiner's Admission Reg. of St. Paul's School; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.; Grad. Cant.; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, i. 127, 130, 446, iii. 144, 158–9, 191, 213.]

J. M. R.

GOWER, JOHN (1325?–1408), poet, is loosely described by Caxton, who first printed his 'Confessio Amantis' in 1483, as 'a squyer borne in Walys in the tyme of kyng Richard the second.' The poet was certainly not a Welshman by birth, and, since in 1400 he described himself as 'senex,' it is probable he was born in the second or third decade of the fourteenth century. All the early writers insist on his good birth. Leland, in his 'Commentarii' (p. 414), connected him with the Gowers of Stittenham, Yorkshire, ancestors of the Leveson-Gowers, and he has been followed by Bale, Pits, Holinshed, and Todd. But the poet's coat of arms and crest emblazoned on his tomb in Southwark differ altogether from the armorial bearings of the Gowers of Stittenham, and render the relationship impossible. The poet, moreover, rhymed his name with 'power,' while the Stittenham family have always pronounced their name as though it rhymed with 'po-er' or 'pore.' Weever's assumption that the poet was closely connected with the family of Sir Robert Gower, a large landowner both in Suffolk and Kent, has been powerfully supported by Sir Harris Nicolas's researches, and is probably correct. Sir Robert died in or before 1349, and was buried in the church of Brabourne, near Ashford, Kent, where there was at one time a brass to his memory, bearing the poet's coat of arms. In 1333 Sir Robert had received from David, earl of Athol, the manor of Kentwell, Suffolk, with its appurtenances. This manor became the joint property of his two daughters after his death. The elder daughter, Katherine, died in 1366. The younger, Joan, was in 1368 married to a second husband, Thomas Syward, pewterer and citizen of London, and husband and wife were then joint owners of the Kentwell manor. On 28 June 1368 they granted it to John Gower, a near kinsman, who has been, with every probability, identified with the poet. By a deed executed at Otford, Kent, on Thursday, 30 Sept. 1373, John Gower made Kentwell over to Sir John Cobham, William Weston, Roger Ashburnham, Thomas Brokhill, and Thomas Preston, rector of Tunstall. The crest engraved on the seal attached to this deed is identical with that on the poet's tomb. Henceforth the poet seems to have been closely associated with Kent. He wrote of the Kentish insurrection of 1381, with every sign of personal knowledge. On 1 Aug. 1382, in a charter which confirmed to him the manors of Feltwell, Norfolk, and Moulton, Suffolk (*Rot. Claus.* 6 Richard II, p. 1, No. 27 dorso), he is designated 'esquier de Kent.' On 6 Aug. following he parted with Feltwell and Moulton to Thomas Blakelake, parson of the church of St. Nicholas at Feltwell, on condition that 40*l.* was paid him annually in the conventual church of Westminster. Confirmation of this arrangement was made on 24 Oct. 1382 and 29 Feb. 1384. Documents dated 3 Feb. 1381 and 10 June 1385 assigned to Gower and one John Bowland, clerk, the rights of Isabella, daughter of Walter de Huntingfield, to certain lands and tenements at Throwley and Stalesfield, Kent. In 1365 a John Gower rented the manors of Wygeburgh (*i.e.* Wigborough), Essex, and Aldington, Kent. It is possible that this tenant was the poet. But it is extremely doubtful whether the John Gower, 'clerk,' who held the rectory of Great Braxted, Essex, from February 1390 to March 1397, is identical with the writer. Professor Morley accepts the identification without hesitation. But there is no other evidence to show that Gower, whose customary title was 'esquier,' was in holy orders. The probability is all the other way.

The legends that represent Gower as educated at Oxford, and as entering the Inner Temple, have no historical basis. His works prove him to have been a man of wide reading, who probably travelled in France in early life, and in his later years he settled down as a well-to-do country gentleman, watching with some alarm the political and social movements of his time. He was known at court, but not apparently till well advanced in years. His chief poem, 'Confessio Amantis,' was written (according to his own account) at the request of Richard II, to whom it was first dedicated. But he transferred his dedication and his allegiance to the king's rival, Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV, about 1393–4, when 'un esquier, John Gower,' is mentioned among Henry's retainers. In the opening years of Henry's reign he proved himself an untiring panegyrist of his new sovereign. It is thus that he has gained for himself the reputation of a timid time-server, but the change of allegiance may well have been the result of conviction. On his tomb the poet's effigy wears a collar of SS, to which is appended a swan, Henry's badge (assumed after the death of Thomas of Gloucester in 1397). In his old age the poet married. At the time he was residing in the priory of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, to which he had proved a great benefactor. His apartments seem to have been in what was afterwards known as Montague Close, between the church of St. Mary Overies and the river (Rendle, *Old Southwark*, p. 317). According to the register of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, the name of Gower's wife was Agnes Groundolf, and the

marriage took place in his own private chapel, situated in the priory of St. Mary Overies, by license, dated 25 Jan. 1397, the celebrant being the chaplain of the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Southwark. In 1400, after suffering much ill-health, he became blind. He was still residing in the priory of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, on 15 Aug. 1408, when he made his will, preserved at Lambeth. He bequeaths many legacies to the prior, sub-prior, canons, and servants of St. Mary Overies, and to the churches and hospitals of Southwark and the neighbourhood, including a leper hospital. He desires to be buried in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in St. Mary Overies priory, and leaves to that chapel two silk dresses for the priests, a new missal, and a new chalice. A book entitled 'Martilogium' (*i. e.* 'Martyrologium'), which was recently copied at his expense, is left to the prior and convent. His wife Agnes receives 100*l.*, much household furniture, and for her life the rents of the manors of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, and Moulton, Suffolk. His wife, Sir Arnold Savage, an esquire named Robert, William Denne, canon of the king's chapel, and John Burton are his executors. The will was proved at Lambeth by Agnes Gower on 24 Oct., and administration of other property not specified in the will was granted on 7 Nov. Between 15 Aug. 1408 and 24 Oct., the dates respectively of the drawing and the proving of the will, Gower was buried in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the north aisle of the nave of St. Mary Overies, commonly called St. Saviour's, Southwark. A stone tomb is still extant there. Beneath a three-arched canopy lies an effigy of the poet. The head rests on three volumes, inscribed respectively with the names of his works, 'Speculum Meditantis,' 'Vox Clamantis,' and 'Confessio Amantis.' The hair falls in large curls on his shoulders, and is crowned with four roses, with which ivy was originally intertwined (Leland). A long, closely buttoned robe covers the whole body, including the feet, which rest upon a lion. A collar of SS, with Henry IV's badge of the swan, is round the neck. Berthelet, in his edition of the 'Confessio Amantis' (1532), gives a description of three pictures (now obliterated) of Charity, Mercy, and Pity, painted against the wall, within the three upper arches. A shield on a side panel of the canopy gives the poet's arms: 'Argent on a chevron, azure, three leopards' heads, or; crest, on a cap of maintenance, a talbot passant.' The inscription preserved by Leland and Berthelet, 'Hic jacet J. Gower, arm. Angl. poeta celeberrimus ac huic sacro edificio benefac. insignis. Vixit temporibus Ed. III et Ric. II' has disappeared, together with a tablet granting 1,500 days' pardon, 'ab ecclesia rite concessos' to all who prayed devoutly for the poet's soul. The monument was repaired in 1615, 1764, and 1830.

Prefixed to Caxton's edition of the 'Confessio Amantis' (1483), and in many of the extant manuscripts of that and other of Gower's writings, is a Latin preface describing Gower's three chief works. This preface, of which the text is extant in two forms, has been attributed to Gower's own pen. The works described are (1) the 'Speculum Meditantis,' (2) the 'Vox Clamantis,' and (3) the 'Confessio Amantis.' The first, the 'Speculum Meditantis,' assumed from its position to have been written earliest, is lost. It is described as a French poem divided into ten parts, treating of vices and virtues, and of the various degrees of this age. It is also stated to be an attempt to teach by a right path the way whereby a transgressor should return to a knowledge of his Creator. A number of short French poems by Gower are extant, and Warton imagined that the 'Speculum Meditantis' was identical with one of these, but this was a manifest error. The work has disappeared, and left no trace.

The second work, the 'Vox Clamantis,' is a Latin elegiac poem in seven books. It was begun in June 1381, but not completed till near the end of Richard II's reign. The first book—a fourth of the whole—treats, in an allegory which (Gower pretends) was revealed to him in a dream, of the insurrection of the serfs which broke out in Gower's neighbourhood in Kent in May 1381. The poet describes the rebels under the names of animals, but the identification of the leaders is obvious, and in some places their names are given. He brings events down to the death of Wat Tyler. Fuller, in his 'Church History' (ii. 353–4), quotes in an English verse translation the description of the Kentish 'rabble' given by Gower, 'prince of poets in his time.' Although Gower has little sympathy with popular grievances, he ascribes the disturbances to the deterioration of contemporary society. In the second book he insists on the need of pure religious faith. In the third and fourth books he denounces the sins of the clergy of all ranks, and pleads for a reformation, although he disclaims in his 'Confessio' and elsewhere all sympathy with the Lollards. In the fifth book he shows the value of a virtuous and well-disciplined army, and deprecates the ignorant sensuality of the serf and the avarice of the merchant. The sixth book deals with the vices of the lawyers, and appeals directly to Richard II

to select wise and honest councillors, and to avoid war, heavy taxation, and sensual indulgences. The seventh book recapitulates the poet's dissatisfaction with the existing government and with the king, and entreats his countrymen to turn from wickedness.

The poem is dedicated to Archbishop Arundel, and Gower describes himself in the dedication as 'senex et cæcus.' The finest manuscript of the poem is in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford, and from this manuscript the poem was printed for the first time by the Roxburghe Club, under the direction of H. O. Coxe, in 1850. Coxe collated the All Souls' MS. with another in the Cottonian Collection, Tib. A. iv., and a third among the Digby MSS. at the Bodleian Library. Attached to all three, in continuation of the poem, is Gower's 'Chronica Tripartita,' in three books of rhyming Latin hexameters, giving a hostile account of Richard II's conduct of affairs from the appointment of the commissioners of regency, 19 Nov. 1386, till the king's death, and the accession of Henry IV. Much eulogy is bestowed on the Swan (Thomas, duke of Gloucester), the Horse (Richard, earl of Arundel), and the Bear (Thomas, earl of Warwick). The second book describes the *coup d'état* of 1397, and the third book tells of Richard II's abdication. Coxe printed the 'Chronica Tripartita' with the 'Vox Clamantis.' It is also printed in Wright's 'Political Poems,' i. 417–54. The All Souls' MS. and the Cottonian MS. conclude with ten short pieces, chiefly in Latin, bitterly inveighing against Richard II, or in praise of Henry IV. Two only of these pieces are printed by Coxe—one (in elegiacs) beginning 'Quicquid homo scribat finem natura ministrat' and a commendatory 'carmen' by one 'Philippus.' Four others, including a 'Carmen super multiplici vitiorum pestilentia unde tempore Ricardi II partes nostræ specialius inficiebantur' (dated 1396–7), in which Lollardism is denounced, appear in Wright's 'Political Poems,' i. 346 et seq.

Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' his only English poem, is in about 30,000 eight-syllabled rhymed lines. It is extant in two versions, mainly differing at the beginning and end. In the earlier version the poem opens with a dedication to Richard II, and Chaucer is complimented in the closing lines. In the later version Henry of Lancaster takes Richard's place, and Chaucer is not mentioned at all. In the dedication of the first version to Richard II, the poet relates that while rowing on the Thames he met the king's barge, that the king invited him to an audience and bade him write 'some newe thing,' a direction of which the 'Confessio' was the result. The hopefulness with which Gower refers to Richard in these lines has suggested that they must have been composed before 1386, when Richard's worthless character had become generally known, and Professor Hales has pointed out some apparent allusions in them to events happening between 1381 and 1383 (*Athenæum*, 24 Dec. 1881). In the revised version, from which Gower omits all mention of Richard II, he says that he wrote the poem 'the yere sixtenthe of Kyng Richard' (i.e. 1393), and dedicates it to 'min owne lorde, which of Lancastre is Henry named.' Thus the date of the earlier version may be conjecturally placed in 1383, that of the second in 1393.

The poem consists of a prologue and eight books. The prologue deals largely with the degradation of the clergy and of the people, which Gower reminds his readers it is in their own power to check. He concludes with a moralised interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream, which had already found a place at the close of the 'Vox Clamantis.' In book i. Gower represents a lover as appealing to Cupid and Venus to cure him of his sickness. Venus sends a confessor, Genius, to shrive him. The confessor arrives, and the dialogue between him and the lover occupies the rest of the poem. The confessor first asks the lover how he has used his five senses, and, in a number of stories chiefly derived from classical authors, warns him of the vices which the senses are prone to encourage. In the later books the confessor describes in turn the seven deadly sins, pride, envy, anger, sloth, avarice, gluttony, and lust, with their different ministers, and illustrates their ravages by a series of stories loosely strung together after the manner of Boccaccio's 'Decameron.' The last and eighth book concludes with the confessor's absolution of the lover. There are occasional digressions, as in the account of the rise of the mechanical arts in book iv., or of the religions of the ancient world in book v. In book vii. the general plan is interrupted by a summary of philosophical knowledge—of 'theorique,' 'rhetorique,' and 'poetique'—derived from the popular 'Secretum Secretorum' falsely attributed to Aristotle, and assumed to embody the instruction given by Aristotle to Alexander. Gower adds to this interpolation many stories illustrating the duties of kingship, with unfriendly allusions (in the later version) to Richard II.

Gower contrives to tell in all 112 different stories, and shows himself acquainted with much classical and mediæval literature. The sources of nearly all his stories have been

traced. About twenty come from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' three from Ovid's 'Heroides.' Others are extracted from the Bible, the 'Gesta Romanorum,' Josephus, Valerius Maximus, Trogus Pompeius or Justin. The chronicles of Cassiodorus and Isidorus, Godfrey of Viterbo's 'Pantheon,' Vincent de Beauvais' 'Speculum Historiale,' the 'Geste de Troy' (in the prose of Dares Phrygius or the verse of Guido di Colonna), the romances of Alexander the Great and Sir Lancelot were also among his works of reference. Statius's 'Thebais' supplied the story of the knight Capaneus (bk. ii.) Gower mentions Dante, and was clearly familiar with Boccaccio and Ovid's 'Ars Amandi.' Scattered through the work are Latin rubrics and elegiacs. The latter, written in imitation of Boethius, are often notable for their bad prosody and loose grammar.

A very large number of manuscripts of the 'Confessio' are known. I. Of the earlier version, there are at Oxford three in the Bodleian Library (Laud. MS. 609; Bodl. 693; Selden, B. 11), and one in the library of Corpus Christi College (67). Three are in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 3490, Royal MS. 18, c. xxii. and Eg. MS. 1991, imperfect but very interesting). One is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries (MS. 134). II. Of the second version two manuscripts are in the Bodleian Library (Fairfax MS. 3 and Hatton, 51); a third at Wadham College, Oxford (13); a fourth at New College, Oxford (266), and a fifth and sixth at the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 7184, finely illuminated but mutilated, and 3869). There are many other manuscripts of the poem in private hands (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. xii, 207, 424, 4th Rep. 595). A manuscript belonging to the Duke of Sutherland—known as the Stafford MS.—adheres to the Lancastrian version, but with many additions, alterations, and omissions. Two hybrid manuscripts are known. A copy in the Bodleian Library (Bodl. MS. 294) has the dedication to Richard, but omits the verses to Chaucer. Another manuscript at New College (234) has the dedication to Henry, but includes the verses to Chaucer. A fine volume 'Johannis Gower Poemata Anglica, Gallica, et Latina,' in Trinity College, Cambridge, contains the 'Confessio,' but begins with the middle of book ii. (MS. R. 3, 2).

The first printed edition was issued by Caxton in 1483. It follows the second version. The colophon states that Caxton finished it 'the 2 day of Septembre the fyrst yere of the regne of kyng Richard the thyrd the yere of our lord a thousand cccclxxxxiii' (a misprint for 1483). Three copies are in the British Museum. A perfect exemplar sold at the sale of Lord Selsey's library in 1872 for 670*l.* The next edition issued in 1532 from the press of 'Thomas Berthelette, printer to the kinges grace.' This is dedicated to Henry VIII, and follows Caxton's text of the later version, while modernising the spelling. But in a preface addressed to the 'reder' Berthelette prints from a manuscript the earlier dedication to Richard II, and gives an account of Gower's tomb and of his intimacy with Chaucer. A reprint of 1544 is mentioned by Chalmers and Blore. No such edition is known. Another edition by Berthelette appeared in 1554 with further modernisations of spelling. On 15 Jan. 1581–2 Sampson Awdeley's interest in the copyright of the 'Confessio' was transferred, with that of many other books, to John Charlwood, but no edition of the period has been met with (*Reg. of Stationers' Company*, 1570–86, Shakesp. Soc., 155). Chalmers printed the 'Confessio' in his 'English Poets.' In 1857 Professor Reinhold Pauli produced an edition in three admirably printed volumes. Berthelette's edition of 1532 formed the basis of Pauli's text, but it was collated throughout with Harleian MSS. 7184, 3869, and 3490, and with the Stafford MS. Professor Morley in 1888 reprinted, with a few obvious corrections, Pauli's text in his Carisbrooke Library, omitting the story of Canace as unfit for popular reading. A thoroughly trustworthy text is still required.

An extract from the digression in book iv. on the mechanical arts dealing with the philosopher's stone appears in Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum,' 1651, pp. 368–73. Ellis in his 'Specimens of English Poetry,' Todd in his 'Illustrations of Chaucer and Gower,' and A. J. Ellis in his 'Early English Pronunciation,' 1869, pt. ii. (Chaucer Soc.), have printed a few excerpts, with notes. Mr. Ellis has availed himself of the Society of Antiquaries MS. 134, which has not been consulted by other writers.

A very interesting manuscript volume, containing other poems by Gower, belongs to the Earl of Ellesmere. It was presented to Henry IV by the poet, and came into the possession of Lord Fairfax, who presented it to Sir Thomas Gower, an ancestor of its present owner, in 1666. It opens with an English poem, with Latin prologue and epilogue, entitled 'Carmen de pacis commendatione in laudem Henrici quarti,' which was printed in Urry's edition of Chaucer (1721), pp. 540–3, and in Wright's 'Political Poems,' ii. 4–15. Eleven short pieces in French or Latin verse also in praise of Henry IV follow, and are

succeeded by 'Cinkante Balades,' the most interesting section of the manuscript. They deal with love in all its phases, and are the most poetical of all Gower's productions. They are believed to be Gower's earliest work. The volume concludes with a long French poem on the dignity of marriage, illustrated with stories after the fashion of the 'Confessio.' This was the poem which Warton mistook for the lost 'Speculum Meditantis.' Finally Gower, in an address 'al universite de tout le monde,' apologises as an Englishman for his French. The whole of this volume, from which extracts had been printed by Todd and Warton, was first printed, while it belonged to the Marquis of Stafford (excluding the opening poem), for the Roxburghe Club in 1818. A few of the pieces, notably the long poem on marriage, appear at the close of a few manuscripts of the 'Confessio' (cf. *Bodl. MS.* Fairfax, iii.; *Harl. MS.* 3869; *MS. Trin. Coll.* R. 3, 2). Herr Stengel reprinted (after collating various manuscripts) 'John Gowers Minnesang und Ehezuchtbüchlein LXXII Anglo-Normannische Balladen,' Marburg, 1886.

Chaucer first gave Gower the appropriate epithet of 'moral.' The two poets were personal friends. On 21 May 1378, when Chaucer went abroad on diplomatic service, he nominated John Gower and Richard Forrester his attorneys in his absence. At the end of his 'Troylus and Cryseyde' (written between 1372 and 1386) Chaucer writes:

> O moral Gower, this boke I directe
> To the, and to the philosophical Strode,
> To vouchensauf ther nede is to correcte,
> Of youre benignites and zeles goode.

In book ii. of the 'Confessio' Gower seems to borrow from the same poem of Chaucer his story of Diomede's supplanting of Troilus and Cressida. In very few other instances do the poets cover the same ground. The story of Constance—Chaucer's 'Man of Lawes Tale'—is also told by Gower in his 'Confessio' (bk. ii.); but the story appeared previously in Vincent de Beauvais' 'Speculum,' Trivet's 'Annales,' and elsewhere, and both poets probably obtained it independently from Trivet (cf. Trivet, 'Life of Constance,' ed. Brock, in *Originals and Analogues*, Chaucer Soc., parts i. and iii.) Tyrwhitt's and Warton's theory that Chaucer borrowed this story of Constance from Gower is disproved by later Chaucerian criticism, which assigns the 'Man of Lawes Tale' to a date anterior to the 'Confessio.' Similarly Chaucer's 'Manciple's Tale' of the tell-tale bird is told in the 'Confessio,' bk. iii., but both poets undoubtedly derived that story from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' bk. ii Gower's 'Tale of Florent' in 'Confessio,' bk. i., is identical at most points with Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath's Tale.' The story is a common one in all European languages, and was probably derived from a French romance independently accessible to either writer (cf. *Originals and Analogues*, Chaucer Soc., v. 437–525). Furthermore the tale of Phyllis and Demophon, which appears in the 'Confessio' as well as in Chaucer's 'Legend of Good Women,' was probably derived by both writers from Ovid's 'Heroides,' ep. ii. In a literary sense, the two poets were under little, if any, obligations to each other. In the earlier version of the 'Confessio' (dedicated to Richard II) Gower, at the close of his poem, makes Venus address Chaucer in highly complimentary verse. Venus calls Chaucer her disciple and poet, who filled the land in his youth with ditties and glad songs, and bids him in his old age write a 'Testament of Love.' The omission of these lines in the later or Lancastrian version of the 'Confessio' has been ascribed to Gower's implied suggestion that Chaucer was too old to write of love—a criticism which the subsequent publication (about 1390) of the 'Canterbury Tales' deprived of point. There is, however, good reason for supposing that Chaucer and Gower quarrelled late in life, and that the suppression of the panegyric was due to a personal disagreement. In the prologue to the 'Man of Lawes Tale' Chaucer compliments himself on forbearing to write

> Of thilke wicke ensample of Canace
> That loued hir owne brother synfully
> (Of all suche cursed stories I say fy),
> Or elles of Tyro Apolloneus.

The stories of Canace and Apollonius—'unkinde abhominations' Chaucer calls them in a later line—both figure in Gower's 'Confessio' (bk. ii. and bk. viii.), and it is reasonable to infer that Chaucer's censure was aimed at Gower. It is unsatisfactory to assume with Professor Skeat that Chaucer's attack is directed against Ovid (Chaucer, *Prioresses Tale*, &c., ed. Skeat, p. 137). Ovid certainly told the story of Canace in his 'Metamorphoses,' but had, of course, no hand in the tale of Apollonius. In the dedication of the second version of his 'Confessio' Gower writes that his wits are too small 'To tellen every man his tale,' which has been interpreted as a reference to the 'Canterbury Tales,' and to be the first reference extant. But the words are too colourless to admit of any inference as to the relations between the poets when they were written.

Gower's profound inferiority to Chaucer

in literary merit did not prevent their names being linked together for centuries as the two earliest poets of eminence in England. Thomas Hoccleve (1370–1454?) introduces into his 'De Regimine Principum' a lament for Gower and Chaucer, and calls Gower his master. Dunbar, in his 'Lament for the Makaris,' associates Chaucer, Gower, and the Monk of Bury [see BURY, RICHARD DE] in the same verse. Skelton, in his 'Boke of Philip Sparrow' and his 'Crowne of Laurell,' writes that Gower's 'matter is worth gold,' and that he 'first garnished our English rude.' Hawes, in his 'Pastyme of Pleasure,' writes of moral Gower, whose 'sentencious dewe Adowne reflareth with fayre golden beames.' William Bullein [q. v.], in his 'Dialogue . . . against the Fever Pestilence,' 1573, describes Gower and Chaucer sitting under Parnassus near the classical poets, and writes of 'old morall Goore with pleasaunt penne in hande, commandyng honeste loue without luste, and pleasure without pride, holinesse in the cleargie without hypocrisie, no tyrannie in rulers, no falshoode in lawiers, no usurie in marchauntes, no rebellion in the commons and vnitie among kyngdoms.' Foxe, in his 'Actes and Monuments,' gives Gower and Chaucer jointly much commendation, and contrasts their learning with the ignorance of the clergy of their day. Puttenham and Sir Philip Sidney treat Gower as Chaucer's equal. 'Greene's Vision' (*c.* 1599), attributed to Robert Greene, mainly consists of a pretended disputation between Gower and Chaucer as to the moral value of Greene's purely literary work. Chaucer praises it, and advises Greene to persevere. Gower urges him to renounce it for avowedly moral treatises, and Greene finally promises to follow Gower's counsel. A fanciful account of Gower's personal appearance is given in verse, and a long prose 'Tale against Jelousie' is put into his mouth (GREENE, *Works*, ed. Grosart, xii. 209 sq.) Drayton, in his epistle of 'Poets and Poesie,' wisely notes 'honest' Gower's inferiority to Chaucer, and Peacham mildly censures him as 'poore and plaine.' The play of 'Pericles' (1608?), in which Shakespeare had an uncertain share, is based on the story of 'Apollonius the Prince of Tyr,' which figures in the eighth book of Gower's 'Confessio,' and which Gower avowedly derived from Godfrey of Viterbo's 'Pantheon.' Although the same story was 'gathered into English by Laurence Twine,' for the most part independently of Gower, in 1576, the authors of 'Pericles' were well acquainted with Gower's version. The prologue before each act of 'Pericles' is spoken by Gower, who opens the play with

> To sing a song of old was sung,
> From ashes ancient Gower is come.

Modern criticism has been unfavourable to Gower. 'Gower has positively raised tediousness,' writes Mr. J. R. Lowell with some asperity, 'to the precision of a science. He is the undertaker of the fair mediæval legend. . . . Love, beauty, passion, nature, art, life, the natural and the theological virtues—there is nothing beyond his power to disenchant' (*My Study Windows*, art. 'Chaucer'). Hallam denies that Gower is 'prosaic in the worst sense of the word.' He undoubtedly lacks the poet's inspiration, but he claims to be nothing more than a moralist, an enthusiastic student of classical and mediæval literature, keenly alive to the failings of his own age. His varied erudition, his employment in his writings of the English language, in spite of his facility in both French and Latin, his simplicity and directness as a story-teller who is no servile imitator of his authorities, give his 'Confessio' an historical interest which the frozen levels' of its verse with 'the clocklike tick of its rhymes' cannot destroy. In his French 'balades' Gower reached a higher poetic standard. He shows much metrical skill, and portrays love's various phases with the poet's tenderness and sympathy. The literary quality of 'Vox Clamantis' is not great. It is marred by false quantities and awkward constructions; but its high moral tone, and its notices of contemporary society, give it an important place in historical literature.

A beautiful miniature of Gower is in British Museum Egerton MS. 1991, f. 7 *b*. A poor imitation is in Royal MS. 18, c. xxii. f. 1.

[Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry; Professor H. Morley's English Writers, 1888, vol. iv.; Sir N. H. Nicolas's notice in Retrospective Review, new ser. vol. ii.; A. J. Ellis's Early English Pronunciation . . . including a re-arrangement of Professor F. J. Child's Memoirs on the Language of Chaucer and Gower, 1871, pt. iii. 726–39; Ellis's Specimens of Early English Poets, i. 169–99; Originals and Analogues, Chaucer Soc., i. iii. and v.; Taylor's St. Mary Overy, Southwark; Todd's Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer; and the editions of Gower's works mentioned above. The notices in Leland, Bale, Pits, and Tanner are worth little.] S. L. L.

GOWER, RICHARD HALL (1767–1833), naval architect, youngest son of the Rev. Foote Gower, M.D. [q. v.], was baptised at Chelmsford 26 Nov. 1767, and after spending some time at Ipswich grammar school obtained a scholarship at Winchester in 1778 (KIRBY, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 271). In 1780 he entered as midshipman on board a vessel in the East India Company's service.

Returning to England in 1783, Gower was taught for a short time by a navigation master at Edmonton, and upon rejoining his ship was called 'the young philosopher.' When he was twenty he devised an instrument which secured far greater accuracy than had before been obtainable in measuring a vessel's way through the water. Gower next turned his attention to effecting improvements in the construction of ships, and eventually quitted the service altogether in order to devote himself fully to following up his plans. In 1800 a ship of remarkable speed, called the Transit, was built from his designs at Itchenor, Sussex. She was four-masted, with sails of peculiar character. She beat the government sloop Osprey out of all comparison in a trial of speed; but, greatly to Gower's disappointment, the East India Company did not purchase his vessel. Subsequently the government obtained from Gower plans for a similar ship. Meantime Gower had married, and published 'A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Seamanship' (1793, 2nd edit. 1796), which long remained a standard work. A third edition was called for in 1808. Gower wrote a separate 'Supplement' containing a description of the Transit (1807, 2nd edit. 1810). He now considerably altered his vessel's lines, and published 'A Narrative of a Mode pursued by the British Government to effect Improvements in Naval Architecture' (1811). In 1819 Gower built a yacht on his improved plan for Lord Vernon, with three masts in place of four. This vessel's behaviour in the water was much admired by nautical and engineering authorities, her speed and easiness of handling being remarkable.

Previously Gower had written some 'Remarks relative to the Danger attendant upon Convoy, with a Proposition for the better Protection of Commerce' (1811), suggesting that cruisers should be stationed along the coast communicating with signal stations. In 1812 he competed unsuccessfully for a hundred guinea prize offered for an improved lock in the Regent's Canal; though some years later he discovered that locks similar to those suggested by him had been erected in the canal. Gower next constructed a further improved yacht, the Unique, economising timber and securing light draft. He invented also an ingenious fly-boat intended for use against the small and swift American cruisers. He then projected a set of signals formed of shapes instead of flags, and effected many more naval improvements, including the adoption of the round stern in ships. Other valuable inventions of Gower, brought out in the face of much discouragement, were the long useful catamaran for forming a raft; a lifeboat on a novel plan for employment at Landguard Fort; a sound tube connecting top and deck; a propeller or floating anchor; and numerous ingenious articles of minor note. Gower died near Ipswich towards the end of 1833.

[Gent. Mag. memoir 1833, vol. ii.] J. B–y.

GOWER, Sir THOMAS (*fl.* 1543–1577), marshal of Berwick, was the son of Sir Edward Gower, knight, of Stittenham, Yorkshire, commissioner of the peace for that county in 1536. His mother was Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Constable, knight, of Flamborough. Thomas Gower was marshal of Berwick, and in 1543 was made the receiver-general and supervisor of all the buildings and fortifications of Berwick and of Wark Castle. Early in the reign of Edward VI Gower was appointed surveyor of the royal estates in Northumberland and captain of Eyemouth, near Berwick (1 Sept. 1547). In July he had reported to the council that the 'Power of Scotland' was prepared. He was captain of a band of light horsemen in the army with which the protector Somerset invaded Scotland. At the battle of Pinkie Cleugh (10 Sept.) Gower was one of three cavalry officers taken prisoners through 'their own too much forwardness' (Holinshed, p. 980).

Gower had to pay a considerable ransom, and 'as he was a poor man,' was much burdened by expenses at Eyemouth, and had to appoint a deputy in his office as surveyor. In 1549 he went to London to claim eighteen months' arrears of sums due for Eyemouth, and complained that other services had not been rewarded. Three years later (9 June 1552) 100*l.* of his debt of 300*l.* to the crown was remitted by the king through Northumberland's influence. In November 1552 another marshal of Berwick was appointed in Gower's place, and in 1558 he is mentioned as master of the ordinance in the north parts. In 1559 he complained that one Bennett had been appointed over his head, and was apparently replaced, as he held the post in 1560, when he was made master of the ordinance in the army sent to besiege Leith. On his return he continued to be employed in surveying defences. In 1569 the Earl of Sussex sent him to assist the mayor in the fortification of Newcastle. In 1577 he is last mentioned in a letter sent to the council from the Earl of Huntingdon, enclosing a report from him on Kingston-upon-Hull, whither he had been sent to survey the castle and forts. He is spoken of as a 'man well given in religion, and of good experience.' By his first wife, Anne, daughter of James Mauleverer, esq., he left a son and successor, Edward.

[State Papers, Domestic, Addenda, 1547–65 and 1566–79, Foreign Ser. 1558–59, 1559–60; Holinshed, pp. 978, 980; Stow's Annals, p. 641; Collins's Peerage, v. 140.] E. T. B.

GOWRAN, Lord. [See Fitzpatrick, Richard, *d.* 1727.]

GOWRIE, Earls of. [See Ruthven.]

GRABE, JOHN ERNEST (1666–1711), divine, was born at Königsberg on 10 July 1666, and educated at the university there, of which his father, Martin Sylvester Grabe, was professor of divinity and history. He took the usual degree, and then devoted himself to the reading of the fathers. This led him to question the validity of the orders of the Lutheran church, and he resolved to enter the church of Rome. He first, however (in 1695), presented a statement of his difficulties to the ecclesiastical consistory of Sambia in Prussia. A reply to this memorial by three Lutheran divines commissioned by the elector of Brandenburg was printed in the same year. Grabe, though not convinced, conferred with Spener, one of the three, and by Spener's advice came to England, where he would find a church in possession of apostolical succession. William III settled on him a pension of 100*l.* per annum. He appears to have soon settled at Oxford, and there in 1698 published the first volume of his 'Spicilegium SS. Patrum ut et hæreticorum seculi post Christum natum I. II. et III.' The dedication to the Duke of Ormonde, chancellor of the university, is dated from St. Edmund Hall, then a favourite resort of the nonjurors. In the next year he published a second volume of the work. A second edition was published after Grabe's death, 2 vols. 8vo, 1714, to which are prefixed the speeches of Smalridge when presenting Grabe for the degree of D.D. at the Encænia, on 27 April 1706. In July 1700 he was ordained deacon by Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of Worcester. In the same year he was made chaplain of Christ Church. The chaplaincy was given him for a maintenance, and it is probable he never performed the office. Hickes says that he was ordained priest without saying by whom, and the 'Biographia Britannica' says probably by some of the nonjuring prelates. In 1700 he published Justin Martyr's 'First Apology,' and in 1702 'S. Irenæi Episcopi Lugdunensis contra omnes hæreses libri quinque.' Upon the accession of Queen Anne his pension was continued, and he was employed upon printing the Alexandrine manuscript of the Septuagint, then in the Royal Library at St. James's. At Harley's suggestion she presented him with a purse of 60*l.* as an encouragement.

In 1703 he revised the scholia for Gregory's Greek Testament, which was printed at Oxford, and in the same year he published a beautiful edition in folio of Bishop Bull's Latin works [see Bull, George]. He now set to work upon the publication of the 'Codex Alexandrinus,' and in 1705 he published an account of the manuscript, giving it preference to the Vatican manuscript, together with three specimens of his intended edition. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. in April 1706. The king of Prussia sent him a present, and subscriptions are said to have come in from all parts. Hearne tells us that 'some of Christ Church offered the pious and learned Mr. Grabe the Margaret professorship of divinity, but he being a Prussian by birth, and having other reasons besides against his accepting it, modestly declined it.'

In 1707 came out, in fol. and 8vo, 'Septuaginta Interpretum Tomus I. continens Octateuchum, quem ex antiquissimo MS. Codice Alexandrino accuratè descriptum, et ope aliorum Exemplarium, ac priscorum Scriptorum, præsertim vero Hexaplaris Editionis Origenianæ emendatum atque suppletum . . . summâ curâ edidit Joannes Ernestus Grabe S. T. P.' In an epistle to Hody (*Hod. de Bibl. Text.* p. 639) Grabe observes that in this edition two thousand corrupted passages are amended. This practically destroys the value of the book as a transcript of the Codex. The work was published in 4 vols. fol. and 8 vols. 8vo. The first volume was edited by Grabe himself in 1707. In 1709 he published the last volume. The second volume, edited by Francis Lee, M.D., a learned physician, from Grabe's manuscript, was published in 1719. Lee died in that year, and the third volume, under the editorship of George Wigan, D.D., of Christ Church, came out in 1720. All the volumes were from Grabe's transcript. In 1710 he published a 'Dissertatio de variis vitiis LXX. Interpretum ante B. Origenis ævum illatis,' &c., and explained why he had departed from the plan of his publication. Shortly before his death he had a controversy with Whiston, who had claimed Grabe's assent to his views as to the authority of the 'Apostolical Constitutions.' Grabe therefore published in 1711 'An Essay upon two Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and that ancient book called the Doctrine of the Apostles, which is said to be extant in them, wherein Mr. Whiston's mistakes about both are plainly proved.' This was his only publication in English. On 22 Aug. 1711 he wrote to the lord treasurer, complaining of his broken health, the non-payment of his pension for the past twelve months, and consequently his having run into debt threescore pounds.

His pension was paid, together with a gift of 50*l.* from Harley. He died on 3 Nov. 1711. He was attended in his last illness by Smalridge, who has left an ample testimony to his piety and morality. He wished upon his deathbed that it should be known that he died in the faith and communion of the church of England. Possibly he inclined to nonjuring views, but he esteemed the church of England more than any other part of the catholic church. It is said he proposed a plan for the introduction of episcopacy into Prussia, and the adoption of a liturgy after the English model. He was buried, as Hearne mentions in his diary, 12 Nov. 1711, in the church of St. Pancras, not, as is generally stated, in Westminster Abbey, where Harley afterwards erected a cenotaph. He left a great mass of manuscripts, which he bequeathed to Dr. Hickes for life, and afterwards to Dr. Smalridge. Two posthumous pieces may be mentioned: 1. 'Liturgia Græca ad normam liturgiarum,' &c., and published by Pfaff at the end of 'Irenæi fragmenta anecdota,' at the Hague in 1715; and 2. 'De forma Consecrationis Eucharistiæ,' a defence of the Greek church against that of Rome, London, 1721.

Grabe was unquestionably a learned man, and, according to Nelson's account, of a most estimable and amiable disposition.

[Nelson's Life of Bull; Hearne's Collections (ed. Doble for Oxf. Hist. Soc.), i. ii. iii.; Biog. Brit.] R. H–R.

GRACE, JAMES (*d.* 1539?), transcriber and reputed author of 'The Annals of Ireland.' [See under PEMBRIDGE, CHRISTOPHER.]

GRACE, MRS. MARY (*d.* 1786?), painter, was the daughter of a shoemaker named Hodgkiss. She had a natural gift for art, and without any instruction attained some proficiency as a portrait-painter, and also considerable employment as a copyist. In 1762 as Mrs. Grace she exhibited with the Incorporated Society of Artists, sending a portrait of herself, a whole length of a young lady, 'A Ballad-singer,' and 'An Old Woman's Head.' In 1763 she exhibited again, sending among other pictures a portrait of Mr. Grace. She continued to exhibit up to 1769, sending in 1765 'The Death of Sigismunda,' and in 1767 'Antigonus, Seleucus, and Stratonice.' About 1769 she appears to have lost her husband, and retired from practice to Homerton, where she is said to have died at an advanced age in 1786. Her own portrait was engraved and published in 1785. A portrait by her of the Rev. Thomas Bradbury was engraved in mezzotint by J. Faber in 1749, and again by J. Spilsbury.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters; Catalogues of the Society of Artists (Anderdon bequest, print room, Brit. Mus.)] L. C.

GRACE, RICHARD (1620?–1691), governor of Athlone, a younger son of Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown in the county of Kilkenny, and a lineal descendant of Raymond le Gros, one of the first Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland [see FITZGERALD, RAYMOND], was born about 1620. Being commended to the notice of Charles I by the Earl of Ormonde, to whom he was allied, he served in England during the civil wars on the royalist side, till the surrender of Oxford in 1646, when he returned to Ireland, where the influence of his family placed him at the head of a considerable body of men, whereby he was enabled to perform good service at Birr (now Parsonstown in King's County) and elsewhere. After the overthrow of the royalist party and the formation of a national party pure and simple, he found free scope for the exercise of his abilities in guerilla warfare. His activity, boldness, and popularity with the Irish rendered him one of the chief obstacles in the way of a settlement of the island by the officers of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the evident hopelessness of the struggle, and the demoralising effect of the submission of Colonel Fitzpatrick in 1651, he continued to defy every effort made to capture him, and occasionally succeeded in inflicting a severe blow on the outlying forces of the parliament. In May 1652 a sum of 300*l.* was offered for his head. But on 21 June the Irish government had the satisfaction of reporting 'that Colonel Grace and his party (who were forced out of the fastnesses in the King's and Queen's counties by the forces under Colonel Hewson, Colonel Axtell, and Colonel Sankey) being got over the Shannon to Portumna, where they burnt the town and intended to force the castle; and that Colonel Ingoldsby, with five hundred horse and dragoons, marched towards them, and at Loughrea fell upon them, totally routed their horse and surrounded their foot in a bog' (*Commonwealth Papers*, P. R. O., Dublin, A/90, p. 169). He was offered terms more honourable than those obtained at Kilkenny by the other Leinster commanders, and capitulated to Colonel Sankey on 14 Aug. (*Aphorismical Discovery*, iii. 130). He was allowed to transport himself and his adherents, numbering between ten and twelve hundred men, into Spain; but his estates in the King's County were confiscated and granted to one John Vaughan. On his arrival in Spain 'the Spaniards wholly broke the capitulation they had made with

him, and used his men so very ill, that before he could march them into Catalonia he had lost half his number' (CLARKE, *Life of James II*, i. 268). Nevertheless he continued faithfully to serve the Spanish government till the end of the campaign, when he honourably surrendered his charge as commander of a castle on the frontiers, and transferred his services to the crown of France, stipulating only that his regiment might be put on the same footing as the other Irish regiments in the French service, and that they might be permitted to support their own sovereign whenever the occasion demanded (*ib.* 269). The devotion of his family to the Stuart cause at once secured for him a favourable reception at the court of the exiled princes, and particularly from the Duke of York, who, we are told, 'treated him with the familiarity of an equal rather than the reserve of a sovereign' (STREAN, *Athlone*). In 1655, after the completion of the alliance between England and France, he, with the rest of the Irish colonels, followed the Duke of York into the service of Spain, and in June 1658 took a prominent part in the battle between the Spaniards and the allied English and French forces at the Dunes, before Dunkirk (CLARKE, *Life of James II*, i. 345). At the Restoration he attended the royal family to Breda, and thence into England. On 5 March 1661 Charles II conferred on him a pension of 100*l.* in token of his approbation, and on 28 Nov. a warrant was issued for the payment of his regiment (*Cal. State Papers*, 1661–2, p. 161). On 20 June 1663 the court of claims decreed his restoration to his estates in the King's County, and in 1664 a patent was granted to him, whereby Moyelly and his adjoining lands in the barony of Kilcoursy were constituted a manor, with the privileges of holding courts baron and leet. A further grant of lands in the county of Kildare followed in June 1670, and an additional pension of 300*l.* a year during pleasure in June 1685 (*Memoirs of the Family of Grace*). He received 200*l.* as bounty for secret services in 1687 (*Secret Services of Charles II and James II*, Camd. Soc., p. 164). He was appointed governor of the castle of Athlone, and, though a Roman catholic, treated the protestants so fairly as to merit a severe reprimand from the government of Lord Tyrconnel. Although as an officer he maintained severity of discipline, contrasting strongly with the prevailing licentiousness of the Irish army, he was beloved as well as trusted by his soldiers (STREAN, *Athlone*). He was one of the first to join the standard of James II upon the revolution. He was not present at the battle of the Boyne, but when William despatched General Douglas with a portion of his army to besiege Athlone, he replied to offers of capitulation with a pistol shot, adding: 'These are my terms; these only will I give or receive, and when my provisions are consumed I will defend till I eat my old boots.' After a vain attempt to pass the Shannon, Douglas was compelled to raise the siege and retire (HARRIS, *Life of William III*, p. 282; STORY, *Continuation*, p. 30). In the following year (1691), when the place was besieged by General Ginkel, he was superseded in the conduct of the defence by the French commander D'Usson. He did his duty nobly and died at his post on 20 June. He was buried where he fell. After the revolution the castle and lands of Moyelly and his estates elsewhere were confiscated. By his wife Sarah, daughter and heiress of — Tucker, of the county of Kent, he had an only daughter, Frances, to whom King James was godfather, and who was married in 1665 to Robert, eldest son of John Grace of Courtstown. It had been the intention of James to reward the services of the house of Courtstown by conferring the dignity of viscount on Robert Grace, but this the revolution rendered impossible.

[Sheffield Grace's Memoirs of the Family of Grace, privately printed, 1823; Aphorismical Discovery or Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641–53, edited by J. T. Gilbert for the Irish Archæological Society; Commonwealth Papers, P. R. O. Dublin; Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland; Heath's Brief Chronicle of the Civil War; Clarke's Life of James II; Strean's Account of Athlone; Calendar of State Papers, 1661–2; Macariæ Excidium (Irish Archæol. Soc.); Harris's Life of William III; Leland's Hist. of Ireland; Story's Continuation of the Wars in Ireland.] R. D.

GRACE, SHEFFIELD (1788?–1850), historiographer, was second son of Richard Grace (*d.* 1801) of Boley, Queen's County, Ireland, M.P. for Baltimore, by Jane, daughter of John Evans, son of George, first lord Carbery. He studied at Winchester College, became a member of Lincoln's Inn, 1806, matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 2 July 1813, aged 25, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, London (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* ii. 547). He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, 27 June 1827. He died at Knole House, Tunbridge Wells, 5 July 1850. He married Harriet Georgiana, daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir John Hamilton, by whom he left a son and two daughters. Grace befriended the novelist Banim, and was panegyrised by Samuel Carter Hall.

Grace published for private circulation:

1. 'A Descriptive and Architectural Sketch' of the Grace mausoleum in Queen's County, originally contributed to William Shaw Mason's 'Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland,' vol. iii., Dublin, 1819, and reprinted (Dublin, 1819), with additional matter and illustrations, including a portrait of the author. 2. 'Memoirs of the Family of Grace,' a semi-romantic and panegyrical work (1823), with a dedication to the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, and including many portraits and sketches, mainly from plates which had been used for other books. Severe strictures were made on these memoirs by William Beckford of Fonthill. 3. 'Re-impressions from Thomas Worlidge's Etchings of Antique Gems,' 1823, 4to, originally published in 1768. 4. 'A Letter from Winifrid Herbert, Countess of Nithsdale, to her sister, Lady Lucy Herbert, Abbess of English Augustine nuns at Bruges, containing a circumstantial account of the Escape of her Husband, William Maxwell, fifth Earl of Nithsdale, from the Tower of London on the 12th of February, 1716–17,' London, 1827, dedicated to Mary, marchioness of Chandos. 5. 'An Ancient Feudal War-song . . . the Slogan or War-cry of the Retainers and Clansmen of the Family of Grace, Barons of Courtown and Lords of the Cantred of Grace's Country, with Translations from the original Gaelic or Iberno-Celtic Language into Metrical Versions of the English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Greek, and Latin languages, Selected and Composed by Sheffield Grace,' London, 1839. In this were included many engravings and pedigrees which had appeared in the Grace memoirs.

[Manuscripts of Grace family; Foster's Baronetage; Tales of the O'Hara Family; Hall's Ireland; Catalogue of Library of William Beckford.]

J. T. G.

GRADDON, Miss, afterwards Mrs. Gibbs (1804–1854 ?), vocalist, was born at Taunton, Somersetshire, in 1804 (Brown). After receiving lessons from T. Cooke, and gaining some experience in provincial concert-rooms, Miss Graddon sang at Vauxhall in 1822, and at Drury Lane for the first time in October 1824 as Susanna in the 'Marriage of Figaro.' She subsequently made her mark in the part of Linda (Agathe) in 'Der Freischütz.' Her portrait in this character illustrates the title-page of a polka, 'Le Bal Costumé,' composed by her, and published in 1854. She appeared at the same theatre as Amanda in Bishop's 'Fall of Algiers,' 1825; as Zulema in Weber's 'Abu Hassan;' and as Maria in Wade's 'Two Houses of Granada,' 1826. She soon afterwards married Alexander Gibbs, of the firm of Graddon & Gibbs, pianoforte-makers. The critics disagreed among themselves as to the limits of Miss Graddon's musical and dramatic talents. It is probable that she had not made a very earnest study of her profession, but relied upon her natural gifts of voice and lively manner for her popularity with the large section of the public who applauded her heartily in the theatres and concert halls of London, Dublin, and other towns. Her name disappears from the 'Musical Directory' after 1855.

[Times, Quarterly Musical Magazine, Harmonicon, European Magazine, Saunders's News-Letter, &c., 1823–6; Parke's Musical Memoirs, ii. 209; Brown's Biog. Dict. of Musicians.]

L. M. M.

GRADWELL, ROBERT, D.D. (1777–1833), catholic prelate, third son of John Gradwell of Clifton in the Fylde, near Preston, Lancashire, by Margaret, daughter of John Gregson of Balderston in that county, was born at Clifton on 26 Jan. 1777. He was sent to the English College at Douay in 1791, and upon its suppression remained for some time in confinement with the other students. On regaining his liberty in 1795, he proceeded to Crook Hall, near Durham, where the majority of the refugees from Douay College had assembled. On 4 Dec. 1802 he was ordained priest, and for seven years taught poetry and rhetoric at Crook Hall and the new college at Ushaw. In 1809 he was stationed as priest at Claughton, Lancashire. When the English College of St. Thomas of Canterbury at Rome was restored to the English secular clergy, the vicars-apostolic of this country recommended Gradwell as rector. They did this mainly on the suggestion of Dr. Lingard, with whom Gradwell had formed an intimate acquaintance at Ushaw. Gradwell was appointed by Cardinal Consalvi, secretary of state, by letters dated 8 March 1818, and he was formally installed on 10 June following. A colony of ten students soon afterwards arrived from England, and the college flourished exceedingly under its new rector. He was also appointed by the vicars-apostolic their agent in Rome. On 24 Aug. 1821 the pope conferred on him the degree of D.D. on account of 'the integrity of his life, his learning, probity, zeal, and meritorious discharge of his duties as president of the English College and agent of the clergy' (Butler, *Hist. Memoirs of the English Catholics*, 3rd edit. iv. 443).

On 19 May 1828 the Propaganda elected him coadjutor, *cum futura successione*, to Bishop Bramston, vicar-apostolic of the London district. He was accordingly consecrated on 24 June to the see of Lydda *in partibus*. He resigned the rectorship of the English College and was succeeded by Dr. (after-

wards Cardinal) Wiseman. In the following August he arrived in London, where his gentle and engaging manner endeared him to the clergy. In 1832 he issued, in conjunction with Bishop Bramston, a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the London district prohibiting wakes during the prevalence of the cholera. He died in Golden Square, London, on 15 March 1833. His eulogy is inscribed on a handsome marble monument in the church of St. Mary, Moorfields, where he was buried.

He was the author of: 1. 'A Dissertation on the Fable of Papal Antichrists,' London, 1816, 8vo. 2. 'A Winter Evening Dialogue between John Hardman and John Cardwell; or, Thoughts on the Rule of Faith, in a series of letters addressed to the authors of "Letters to the Clergy of the Catholic Church, and more especially to the Rev. Thomas Sherburne of Kirkham, in Lancashire."' Published, under the pseudonym John Hardman, in the 'Catholicon,' 1817. 3. 'The Journals of Dr. Gradwell from his arrival at Rome, 2 March 1817, to 21 March 1825, with various illustrative papers.' Manuscript thick folio, unpaginated, in the archives of the see of Westminster. 4. 'The Journals of Dr. Gradwell from 15 April 1825 to his arrival in London, 23 Aug. 1828, with several papers connected with the History of the Students in the English College.' Manuscript in the Westminster archives. 5. 'Letters and Papers, MS. and printed, being for the most part his correspondence with William Poynter, bishop of Halia, from 1817 to 1828.' Another thick folio manuscript in the Westminster archives. Gradwell took deep interest in the ancient archives of the English College at Rome, and some of his notes are of great historical value.

His portrait, engraved by J. Holl, was published in the 'Laity's Directory' for 1834.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 197; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, No. 16426; Laity's Directory, 1834; Whittle's Preston, ii. 284; Gent. Mag. ciii. 378, 652; Catholic Magazine and Review, iii. 332; Edinburgh Catholic Mag. i. 311; Catholic Miscellany, 1829, new ser. ii. 336; Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. pp. 233, 236, 237.] T. C.

GRAEME, JAMES (1749–1772), poet, born 15 Dec. 1749, at Carnwath in Lanarkshire, was fourth and youngest son of William Graeme, a farmer of the middle class. As a child he was delicate, and his parents educated him for the ministry. After being taught to read in a dame's school, he was sent to the grammar schools of Carnwath, Libberton, and Lanark. In 1767 he went to Edinburgh University, where he studied for three years. His friend and biographer, Robert Anderson (1750–1830) [q. v.], says that he excelled in classical learning, and made a special study of metaphysics, besides reading widely in general literature. In 1769 he was presented to a bursary at St. Andrews, but soon resigned it, and, returning to Edinburgh next year, entered the theological class. In 1771 he became tutor to the sons of Major Martin White of Milton, near Lanark. He died of consumption at Carnwath, 26 July 1772.

Graeme was a man of amiable character, but his poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, show little promise. His poetical reputation is due to the partiality of Anderson, who printed his friend's poems after his death, together with some of his own, in 'Poems on Several Occasions,' Edinburgh, 1773. They reappeared in Anderson's 'Poets of Great Britain,' vol. xi., and in Davenport's 'British Poets,' vol. lxxi.; a selection is given in 'The Works of the British Poets,' edited by T. Parke, vol. v.

[Memoirs in Anderson's and Davenport's collections; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 344; Gent. Mag. 1782. p. 425.] C. L. K.

GRAFTON, DUKES OF. [See FITZROY, AUGUSTUS HENRY, third DUKE; FITZROY, GEORGE HENRY, fourth DUKE; FITZROY, HENRY, first DUKE.]

GRAFTON, RICHARD (*d.* 1572?), chronicler and printer, was a prosperous London merchant and a member of the Grocers' Company. In 1537 his zeal for the reformed religion led him to arrange for the printing of the Bible in English. Coverdale's translation had been first printed abroad in 1535. In 1537 Grafton, in association with a fellow-merchant, Edward Whitchurch, caused a modification of Coverdale's translation to be printed, probably by Jacob van Meteren, at Antwerp. The title-page assigned the translation to Thomas Matthews, who signed the dedication to Henry VIII, and it is usually known as Matthews's Bible. But Matthews was the pseudonym of John Rogers, the editor. No printer's name nor place is given in the book itself. On 13 Aug. 1537 Grafton sent a copy to Archbishop Cranmer, and on 28 Aug. he presented six others to Cromwell. He thanked Cromwell for having moved the king to license the work, and pressed for a new license under the privy seal to prevent others underselling him. He had fifteen hundred copies to dispose of. His signature ran 'Richard Grafton, grocer.' The encouragement he received was so great that

in May 1538 he proceeded to Paris to reprint the English Bible at the press of François Regnault. Coverdale, and probably Whitchurch, accompanied him. In November 1538 Coverdale's corrected English translation of the New Testament, with the Latin text, was 'prynted in Paris by Fraunces Regnault . . . for Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, cytezens of London,' with a dedication to Cromwell. This is the earliest book bearing Grafton's name. But Grafton and Whitchurch chiefly concentrated their attention on the folio Bible, known as 'the Great Bible.' A license to print the book in Paris had been obtained at Henry VIII's request from Francis I. Bonner, then English ambassador in Paris, gave Grafton every assistance. Coverdale was assiduous in correcting the proofs. When the work was almost completed the officers of the inquisition raised a charge of heresy. An order was issued by the French government, 13 Dec. 1538, stopping the work and forfeiting the presses and type. Grafton escaped hastily to England. Many printed sheets were destroyed by the French authorities, but the presses and the types were afterwards purchased by Cromwell and brought to England. There the work was completed and published in 1539. Grafton and Whitchurch appear as the printers, but no place is mentioned. A London haberdasher named Anthony Marler shared with them the pecuniary risk. The price was fixed at 10*s.* a copy unbound, and 12*s.* bound. The engraved title-page is ascribed to Holbein. A royal proclamation ordered every parish to purchase a copy before the Feast of All Hallows 1540. A second edition, with a 'prologe' by Cranmer, appeared in April 1540. Half the edition seems printed by Grafton, and bears his name as printer. Whitchurch printed the other half. The third, fourth, and fifth editions (July 1540, November 1540, and May 1541) in the British Museum bear Whitchurch's imprint only. Some copies of the sixth and seventh editions (November and December 1541) were issued by Grafton alone. Grafton printed the Great Bible for the last time in 4to in 1553. A New Testament in English after Erasmus's text appeared in 1540 with the imprint of both Grafton and Whitchurch, but the Psalter in both Latin and English was printed in the same year in London by Grafton alone. 'The Prymer' in both English and Latin (1540) was 'printed in the House late the Graye Freers by Rychard Grafton and Edward Whytchurch.' Grafton's earliest official publication was a proclamation printed jointly with Whitchurch, dated 6 May 1541, directing the 'Great Bible' 'to be read in euery church.' A proclamation (24 July 1541) commanding certain sacred feasts to be kept as holy days also bears the imprint of Grafton and Whitchurch. In 1542 Graftor printed such secular literature as an account of Charles V's campaign in Barbary, 'The Order of the Great Turckes Court,' and Erasmus's 'Apophthegms.'

Soon after Cromwell's fall Grafton is said to have suffered six weeks' imprisonment for having printed a 'ballade' in Cromwell's praise; but the story is told by Burnet and Strype without precise details. He is also said to have been summoned before the council for resisting the Act of Six Articles; but he soon regained the royal favour. On 28 Jan. 1543–4 Grafton and Whitchurch received jointly an exclusive patent for printing church service books (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv. 766). In the colophon of a primer printed 29 May 1545 Grafton was described as 'printer to the Prince's Grace,' i.e. to Prince Edward. On 28 May (37 Hen. VIII) he and Whitchurch received jointly an exclusive right to print primers in Latin and English. On 8 May 1546 Grafton printed, as sole printer to the prince's grace, 'The Gospelles and Epistles of all the Sundaies and Sainctes Dayes that ar red in the Churche all the whole yere' (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. xii. 108). Grafton remained Prince Edward's printer till his accession as Edward VI. On 22 April 1547 he was granted the sole right of printing the statutes and acts of parliament, and he was known as king's printer throughout the reign.

Grafton was the printer of the first Book of Common Prayer in 1549, and of the edition of 1552. In 1552 and 1553 he printed 'Actes of Parliament,' and his general books include Patten's 'Diary of the Expedition into Scotland,' 1548; John Marbeck's 'Concordance,' 1550, a fine folio; 'Vita et Obitus Henrici et Caroli Brandoni,' 1551; Thomas Wilson's 'Rule of Reason,' 1552 and 1553; 'Caius of the Sweat,' 1552; and Wilson's 'Arte of Rhetorique,' 1553, 4to. According to Norton's preface to Grafton's 'Chronicle,' Grafton aided the king in his charitable foundations, and devoted to them much of his private property. His printing office was, as early as 1540, within the precincts of the dissolved Grey Friars, afterwards Christ's Hospital. In 1560 Grafton is described by Machyn as 'chief master' of Christ's Hospital. It has been therefore suggested that Grafton resided there in an official capacity.

On the accession of Lady Jane Grey, Grafton printed her proclamation, and described himself in the colophon as 'reginæ typographus.' For this act he was deprived by

Queen Mary of the office of royal printer. After suffering a few weeks' imprisonment he made his peace with Mary, but his office was bestowed on John Cawood [q. v.], and he seems to have practically retired from business. He was elected M.P. for London in 1553–4 and 1556–7, and in 1562–3 sat in parliament as M.P. for Coventry. He was warden of the Grocers' Company in 1555 and 1556, and was a master of Bridewell Hospital in 1559 and 1560. In 1561 he was one of the overseers for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral. Strype asserted that he fell into indigence in his old age; but his third son, Richard, who had a confirmation of arms made to him in 1584, was a barrister-at-law in good circumstances. Grafton seems to have died about 1572. His wife died in 1560, and was buried with much ceremony (Machyn's *Diary*, 236).

In 1543 Grafton began his career as a chronicler by printing for the first time Hardyng's 'Chronicle.' The printer added a dedication in verse to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, a preface in verse, and a continuation in prose from the beginning of Edward IV's reign, where Hardyng stopped, to the year of publication. Stow, a severe critic of all Grafton's original writing, declared in his 'Summarie,' 1570, that Grafton's Hardyng differed entirely from a manuscript copy of Hardyng in his possession. Grafton replied, not very satisfactorily, in his 'Abridgement,' 1570, that Hardyng had doubtless written more chronicles than one. Grafton was in any case responsible for most of the volume, which is throughout a very meagre record. A more important service was rendered by the printer in 1548, when he reissued Hall's 'Union of the Two Noble and Illustre Families of Lancastre and Yorke.' This valuable work was first printed by Berthelet in 1542; there the chronicle ceased in 1532. Hall died in 1547, and in the next year Grafton brought out his edition, carrying the record down to the death of Henry VIII. Stow charged Grafton with mangling Hall's chronicle, and Grafton replied that he was a friend of Hall and only changed his obscure phrases for clear language. A very fine woodcut of Henry VIII in council appears on the back of fol. cclxiii, and has been attributed to Holbein. Grafton reissued Hall with a new preface in 1550.

After he had retired from business as a printer Grafton first avowed himself an original author in his 'Abridgement of the Chronicles of England,' printed by Tottel in 1562, and reissued in 1563, 1564, 1570, and 1572. This was dedicated to Lord Robert Dudley, and Grafton in the dedicatory address (dated 1562) explains that he was moved to compile the book because he had seen a very inaccurate work bearing the same title already in circulation. This censure was doubtless aimed at Stow's 'Summarie of English Chronicles,' also dedicated to Dudley. The earliest edition of Stow's 'Summarie' now extant is dated 1565; but there was doubtless an earlier version. In 1565 Grafton issued (with the printer, John Kingston) his 'Manuell of the Chronicles of England,' dedicated to the 'Stationers' Company.' Grafton offered the book as a gift to the company, on condition that they republished it from time to time with the necessary additions to bring it up to date, and refused their license to any similar publication. In the preface he explains that this book is an abridgment of his earlier volume which had been impudently plagiarised. Stow replied at length in a new edition of his 'Summarie of Chronicles,' 1570, and sought to convict Grafton of gross ignorance, and of garbling Hardyng and Hall. Grafton vindicated himself in the preface to a new edition of his original work, 1570.

In 1568 Grafton first published his 'Chronicle at large and meere Historye of the Affayres of Englande,' a compilation from Hall and others, in two volumes. A second edition appeared in 1569, printed by Henry Denham for R. Tottle and H. Toye. A eulogy by T[homas] N[orton] is prefixed, in which Grafton's patriotic labours as a printer of the Bible are dwelt upon at length. The dedication is addressed by Grafton to Cecil. Archbishop Parker encouraged Grafton in the undertaking (*Parker Corresp.* p. 295). Buchanan attacked Grafton bitterly for his exaggerations and slanders in his 'Hist. Scot.' cap. viii., and, writing to Randolph 6 Aug. 1572, complained that Knox, in his 'History of Reformation,' used Grafton's work too freely (Wright, *Queen Elizabeth*, i. 429); but the criticism seems ill-deserved. Grafton writes simply. His chief fault is his lack of original information. Grafton's 'Chronicle' was reprinted by Sir Henry Ellis in 1809. A useful 'Brief Treatise conteinyng many Proper Tables,' including a calendar compiled by Grafton, was first issued by Tottel in 1571, and was appended to the 1572 edition of his 'Abridgement.' It was reprinted separately in 1576, 1579, 1582, 1592, and ('augmented this present yeare') 1611.

The portrait of Grafton that appears in Ames's 'Typographical Antiquities,' and is reprinted by Herbert and Dibdin, seems to be quite unauthentic. The device which appears in most of his books is formed of a tun with a grafted fruit tree growing through

it. His motto is 'Suscipite insitvm verbvm Iaco. I.'

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Dibdin and Herbert, iii. 422–82; Dore's Old Bibles, 2nd ed. 1888; F. Fry's Great Bible, 1865; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Books before 1640; Bigmore and Wyman's Bibliography of Printing; Parker Correspondence (Parker Soc.); Wriothesley's Chron. (Camd. Soc.), ii. 52, 84; Foxe's Acts and Monuments; Strype's Cranmer and Annals of the Reformation; Machyn's Diary (Camd. Soc.); Anderson's Annals of the English Bible; Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation.] S. L. L.

GRAHAM, MRS. CATHERINE. [See MACAULAY, CATHERINE, 1733–1791.]

GRAHAM, CLEMENTINA STIRLING (1782–1877), of Duntrune, authoress of 'Mystifications,' born in May 1782, was elder daughter of Patrick Stirling of Pittendriech, by his wife Amelia Graham of Duntrune, Forfarshire. Her mother succeeded to the small estate of Duntrune, near Dundee, on the death of her brother Alexander in 1802, and her husband and herself then assumed the surname of Graham. Mrs. Graham was one of four daughters of Alexander Graham of Duntrune (*d.* 1782), whose ancestors William and James, both active Jacobites, in 1715 and 1745 respectively assumed the title of Viscount Dundee, as the nearest representatives of their kinsman John Graham of Claverhouse [q. v.], viscount Dundee. A fine portrait and valuable papers of the great viscount were cherished heirlooms of Miss Graham. Her own opinions, probably derived from her father, were whig. An honoured member of the circle of Edinburgh whigs, of whom Jeffrey and Cockburn were leaders, her relations with them were social, and she was entirely without party spirit. She was one of the best examples of the Scotch ladies of an old school, some of whom Lord Cockburn has drawn to the life in his 'Memoirs.' Like them she had her own marked character, but unlike most of them it was of the playful and mild, not of the severe and sarcastic order. Spending her time partly in Edinburgh and partly at Duntrune, Miss Graham shared the tastes of country and town. She had little of the literary lady except a liking for the society of men of letters and of art. She practised through a long life of over ninety-five years a wise charity, not only in giving alms, but also by kind acts and words. Without sparkling wit she had much quiet humour and a keen appreciation of wit in others. Mingling freely with all classes of society, she knew how to bring them together on good terms. The peer, laird, and merchant, the doctor, lawyer, and artist met at her house, which would have been called in France a salon, but it had none of the exclusiveness of a clique, and almost the feeling of a family of friends. Genius and wit were sufficient introduction to her hospitality, but she had a Scotch partiality for her kinsfolk and her neighbours. She died 23 Aug. 1877.

In early life Miss Graham displayed remarkable powers of personation, and often successfully mystified her acquaintance by presenting herself to them disguised as somebody else. The pranks she thus played on Jeffrey and others were recorded by her in her old age at the request of her friend Dr. John Brown in the little volume of 'Mystifications,' first privately printed in 1859 together with a few poems and prose sketches. Dr. Brown edited the first published edition of 'Mystifications' in 1865. She also translated from the French and published in 1829 'The Bee Preserver,' by Jonas de Gelieu, a Swiss author, for which she received a medal from the Highland Society, and was to her last days an ardent lover of bees. She likewise wrote a few pleasing songs.

[Personal knowledge, and the preface to Mystifications, by Dr. John Brown.] Æ. M.

GRAHAM, DOUGAL (1724–1779), chapbook writer and bellman, was born, it is believed, at Raploch, near Stirling, in 1724. He was much deformed, and found the wandering life of a 'chapman' (or pedlar) more to his taste than any settled trade; but when the highland army of Prince Charles Edward was on its way south in September 1745, he gave up such occupation as he had, and followed the prince. It is probable he was merely a camp-follower, as he can scarcely have been a soldier, but he accompanied the forces to Derby, and back to Scotland, and was present at Culloden (16 April 1746). Five months later he published 'A full, particular, and true Account of the Rebellion in the year 1745–6.

> Composed by the Poet, D. Graham,
> In Stirlingshire he lives at hame.

To the tune of "The Gallant Grahams,"' &c. This work is written throughout in a rough doggerel, but is historically useful as the undoubted testimony of an eye-witness. Its popularity was very great. No copies of the first or second (1752) editions are known to exist. Graham settled in Glasgow, and is said to have become a printer, but this is doubtful; at all events he became 'skellat,' bellman or town-crier, of Glasgow about 1770. He is described as 'a bit wee gash bodie under five feet,' as being lame in one leg, 'with a large hunch on his back, and another

protuberance on his breast.' He died on 20 July 1779. Graham wrote, under assumed names, a large number of chapbooks, such as 'Jockey and Maggy's Courtship,' 'The History of Buckhaven,' 'Comical Transactions of Lothian Tom,' 'History of John Cheap, the Chapman,' 'Leper the Taylor,' 'The History of Haverel Wives,' 'Simple John and his Twelve Misfortunes,' &c. All his works were exceedingly popular, and early editions have become very rare. Although coarse, they are not wanting in humour, and they are valuable to the student of folklore as containing very numerous references to current superstitions. Sir Walter Scott warmly appreciated Graham's talent, and so late as 1830 entertained the idea of printing a correct copy of the original edition of the rhyming history of the rebellion as his contribution to the Maitland Club publications. The idea was not carried out. Graham's collected writings were edited with notes, together with a biographical and bibliographical introduction, and a sketch of the chap literature of Scotland, by George MacGregor, 2 vols. 1883 (250 copies only).

[MacGregor's Collected Writings of Graham; Spence's Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland, 1811; Motherwell's Paisley Magazine; McVean's Appendix to McUre's History of Glasgow, 1830; Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs.] W. G. B–k.

GRAHAM, Sir FORTESCUE (1794–1880), general, colonel royal marine artillery 1866–70, son of Colonel Richard Graham, marines (a descendant of the Grahams of Platten, co. Meath), by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Captain Philip Walsh, royal navy, was born at Tintinhull in 1794. He was educated at Martock College, Somersetshire, and on 17 Nov. 1808 was appointed second lieutenant in the royal marine artillery, in which rank he remained seventeen years, twelve of them in the artillery branch of the marine forces. He was with the battalion formed of marines of the squadron which served with the army ashore at Walcheren in 1809, and subsequently served with the 1st battalion of marines in Portugal and in the north of Spain, including the capture and defence of Castro. He proceeded with the battalion to America, and was present under Sir Sydney Beckwith at the attack on Norfolk and taking of Hampton in 1814. When the brigade was broken up, Graham accompanied the battalion to Canada, and was sent in charge of a division of gunboats to attack an American battery at the head of Lake Champlain, with which he was engaged several hours. Afterwards he returned with the battalion to the coast of America, and was present at the attack and capture of Fort Point Peter and the town of St. Mary's, Georgia. He became first lieutenant in the royal marines on 6 May 1825, and after close on thirty years' service as a subaltern obtained his company on 10 July 1837. Soon after he joined the battalion of marines doing duty in Spain during the Carlist war, and subsequently went to China, where he commanded the marine battalion in the demonstration against Nanking at the close of the first Chinese war. He became major on 11 Nov. and lieutenant-colonel on 26 Nov. 1851, and colonel on 20 Jan. 1854. He commanded a brigade of marines at the capture of the fortress of Bomarsund, on the Aland isles, during the Russian war in 1855, and was made C.B. He was commandant of the Portsmouth division of royal marines from 1855 to 1857, aide-de-camp to the queen from 1854 to 1857; was made major-general 1857, lieutenant-general and K.C.B. in 1865, general and colonel of the royal marine artillery in 1866, and retired in 1870.

Graham married first, in 1828, Caroline, daughter of G. Palliser, she died 1859; secondly, Jane Mary, daughter of Captain Lowcay, royal navy, and relict of Admiral Blight, she died 1866. Graham died at his residence, 69 Durnford Street, Stonehouse, Devonshire, on 9 Oct. 1880.

[Dod's Knightage, 1879; Royal Navy List, 1879; London Gazettes under dates; P. Harris Nicolas's Hist. Marine Forces (London, 1845), vol. ii.; Account of Operations at Bomarsund in Prof. Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, v. 1.] H. M. C.

GRAHAM, GEORGE (1675–1751), mechanician, was born at Horsgill in the parish of Kirklinton, Cumberland, in 1675. In 1688 he was apprenticed to a watchmaker in London, and attracted the notice of the well-known Tompion. He was treated with the utmost kindness by Tompion, to whose business he eventually succeeded. Graham endeavoured to construct a pendulum which should not be affected by the weather. After many experiments upon the properties of metals when heated, he invented the exceedingly ingenious mercurial pendulum. It was so constructed that the expansion of a steel pendulum was exactly compensated by the expansion of the mercury in a jar connected with it, and the vibrating length of the whole thus preserved constant. To obviate the inconveniences caused by the fluidity of mercury, he suggested the compensating action of bars of two kinds of metal, but did not work out the problem. He also invented the 'dead-beat escapement,' an improvement upon Clement's 'anchor escapement,' which has

ever since held its ground. Graham was the first general mechanician of his day. He was widely acquainted with practical astronomy, invented many valuable astronomical instruments, and improved others. His manual dexterity was remarkable, and his precision of construction and thoroughness of work unrivalled. Graham made for Halley the great mural quadrant at Greenwich observatory, and also the fine transit instrument and the zenith sector used by Bradley in his discoveries. He supplied the French Academy with the apparatus used for the measurement of a degree of the meridian, and constructed the most complete planetarium known at that time, in which the motions of the celestial bodies were demonstrated with great accuracy. This was made in cabinet form, at the desire of the Earl of Orrery. Graham was a member of the Society of Friends. Though his business was most remunerative, he was above mere money-making. He was singularly frank in communicating his discoveries. He kept his cash in a strong box, having a conscientious objection to interest, and at his death he had bank notes which had been in his possession for thirty years. Though never wasteful he lent considerable sums to friends, accepting no interest. He was many years a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (vols. xxxi–xlii.) are numerous communications from him upon his discoveries. Graham died on 20 Nov. 1751, at his house in Fleet Street, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the same grave as Tompion.

[Gent. Mag. 1751, p. 523; Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland, 1794; Phil. Trans.] J. B–y.

GRAHAM, GEORGE (*d.* 1767), dramatist, educated at Eton, entered King's College, Cambridge, in 1746, where he was elected fellow. An elder brother David obtained the same distinction. He proceeded B.A. 1750, and M.A. 1754; was subsequently ordained, and became an assistant master at his old school. He died in February 1767.

Graham was the author of a masque, 'Telemachus,' which appeared in 1763, and gained much popularity, although never acted. It was favourably reviewed in the 'Critical Review' (vol. xv. 1763), presumably by Dr. Johnson. Baker speaks of it as 'coldly correct, with little to censure, but less to applaud.' A portion of the play was set to music by P. Hayes in 1765. Baker states that Graham was the author of an unpublished tragedy which was refused by Garrick.

[Cooper's Mem. Cambr. i. 228; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, x. 181; Harwood's Alumni Eton.; Gent. Mag. xxx. 47.]
W. F. W. S.

GRAHAM, GEORGE FARQUHAR (1789–1867), musical amateur, eldest son of Lieutenant-colonel Humphrey Graham, was born in Edinburgh 28 Dec. 1789 (*Register of St. Andrew's Parish*). At an early age he showed a decided talent for music, and as his parents were rich he was enabled to devote himself to the study of the art, although he never had a master. In 1815 he was chosen one of the secretaries of the first Edinburgh musical festival, to the success of which he materially contributed. For the third evening concert of the festival he composed an overture, which was well received, and in 1816 he published a small volume entitled 'An Account of the First Edinburgh Musical Festival, to which is added some general Observations on Music.' Soon after this he visited France and Italy in pursuit of musical knowledge, and in Florence was greatly impressed by Paganini. Graham was himself a skilful violinist, and formed one of a party of Edinburgh musicians who met occasionally for the practice of quartets by the great masters. On the retirement of Sir Henry Bishop in 1843, he stood unsuccessfully for the musical professorship in Edinburgh University. He died at Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, on 12 March 1867. As a composer Graham was favourably known among his contemporaries, but his published works are not numerous, and few of them are now performed. The songs 'County Guy' (Scott), 'You never longed nor loved' (Goethe), and 'The Mariner's Song' (Allan Cunningham) were considered excellent in their day. It is as a writer on musical subjects that Graham deserves to be remembered, his work in this direction being of considerable value. To the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he contributed the article 'Music,' in which a great deal of important information is compressed into narrow compass. The article was reprinted in a separate form in 1838, with the addition of an introduction and appendix, under the title of 'An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Musical Composition.' An expert at deciphering manuscript music written in the old 'tablature' notation (a method of noting music for the lute), he was able to render much assistance to William Dauney in translating and editing the Skene MS. (published 1838), to the appendix of which he also contributed an ably written paper. For Wood's 'Songs of Scotland' (Edinb. 1848–9) he supplied a series of historical, biographical, and critical notices, showing much judgment and knowledge of national music. For the eighth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he wrote the article 'Organ,' and besides furnishing several

papers on musical and kindred subjects to the 'Edinburgh Review' and various other periodicals, he was for some years an occasional contributor to the 'Scotsman.'

[Scotsman, 15 March 1867; Grove's Dict. i. 616, both of which give the date of birth incorrectly.] J. C. H.

GRAHAM, JAMES, fifth EARL and first MARQUIS OF MONTROSE (1612–1650), was born in 1612. His father was John, fourth earl; his mother before her marriage was Lady Margaret, the eldest daughter of William Ruthven, first earl of Gowrie. In 1624 he was sent to study at Glasgow. On 14 Nov. 1626 he succeeded to his father's earldom, and on 26 Jan. 1627 was admitted to the university of St. Andrews. He indulged there in hunting and hawking, in archery and golfing, without neglecting his studies. His principal guardian was his brother-in-law, the good and wise Archibald, first lord Napier, son of the inventor of logarithms. On 10 Nov. 1629, at the age of seventeen, Montrose was married to Magdalene Carnegie, daughter of Lord Carnegie, afterwards earl of Southesk, who for the three years which elapsed before the bridegroom came of age boarded the young couple. In 1633, as soon as Montrose was twenty-one, he left Scotland to travel on the continent, from which he returned in 1636 (NAPIER, *Memoirs of Montrose*, i. 1–94).

On his return Montrose sought an interview with Charles I. He was young, high-spirited, and burning for distinction. Charles, it is said, through the arts of the Marquis of Hamilton, treated him coldly (HEYLYN, *Life of Laud*, p. 350; compare NAPIER, p. 94, and GARDINER, *Hist. of England*, 1603–42, viii. 357). In the first troubles in Scotland Montrose took no part; but before the end of 1637 he was induced by Rothes to join the national movement. That it was a national movement as well as a religious one was probably its principal charm with Montrose. He was likely to share in any feeling which existed against English interference, and as a nobleman he can have had no liking for the bishops, to whom rather than to the nobility of Scotland the king's favour was given. Charles too had treated him with contempt, and Hamilton, whom the king trusted to manage Scotland, was just the sort of man—solemn, pretentious, and unintelligent—to rouse the antipathy of Montrose. Montrose was consequently soon in the forefront of the agitation in defence of the national covenant, which was signed in February and March 1638. In the summer of that year he was placed in command of a force sent to the north to quell the separatist tendencies of Aberdeen. Arriving there on 20 July he did his best to avoid a collision, and returned after accepting what the more violent covenanters must have considered a very inadequate submission. On 30 March 1639 he re-entered Aberdeen under more serious circumstances. War was impending with Charles, and Huntly had raised an army against the covenanters. Again Montrose showed his powers of conciliation, and on 5 April an agreement was arrived at, in accordance with which Huntly promised to disperse his troops. On the 12th Montrose was guilty of the only mean action in his life. He carried Huntly with him as a prisoner to Edinburgh, in spite of the safe-conduct which he had granted. The result was a rising of the Gordons, and on 14 May the civil war opened with the skirmish known as the Trot of Turriff. On the 25th Montrose occupied Aberdeen for the third time. There was some plundering, but Montrose by his personal intervention hindered a general pillage. He left Aberdeen to put down resistance in the surrounding country. In his absence Aberdeen was occupied by Huntly's second surviving son, Viscount Aboyne; but on 18 June Aboyne was defeated by Montrose at the Bridge of Dee, and Aberdeen was reoccupied by the covenanters. The treaty of Berwick, which was signed on the day of Aboyne's defeat, put an end to the fighting.

In the negotiations which followed Montrose saw the king. Whatever may have been the effect which Charles's personal influence produced upon him, Montrose found himself, in the parliament which met at Edinburgh on 31 Aug. 1639, face to face with a new political situation. Parliament having declared for the abolition of episcopacy, proceeded to discuss a question of grave constitutional importance. It was proposed not only to leave the estate of bishops without a successor, but to reduce the other three estates, the lords, the barons or county members, and the representatives of the burghs, to an equality, by giving to each of them an equal share in the committee which was known as the Lords of the Articles, and which practically directed parliamentary business. Parliament would thus come under the control of the middle classes as long as the two latter estates remained united. That they would long remain so was exceedingly probable, first, because they were in close connection with the presbyterian clergy, and secondly, because they submitted themselves to the leadership of Argyll, who by their help made himself master of Scotland. Montrose's deepest feelings were thus touched. He saw in the political predominance of the presbyterian clergy all that he had detested in the political predominance of the

bishops, and he saw that Argyll was seizing under parliamentary forms that usurped supremacy of a subject which he had detected in Hamilton when he had managed Scotland under the forms of monarchy as the favourite of the king. His own position and character alienated him from the dominant party. As a nobleman whose influence and estates could never vie with those of the greatest landowners, he scorned to submit to the Argylls and Hamiltons, whose estates were far more extended than his own, and he found himself in unison with other nobles of the second class, not only in repudiating their authority, but in wishing to emancipate the life and mind of Scotland from the grinding pressure of the presbyterian clergy, of which the greater nobles were able to make use. Montrose, in short, was attempting to anticipate the freer life of modern Scotland. As it was not in accordance with the law of social development that his hopes should be realised in his lifetime, he was thrust into an opposition for which, during that generation, there was no chance of success.

Montrose's first difficulty was in the king. Charles played his game so badly that Montrose drew back for a time among the covenanters, and on 20 Aug. 1640, when the Scots invaded England, he was the first to cross the Tweed. In the earlier part of the month he had signed the bond of Cumbernauld, by which he and his co-signatories engaged themselves to resist the establishment of a dictatorship in the hands of subjects. In May 1641 Montrose threw himself entirely on the king's side. He wished, as Hyde wished in England, to see Charles rule as a constitutional king, that his authority might serve as a check to the establishment of a democratic despotism ('Montrose's Letter to the King,' in Napier, *Memorials of Montrose*, ii. 43). He believed, probably with truth, that Argyll thought of deposing Charles. Argyll came upon traces of communications between Montrose and the king which were directed against himself (Gardiner, *Hist. of England*, 1603–42, ix. 396). On 11 June Montrose was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. During the king's visit to Scotland Montrose wrote to him accusing Hamilton of treason. Clarendon in his later days told a story of Montrose offering to murder Argyll and Hamilton (Clarendon, ed. Macray, iv. 20), which may safely be rejected by all who are acquainted with Clarendon's carelessness about details whenever he had a good story to tell. (The question is discussed in Gardiner, *Hist. of Engl.* 1603–42, x. 26.) Montrose was set at liberty when Charles left Scotland in November.

In the spring of 1643, when there was a probability that Argyll's government would send a Scottish army to the English parliament, Montrose visited the queen at York, urging her to countenance a royalist insurrection in the north of Scotland, to be supported by troops to be sent over by the Marquis of Antrim from Ireland. Charles, however, preferred Hamilton as a counsellor, and Montrose's plan had to be postponed. In August, Montrose being now certain that a Scottish invasion of England was projected, as he had himself been offered a command in it, hastened to plead his cause with Charles in person at Gloucester. Once more he was rejected. Early in 1644, when the Scots were actually in England, Charles was more amenable to his arguments. In February Antrim was pleading at Kilkenny for leave to send over two thousand men (Wishart, cap. iii., is the author of the mistaken statement that Antrim proposed to bring over ten thousand men). On 1 Feb. Montrose was appointed lieutenant-general in Scotland to Prince Maurice, and on the 14th he was named lieutenant-general, Maurice's name being omitted from the commission (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. 172). On 14 April he crossed the borders at the head of a small force, but was in a few days driven back without effecting anything. On 6 May he was created Marquis of Montrose, but the promise to advance him in the peerage was doubtless given before he set out on his abortive expedition.

For some weeks Montrose remained in the north of England, hoping for assistance from Newcastle or Rupert. At last he made up his mind to depend on himself alone. On 18 Aug. he again entered Scotland, in the disguise of a groom, with two companions. Before twelve months were past he had won six pitched battles over the covenanters: Tippermuir, 1 Sept.; Aberdeen, 13 Sept. 1644; Inverlochy, 2 Feb.; Auldearn, 9 May; Alford, 2 July; Kilsyth, 15 Aug. 1645.

Montrose's military genius was of a very high order. His skill in manœuvring his little force is beyond dispute, but his skill as a tactician was perhaps greater still. At a time when the arrangement of troops previous to a battle was usually conducted after a fixed plan, he varied his plan according to the special circumstances of each battle and the varying component parts of his own army. The invariable quantity in his force was a body of old soldiers from the Irish war, sent to the highlands by the Marquis of Antrim, and commanded by Alaster Macdonell or Macdonald. These men are usually described as Irish, but they were probably for the most

part of Scottish descent connected with the race of the Macdonalds. They were consequently extremely hostile to the Campbells, by whom they or their ancestors had been driven out of Scotland. At Tippermuir Montrose depended upon them and some highlanders from Athol and the neighbourhood. He had no cavalry, and won by a rush upon a new-levied and undisciplined army. At Aberdeen he had very few highlanders, and his cavalry numbered only forty-four. He consequently had recourse to the expedient of interspersing musketeers among the horse, so as to put them in a state of defence, and to use them as cavalry after the enemy was shaken. At Inverlochy, where he attacked the Campbells, he relied on a great gathering of the Macdonalds, and as the Campbells had no horse at all, he was able to make the most of his own little force of cavalry. These three battles had been gained over troops either undisciplined or only disciplined in the highland fashion. In his latter battles he had to do with regular troops. At Auldearn, where he defeated Henry, he had at last a respectable body of horse, through the accession of the Gordons, and he won the battle partly by his excellent arrangements, but still more by his adoption of the new cavalry system, which had recently been introduced into England, the old plan of preluding with an interchange of pistol shots having been abandoned in favour of an immediate charge. Alford, again, was won by Montrose's choice of a splendid defensible position. Baillie, his antagonist, was lured across a river and a bog, so that when he was repulsed his destruction was unavoidable. Kilsyth, the most splendid in its results of all Montrose's victories, was the one in which his qualities as a commander were the least shown; but this was simply because the blunders of the enemy were so enormous that it would have been very difficult not to beat him.

Montrose's object had always been to shake himself free of the highlands and to organise the lowlands, so as to hold out a hand to Charles in England. If he failed it was because his statesmanship was inferior to his military genius. When he entered Glasgow after the victory of Kilsyth he found himself in the air. The Macdonalds went off because they wanted to fight the Campbells and not to succour Charles. Other highlanders went off because they could not be allowed to plunder in the south as they had plundered in the north. The Gordons went off because they no longer occupied the first place in Montrose's counsels. Montrose had no population in the lowlands from which he could draw fresh support. He summoned a parliament to meet at Glasgow, but before the appointed day arrived he, with the small force which remained to him, was defeated at Philiphaugh (13 Sept. 1645) by David Leslie, who had come back from England with a strong body of cavalry. Montrose had no national force behind him, and the varying elements of his armies had each fought for sectional interests and deserted him when he sought to use them for a common object. To the population of the lowlands his conduct of the war had given dire offence. He was himself clement to prisoners, and often liberated them on parole; but his wild followers could not be restrained. The carnage after battle was enormous, and on one occasion, after the battle of Aberdeen, he was so enraged by the murder of a drummer as to make no effort to restrain his men from outrage and slaughter when the town was entered. It is true that Argyll had burned and pillaged before Montrose entered Scotland, but Argyll's violence had been mostly confined to the highlands, and it is in the nature of civilised nations to think much more of injuries done to themselves by a ruder people than they do of the injuries which they themselves inflict on those whom they account to be barbarous. For some months Montrose attempted to raise fresh forces in the highlands, but he had no longer Macdonald with him, and between him and the Gordons cooperation was henceforth impossible.

Charles, indeed, valued Montrose's services highly, and had insisted in his negotiations with the Scottish covenanters that Montrose should be included in any pacification made, and that his army should join the Scottish army in the then projected attack upon the new model. When this proposal was rejected, he proposed to send Montrose as his ambassador to France. As the Scots would not hear of this, he despatched orders to Montrose from his confinement at Newcastle to disband his troops, but he accompanied his public message with secret orders to keep them together. Resistance, however, became impossible, and on 31 Aug. 1646 Montrose escaped in a small vessel to Bergen.

Montrose's first thought was to renew the war. He sent Lord Crawford to Paris to explain to Henrietta Maria his readiness to take the field in Scotland at the head of thirty thousand men. To do this would require money, but Henrietta Maria either had not the necessary supply or was not inclined to trust it to Montrose. When he arrived in Paris in the spring of 1647, he found no intention to support him.

In or about March 1648 Montrose was in treaty with Mazarin for a high position in

the French army, but the second civil war was approaching, and he distrusted the French policy as likely to lead to the king's ruin. He therefore left France to offer his services to the Emperor Ferdinand III. By him he was made field-marshal, a title of much less importance than at present, and he also received permission to levy troops in Flanders for service in the king's behalf. Yet though he went to Brussels he was unable to effect anything that year.

On 28 Jan. 1649 Montrose offered his services to the Prince of Wales, who was then at Brussels. At the news of the execution of Charles I he fainted, and when he came to himself swore to avenge him. In February he was with Charles II at the Hague, and advised against his acceptance of the Scottish invitation to go to Scotland as a covenanting king. On 4 March 1649 Montrose received a commission to be lieutenant-governor of Scotland on royalist principles. He betook himself first to Denmark, and then to Sweden, to collect money for his enterprise. On 12 Jan. 1650 Charles assured him that though he was about to receive the commissioners of the Scottish covenanters, he would agree to nothing contrary to the authority of Montrose. Montrose was already on the way, having sailed for the Orkneys on or about 16 Dec. 1649. He had been furnished with arms, munitions, and vessels. He took twelve hundred men with him, but of these a thousand perished by shipwreck. He sailed up the Dornoch Firth, and his scanty force was easily overwhelmed at Invercarron on 27 April 1650. Montrose himself escaped, but was delivered up to the government by Macleod of Assynt. David Leslie carried him to Edinburgh, where he arrived on 18 May. The day before an act of parliament had been passed decreeing that he should be hanged with 'his book and declaration' tied about his neck—that is to say, Wishart's account of his campaigns and the declaration which he had issued before his last expedition—and that he should, after death, be dismembered.

In a conference with some ministers on 20 May, Montrose laid down his political profession of faith. 'The covenant which I took,' he said, 'I own it and adhere to it. Bishops, I care not for them. I never intended to advance their interest. But when the king had granted you all your desires, and you were every one sitting under his vine and under his fig-tree, that then you should have taken a party in England by the hand, and entered into a league and covenant with them against the king, was the thing I judged my duty to oppose to the yondmost.' On 21 May 1650 the sentence was carried out. Montrose, dressed 'in his red scarlet cassock,' was hanged in the Grassmarket.

The indignation of the Scots against Montrose was chiefly roused by the slaughter of their countrymen by his followers. He said in defence that no one was killed except in battle. This was not strictly true, as there was much slaughter after the capture of Aberdeen, which Montrose made no attempt to stop. His true defence is that it was impossible to restrain an unpaid army composed of such wild materials as his own. This defence, however, is in reality his condemnation. He made use of a force strong enough to slay and plunder, but entirely incapable of founding a political edifice.

Montrose was a poet as well as a warrior and statesman. His poems have a political purpose, but, unlike most political verses, they have a poetic vigour which would have given them life apart from the intention with which they were written.

His only surviving child is noticed below.

[The documentary evidence of Montrose's career is printed in Napier's Memorials of Montrose. His military proceedings are narrated in Res Gestæ, &c., by A. S., i.e. Wishart, the first edition of which was printed at Amsterdam in 1647; and in Patrick Gordon's Short Abridgement of Britane's Distemper, printed by the Spalding Club. Gordon is the more trustworthy from a military point of view, Wishart having no knowledge of the topography of the battle-fields. Wishart, however, preserves many anecdotes, and his general account of the campaign is probably to be relied on. Montrose's poems are printed by Mr. Napier in the appendix to Montrose and the Covenanters, a corrected edition of one of them being given in the appendix to the Memorials of Montrose. Mr. Napier's own biography of Montrose, of which successive editions bore different names, appeared in its final shape as Memoirs of Montrose. It is a work of marvellous research, but disfigured by strong partisan feeling, and often failing in a military sense from want of topographical knowledge. For an attempt at a critical examination into Montrose's mode of fighting, see also the chapters on Montrose in Gardiner's Great Civil War, vol. ii., where will be found plans of the principal battles.]

S. R. G.

GRAHAM, JAMES, second MARQUIS OF MONTROSE (1631?–1669), surnamed the 'Good' marquis, was the second son of James, first marquis [q. v.], by his wife, Lady Madeline Carnegie, daughter of the sixth Earl of Southesk. Shortly after the death of his elder brother at the Bog of Gight in 1645, he was seized by General Urrie at Montrose, where, 'a young bairne about 14 years,' he was attending school under the care of a tutor (SPALDING, *Memorials*, ii. 455). Both he and

his tutor were sent by Urrie to Edinburgh, where they were for a time imprisoned in the castle. On the execution of his father, the great marquis, for high treason, 20 May 1650, the estates were forfeited. After the defeat of the attempt of Charles II in 1652 Montrose made his appearance in London, but being disappointed at his reception by Cromwell took his departure for Scotland, where, however, his estates were restored to him ('Nicholas Papers,' published by Camden Society, p. 302). In the following year he took part in the rising in the highlands under the Earl of Glencairn. The presence there of his hereditary enemy, Lord Lorne, led in March 1653–4 to a quarrel between them, in which Montrose 'had like to have killed him' (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 583). When matters in the highlands began to look desperate, he and Glencairn sent to Monck that they might be received on terms of life (*ib.* p. 599). Shortly afterwards Montrose with a force of two hundred men was completely routed by a much smaller force under Cornet Peas (*ib.* p. 605). He and his party then made separate terms with Monck, agreeing on the 23rd to come to Dundee and deliver up their arms, and to give security for 3,000*l.* (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1654, p. 300). After the Restoration he took part on 1 Jan. 1661 in the state funeral of his father at the abbey church of Holyrood. He declined to vote at the trial of the Marquis of Argyll in the following April, admitting that 'he had too much resentment to judge in that matter' (Burnet, *Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 84). Montrose established a claim of 100,664*l.* Scots against the Earl of Argyll, as a recompense for lands which had been given to the Marquis of Argyll on his father's forfeitures (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1661–2, p. 357). The matter led to a long litigation between them, but finally by mutual concessions a satisfactory arrangement was reached, and on 23 Feb. 1667 they drank each other's healths in the presence of the lord commissioners (*Argyll Correspondence*, published by the Bannatyne Club, p. 73). Montrose was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, 25 June 1668. He died in February of the following year, and Argyll, whom he appointed guardian to his son, journeyed all the way from Inverary to Perthshire to attend his funeral (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. p. 609). By his wife, Lady Isabella Douglas, countess dowager of Roxburghe, fifth daughter of the second Earl of Morton, he had two sons (James, third marquis, *d.* 1684, and Charles, who died young) and two daughters.

[Authorities mentioned in the text; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 244.] T. F. H.

GRAHAM, JAMES (1649–1730), colonel, born at Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, in March 1649, was the second son of Sir George Graham, bart., of Netherby, Cumberland, by his wife, Lady Mary Johnston, second daughter of James, first earl of Hartfell in Scotland. He was educated under Busby at Westminster School, though not on the foundation, whence he proceeded as a gentleman-commoner to Christ Church, Oxford. He received from Louis XIV on 15 May 1671 a commission to be captain of the regiment of Scottish infantry of Douglas; on 29 March 1673 he was appointed by Charles II to the captaincy of a company of foot commanded by the Earl of Carlisle, and on 15 Nov. of the same year he became captain of a company of the royal regiment of English infantry, his commission bearing the signature of Louis. On 1 Feb. 1674 he was promoted to the captaincy of twelve companies composing two battalions of the royal regiment of English infantry commanded by the Duke of Monmouth, but on the ensuing 3 Nov., being then in camp at Detweiler, he obtained leave from Turenne to return to England. From Charles he received, on 1 Jan. 1674–5, the captaincy of Sir Charles Littleton's company of foot, on 30 Oct. following a captaincy in the Earl of Craven's company of foot, and on 23 Feb. 1677–8 the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment of foot commanded by Lord Morpeth, as also the captaincy of a company. His attractive person and manner made him a great favourite at court. There he fell in love with the beautiful Dorothy Howard, one of the maids of honour to the queen, and, after overcoming her mother's opposition, through the friendly offices of Evelyn, was married to her at the end of 1675 (Evelyn, *Diary*, ed. 1850–2, ii. 100, 117). By December 1679 he was keeper of the privy purse to the Duchess of York, and soon after was acting in the same capacity to the Duke of York, with apartments in St. James's Palace. By Prince Rupert he was granted, 11 Feb. 1679–80, the custody of Pirbright Walk in Windsor Forest. On 10 Aug. 1682 he accompanied Lord Feversham to compliment the king of France from their majesties of England on the birth of the Duke of Burgundy, son to the dauphin (Luttrell, *Historical Relation*, i. 212, 218). Under James II Graham was made keeper of the privy purse 4 April 1685, and master of the harthounds and buckhounds on the same day; he was also granted a lease of a lodge in Bagshot Park, Surrey (*Cal. State Papers*, Treas. 1702–7, p. 387). On 28 Nov. in the same year he became deputy-lieutenant of the castle and forest of Windsor. He

also sat in James's only parliament, having been elected one of the members for Carlisle, Cumberland, on 19 March 1684–5. The great silver-gilt mace which he presented to the borough in February 1685–6 is still in the possession of the corporation. Graham purchased of Allan Bellingham about 1687 the manor of Levens, near Kendal, Westmoreland. Graham had the special confidence of James II. Besides accompanying the king to Rochester, 18 Dec. 1688, and assisting him liberally with money, he secured on his return the royal plate in the 'privy lodgings,' and looked after James's shares in the East India and Guinea companies. In disposing of these shares he lost heavily, for, as he himself states, at the end of 1691, when 'he was under some trouble,' he was by a decree in the exchequer made accountable for the whole, and ordered to refund (*Some Records of the Ashtead Estate*, pp. 90–1). Part of Graham's duties as privy purse was to provide 'healing medals' for those who were touched for the king's evil, and as late as 1703 he was called upon to repay 1,250*l.* On his petitioning against this demand the queen commanded on 19 April 'the 1,250*l.* imprested to be discharged by a tally' (*Cal. State Papers*, Treas. 1702–7, pp. 97, 142). Graham contrived to win to some extent the good graces of William III. Though fresh from a visit to James at St. Germain, he was allowed to visit his brother, Richard, viscount Preston [q. v.], when confined in the Tower on a charge of high treason in May 1689, 'as often as he had occasion.' William, however, refused to believe in his sincerity, when in July 1690 he offered, through Lord Nottingham, to take the oaths of allegiance. Graham said that though 'he had done all he could to serve King James,' he would now be a faithful subject, as James was past helping, and would reveal anything he might hear about French designs, though he declined either to mention names or to offer himself as evidence (Letter of Lord Nottingham to William III, 15 July 1690, in Dalrymple, *Memoirs*, Appendix). Graham resented the king's mistrust. On 1 Jan. 1690–1 his brother, Lord Preston, was seized when on his way to France with treasonable papers in his possession. Diligent search was forthwith made for Graham; on 6 Feb. a proclamation was issued against him; and in May the attorney-general received orders to prosecute him 'to the outlawry for high treason' (Luttrell, ii. 162, 172, 230). Though in February 1691–2 he received the king's pardon (*ib.* ii. 356), he continued his visits to James. He also commenced an agitation in Scotland, where his influence was considerable. The freedom of Edinburgh had been presented to him in 1679, and that of Stirling and Linlithgow in 1681. He visited Edinburgh for the purpose of conferring with several well-known Jacobites on 12 March 1691–2, and in the evening embarked from Leith for France in company with General Buchan and Brigadier Cannon (*ib.* ii. 396). A careful watch had in the meantime been set on his movements. He narrowly escaped being arrested by two messengers at his residence in Norfolk Street, London, on 26 April, when in the very act of superintending the removal of money and plate for transmission to James (*ib.* ii. 434). Another proclamation was in consequence issued for his arrest on 10 May, and on 1 June he surrendered to the secretary of state, and was committed to the custody of a messenger (*ib.* ii. 448, 469). He was, however, admitted to bail (see *ib.* ii. 627). On 3 March 1696 he was again arrested on the discovery of the infamous 'assassination plot,' and sent to the Fleet (*ib.* iv. 24), where he was visited on 6 April by Evelyn (*Diary*, ii. 340), but soon released. On the advice of his brother Fergus, who had fled the country, he settled quietly at Levens, and became ultimately one of the most popular men in the county, though still maintaining a correspondence with Jacobite friends. His hospitality was unbounded. Bishop Ken was a frequent visitor at Levens; the room he occupied there being to this day called the 'bishop's room.' He was called upon to help many of his party. Monsieur Beaumont, the gardener of James II and the designer of the grounds at Hampton Court, was for many years in Graham's service at Levens. Its gardens, which he enlarged and laid out in the stiff 'topiary' style then in fashion, still remain in their original state.

In September 1701 Graham took the oaths to the government (Luttrell, v. 95), and in the following year was elected M.P. for Appleby, Westmoreland, which he continued to represent in the parliaments of 1705 and 1707. It is not improbable that he was soon offered a post under government, which, though his fortunes were sadly reduced, his principles would not allow him to accept. Luttrell, under date of 18 April 1704, reports that Graham 'stood fair' to succeed William Duncombe, deceased, as comptroller of the accounts of the army (*ib.* v. 414). On the death of his eldest son, Henry (1706–7), he succeeded him in the representation of Westmoreland at the general election in 1708, and again at the elections of 1710, 1713, 1714, and 1722. At the general election of November 1727 he retired from public life (*Lists of*

Members of Parliament, Official Return, pts. i. ii.) His voting in 1710 in favour of Sacheverell made him immensely popular both in Westmoreland and Cumberland. In 1717 he was elected mayor of Appleby by a large majority. In 1722 he was a deputy-lieutenant for Westmoreland. For many years before his death Graham had a house in Stratton Street, near Devonshire House, London. In the latter part of his life he was a good deal at Charlton, the Wiltshire seat of his son-in-law, Lord Berkshire, where there still remains a collection of pictures, which, once the property of James II, was entrusted to Graham's keeping by William III. He died at Charlton on 26 Jan. 1729–30, and, in accordance with his latest wish, was buried there on 2 Feb. Though his epitaph in the church describes him as 'servant to King Charles and King James the Second,' and 'faithful to both,' he remained to the last on excellent terms with the court.

Graham was twice married, first at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, by license dated 22 Nov. 1675, to Dorothy (*d.* 1700), daughter of William Howard, fourth son of Thomas, first earl of Berkshire. By this lady, whom Evelyn mentions in terms of the highest praise for her beauty and virtues, he had three sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Henry (*d.* 1706–7) was M.P. for Westmoreland, William (*d.* 1716) rose to be a captain in the navy, and Richard died prematurely in 1697 as a commoner of University College, Oxford. A series of letters from him and his tutor, Hugh Todd, describing his college life and last illness, was, with altered names of persons and places, published by Francis Edward Paget in 1875, with the title 'A Student Penitent of 1695.' Graham's eldest daughter, Catherine (*d.* 1762), was married on 8 March 1708–9 to her first cousin, Henry Bowes Howard, fourth earl of Berkshire (Luttrell, vi. 415), who succeeded, in right of his wife, to the Levens estate; the youngest daughter, Mary, married John Michell of Richmond, Surrey, from whom she was separated, and lived until her death about 1718 with her father. Graham married secondly at St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, by license dated 4 March 1701–2, Elizabeth, widow of George Bromley of the Middle Temple, and daughter of Isaac Barton, merchant, of All Hallows Barking, London. She died in September 1709, leaving no issue by him (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, 1521–1869, ed. Foster, cols. 190, 573). A portrait of Graham by Sir Peter Lely hangs in the library at Levens; a pencil drawing of him is at Elford Hall in Staffordshire; in both he appears as a decidedly handsome man, tall and thin, with a dark and somewhat melancholy cast of countenance. Horace Walpole describes him as having been a fashionable man in his day, and noted for his dry humour (*Letters*, ed. Cunningham, i. 234; see also 'Reminiscences of Courts of George I and II,' in *Letters*, ed. 1840, i. cvi–cvii). The manuscripts at Levens Hall, now belonging to Captain Josceline F. Bagot, are described in the Historical Manuscripts Commission's 10th Rep. pt. iv. 327–47. Graham seems to have destroyed all letters from his brother, Lord Preston, and from his intimate friend, Lord Sunderland. He kept only two letters from James II. He preferred to write his name 'Grahme.'

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), ii. 374; Some Records of the Ashtead Estate (by Francis Edward Paget); G. F. Weston's On the History and Associations of Levens Hall; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. 321 *a*, 7th Rep. 350 *b*; Josceline Bagot's Colonel James Grahme of Levens (with portrait); Evelyn's Diary (1850–2), vol. ii.; Will registered in P. C. C. 64, Auber.] G. G.

GRAHAM, JAMES, fourth Marquis and first Duke of Montrose (*d.* 1742), was the eldest son of James, third marquis, by his wife, Lady Christian Leslie, second daughter of the Duke of Rothes, chancellor of Scotland. Being a minor at the death of his father in April 1684, he was, in accordance with his father's will, placed under the care of ten tutors, of whom his mother and the Earl of Haddington were to be *sine quibus non*. The Earl of Haddington having died, it was contended, when the young marquis's mother married Sir John Bruce younger of Kinross, that the tutory had become null, and the court of session so decided on 31 Jan. 1688 (Fountainhall, *Historical Notices*, p. 850). Two judges, Lords Harcarse and Edmonston, who had voted for the 'subsisting of it,' were removed from the bench on 29 Feb. following (*ib.* p. 856) by a special letter of the king. It was supposed that the king wished the young marquis to be brought up under catholic influences, but by this time he was hastening to his fall. Macky, writing of Montrose when he was twenty-five years of age, states that he was 'very beautiful in person,' possessed 'a sweetness of disposition which charmed all who knew him,' and had 'improved himself in most foreign courts' (*Secret Memoirs*). Swift's manuscript note to this flattering description of Montrose in his youth is,' now very homely and makes a sorry appearance.'

In 1702 Montrose added greatly to his territorial influence by his purchase of the property of the Duke of Lennox, with many of its jurisdictions, including the hereditary sheriffdom

of Dumbarton, the custodianship of Dumbarton Castle, and the jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox. On 23 Feb. 1705 he was appointed high admiral of Scotland, and on 28 Feb. of the following year president of the council. According to Lockhart of Carnwath, Montrose, 'by his good behaviour after he came from his travels and in the first sessions of his parliament,' awakened the hopes of the cavalier party that he would be a 'worthy representative of the loyal, noble, and worthy family' of Montrose; but although of 'good understanding' he was easily 'led by the nose,' and 'governed by his mother and her relations' (Lockhart, *Papers*, i. 119). He became a steady supporter of the protestant succession, 'notwithstanding all the friends of his father's family remonstrated to him against it' (*ib.*) For his services in connection with the union he was created Duke of Montrose by patent, 24 April 1707. He was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers elected by the last Scottish parliament 13 Feb. 1707, and he was subsequently several times re-elected. On 28 Feb. 1709 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, but on account of his disagreement with the tory administration he was removed from office in 1713. On the death of Queen Anne he was named by George I one of the lords of the regency. On 24 Sept. he was named one of the principal secretaries of state in succession to the Earl of Mar, who was dismissed on account of his suspected Jacobite sentiments. The support of the government by Montrose was of considerable importance in assisting to subdue the rebellion of 1715 in Scotland. In 1716 he was again constituted keeper of the great seal in Scotland, and on 4 Oct. 1717 he was named a privy councillor. In April 1733 he was removed from the office of privy seal in consequence of his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. Montrose was one of the six noblemen who in 1735 presented a petition, complaining of the undue interference of the government in the election of Scotch representative peers, in preparing a list to be sent down to the peers' meeting. The petition was rejected. Montrose died in London, 7 Jan. 1742. By his wife, Lady Christian Carnegie, second daughter of David, third earl of Northesk, he had a daughter, Lady Margaret, and four sons: first, James, marquis of Graham, who died in infancy; second, David, marquis of Graham, who was created a peer of Great Britain by the titles of Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in Northumberland, and died unmarried in 1731; third, William, who succeeded his father as second duke; and fourth, George, known as Lord George Graham, who was appointed governor of Newfoundland in 1740, and, after a career of distinction in the navy, died unmarried 2 Jan. 1747.

It was on account of the harsh action of the first Duke of Montrose that Rob Roy Macgregor [q. v.] was driven to adopt his freebooting practices. Rob Roy, who had purchased the lands of Craigroyston from the Montrose family, had been very successful as a cattle dealer, and Montrose advanced him a sum of money to purchase cattle on condition that he should share in the profits. It so happened that the speculation of Roy on this occasion resulted in serious loss, and the duke demanded repayment of the money. Being unable to refund it he was compelled to deliver up Craigroyston to the duke. From this time Roy maintained himself chiefly by robbing Montrose's tenants; but, partly owing to the connivance of the Duke of Argyll, Montrose was baffled in his efforts to obtain redress.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 244–5; Lockhart's Papers; Fountainhall's Historical Notices; Macky's Secret Memoirs; Marchmont Papers.] T. F. H.

GRAHAM, JAMES (1676–1746), dean of the Faculty of Advocates, born 8 Dec. 1676, studied at Leyden (*Index of Leyden Students*, p. 43); was admitted member of the Faculty of Advocates; was appointed judge of the Scotch court of admiralty (1739), and became dean of faculty. He was founder of the family of Graham of Airth Castle, Stirlingshire. He married Lady Mary Livingston, daughter of the Earl of Callendar, and had issue two sons and two daughters. He died at Edinburgh, 5 Nov. 1746.

[Burke's Dict. of the Landed Gentry, 4th ed. p. 583; Scots Mag. November 1746, p. 550; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 344.] F. W–T.

GRAHAM, JAMES (1745–1794), quack doctor, son of a saddler, was born in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, on 23 June 1745 (see *Old and New Edinburgh*). He studied medicine in the university of Edinburgh under Monro primus, Cullen, Black, and Whytt. He acknowledged himself much indebted to the professors, although he denounced some of their stuffy lecture-rooms. It is doubtful whether he qualified at Edinburgh, where, in 1783, he was described as 'the person calling himself Dr. Graham.' He settled in Pontefract, and there married in 1770. He then travelled in America as a doctor, and specially practised as an oculist and aurist. About 1772 he lived for two years in Philadelphia, and became acquainted with Franklin's discoveries. In 1774 he returned to England, practised at Bristol, and advertised his wonderful

cures. In 1775, after spending a short time in Bath, he removed to London, and established himself in Pall Mall, nearly opposite St. James's Palace. In January 1777 he began to practise at Bath, where he met Catherine Macaulay [q.v.], who afterwards married his younger brother, William; he gained, as he admits, his first start by his treatment of her. He declared that his remedies could only be taken with advantage under his own eye, and therefore on payment of fees for his attendance. He placed his patients on a 'magnetic throne' or in a bath, into which electrical currents could be passed. He also applied what he called ætherial and balsamic medicines, milk baths, and dry friction. Though attacked as a quack, he became fashionable. In the winter of 1778–9 he visited Newcastle to superintend the construction of some glass-work he required for his next venture in London. In the summer of 1779 he met Franklin at Paris, and visited Aix-la-Chapelle, where he received high testimonials from many aristocratic patients, including Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire. In the autumn he settled in an elaborately decorated house (the 'Temple of Health') on the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, facing the Thames, and advertised his nostrums, including earth-bathing (pamphlet 5). In pamphlet 7 he gave a high-flown description of his house and apparatus, which is said to have cost him at least 10,000*l*. His entrance hall was adorned with crutches and so forth disused by his patients. In upper rooms were large, highly decorated electrical machines, jars, conductors, and an 'electrical throne,' insulated on glass pillars, together with chemical and other apparatus. Sculpture, paintings, stained glass windows, music, perfumes, and gigantic footmen were among the attractions. The 'great Apollo apartment' contained 'a magnificent temple, sacred to health, and dedicated to Apollo.' Here he gave lectures at high prices, opened his rooms as an expensive show to non-patients, and sold his medicines. He promised relief from sterility to those who slept on his 'celestial bed' (a gorgeous structure made by one Denton, a tinman of great mechanical skill). His fame attracted Horace Walpole, who says (*Letters*, Cunningham, 1858, vii. 427), on 23 Aug. 1780, that Graham's is 'the most impudent puppet-show of imposition I ever saw, and the mountebank himself the dullest of his profession, except that he makes the spectators pay a crown apiece.' On 2 Sept. 1780 George Colman the elder produced at the Haymarket Theatre an extravaganza, the 'Genius of Nonsense,' in which John Bannister appeared as the Emperor of the Quacks, mimicking Graham's absurdities. Graham was not allowed to buy the stage bill (a burlesque on his own handbill), on which he desired to found an action for libel. The farce was played for the twenty-second time on 2 July 1781. In 1781 Emma Lyon is said to have been exhibited by Graham as the Goddess of Health [see under HAMILTON, EMMA, LADY]. In the spring of 1781 he was forced by the expensiveness of his Adelphi establishment to move to Schomberg House, Pall Mall, which he called the 'Temple of Health and of Hymen.' His prices were lower, but in pamphlet 9 he states that he charges 50*l*. for the use of his 'celestial bed.' On 25 Nov. 1782 his property was seized for debt, and was advertised for sale on 20 Dec. and following days. He stimulated curiosity by artful advertisements, and was able to buy in a considerable portion of his goods. His advertisements are curious illustrations of his quackery. On 6 Jan. 1783 he advertised in the 'Public Advertiser' that he would that day pay twenty shillings in the pound on all his just debts, and stated that he was about to prosecute the 'Rambler's Magazine' for publishing 'an incorrect, mutilated, and nonsensical farrago, which they impudently and falsely call Dr. Graham's celebrated lecture on Generation, &c.' In March 1783 we are informed that the 'High Priestess' at his temple read lectures to ladies, and that 'the rosy, athletic, and truly gigantic goddess of Health and of Hymen, on the celestial throne,' assisted during the reading of the lecture.

On 29 July 1783 Graham lectured at Edinburgh in Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd (see *Caledonian Mercury*, July and August 1783). A public repetition being prohibited, he delivered it for some days in his rooms, and published an 'Appeal to the Public,' libelling the magistrates. On 5 Aug. he published a letter approving his lecture, which was at once denounced as a forgery by the alleged author, Professor Hope. On 6 Aug. he was committed to the Tolbooth to be tried for 'his late injurious publications in this city.' He retorted by 'A Full Circumstantial and most Candid State of Dr. Graham's Case, giving an account of Proceedings, Persecutions, and Imprisonments, more cruel and more shocking to the laws of both God and man than any of those on record of the Portuguese Inquisition.' He preached in the Tolbooth to the prisoners, 10 Aug. (see pamphlet 10), and entertained his audience and the chaplain of the prison, who had also preached, with 'a mellow bottle and a flowing bowl' (*Caledonian Mercury*, 11 Aug. 1783). On 19 Aug. he was set free on bail of three hundred merks Scots,

and the conduct of the magistrates was approved by the lords of session (*ib.* 20 Aug. 1783). Graham continued to lecture in a large room in Bailie Fyfe's Close, and on 22 Aug. he was sentenced to a fine of 20*l.* sterling, which was paid by his hearers. Shortly after this Graham left Edinburgh and lectured in various towns, with occasional prohibitions. In the autumn of 1783 Mrs. Siddons's youngest sister, Mrs. Curtis, read lectures on the state and influence of woman in society at his house in London, his own lectures following hers. In December he advertised that he could impart the secret of living to at least 150 years old. In 1786 he was in Paris and afterwards at Newcastle; he was again at Edinburgh, and in 1788 in the Isle of Man. In 1789 he told the public of Bath that he regretted the extravagances of youth and a warm imagination uncurbed by Christianity, but was now passing into 'the mild serenity of an evening natural, and of an autumn intellectual sun.'

In 1790 he describes his earth-bathing. He had been naked in the earth for eight successive days, six hours each time, and twelve on the ninth day. In a periodical of 1791 (quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. ii. 233) we are told that he and a young lady at Newcastle 'stripped into their first suits,' and were each interred up to the chin, their heads beautifully dressed and powdered, appearing not unlike two fine full-grown cauliflowers. In the same year Graham states that upon the illness of George III he had posted from Liverpool to Windsor and given his opinion to the Prince of Wales, who he said would suffer in the same way unless he married a certain princess (meaning evangelical Christianity). Graham became in his later years a religious enthusiast. In 1787 he styled himself 'the Servant of the Lord O. W. L.' (Oh, Wonderful Love), and dated his publications 'In the first year of the New Jerusalem Church.' At Edinburgh he was for some time confined in his own house as a lunatic. His last pamphlet opens with an affidavit made on 3 April 1793, that from the last day of December 1792 to 15 Jan. 1793 he neither ate, drank, nor took anything but cold water, sustaining life by wearing cut-up turfs against his naked body, and by rubbing his limbs with his own nervous æthereal balsam. He died suddenly at his house opposite the Archer's Hall, Edinburgh, on 23 June 1794.

Graham, though a quack, and possibly a madman, was not without some knowledge. He was against flesh-eating and excess in alcohol, and believed in cold bathing, open windows, sleeping on mattresses, and other points of severe hygiene; at one time he states that he never ate more than the worth of four or six pence per day. He asserted that all diseases were caused by wearing too much clothing, and he wore no woollen clothes. Southey saw this 'half knave, half enthusiast' twice, once in his mud-bath. He says that latterly Graham 'would madden himself with opium, rush into the streets, and strip himself to clothe the first beggar he met' (*Commonplace Book*, iv. 360).

Graham married Miss Mary Pickering of Pontefract, and had three children. A son and a daughter survived him. His second sister married Dr. Thomas Arnold (1742–1816) [q. v.] A print of Graham's portrait is mentioned as in William Wadd's Collection (*Nugæ Chirurgicæ*, 1824). Kay (*Edinburgh Portraits*) depicts him in his usual white linen clothes and black silk stockings, as he attended a funeral in 1786, and also represents him lecturing.

Graham published: 1. 'An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, particularly to those residing in the Great Metropolis of the British Empire,' containing his professions and promises as an oculist and aurist, with accounts of cures in America, Bristol, and Bath; London, 1775. 2. 'The Present State of Practice in Diseases of the Eye and Ear,' 1775. 3. 'A Short Inquiry into the Present State of Medical Practice in Consumptions, Asthmas,' &c., London, 1776. 4. 'The General State of Medical and Chirurgical Practice exhibited, showing them to be inadequate, ineffectual, absurd, and ridiculous,' 6th edit., Bath, 1778. This book contains 'The Christian's Universal Prayer,' composed by Graham. 5. 'A Treatise on the All-Cleansing, All-Healing, and All-Invigorating Qualities of the Simple Earth, when long and repeatedly applied to the Human Body, &c. . . .' London, 1779. 6. 'A clear, full, and faithful Portraiture . . . of a certain most beautiful and spotless Virgin Princess to a certain Youthful Heir-Apparent,' London, 1779; dedicated to the Prince of Wales, and recommending merely the 'Wisdom of Solomon.' 7. 'A Sketch or Short Description of Dr. Graham's Medical Apparatus, erected about the beginning of the year 1780, in his house on the Royal Terrace, Adelphi,' pp. 92, London, 1780. An appendix contains a description of his three great medicines: the electrical ether, the nervous æthereal balsam, and the imperial pills, London, 1782. 8. 'The Guardian Goddess of Health,' n.d. (1780–3). 9. 'Il Convito Amoroso, or a Serio-comico-philosophical Lecture on the Causes, Nature, and Effect of Love and Beauty . . . as delivered by Hebe Vestina at the Temple of Hymen,'

1782. 10. 'A Discourse delivered on Sunday, 17 Aug. 1783, to his fellow-prisoners in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on the Resurrection of the Body and the Immortality of the Soul,' 1783. 11. 'An Appeal to the Public, containing the full account of the ignorant, illegal, and impotent Proceedings of the contemptible Magistrates of Edinburgh, . . .' 1783. 12. 'A Lecture on the Generation, Increase, and Improvement of the Human Species . . .' 4to, pp. vi and 22 in small type, 1783. 13. 'Travels and Voyages in Scotland, England, and Ireland, &c.,' 1783. 14. 'The Principal Grounds, Basis, Argument, or Soul of the New Celestial Curtain (or Reprehensory) Lecture . . .' London, 1786 (on p. 3 Graham subscribes himself 'Formerly a Physician, but now a Christian Philosopher'). 15. 'Proposals for the Establishment of a New and True Christian Church,' Bath, 1788. 16. 'A New, Plain, and Rational Treatise on . . . the Bath Waters,' Bath, 1789. 17. 'A Short Treatise on the All-Cleansing, All-Healing, and All-Invigorating Qualities of the Simple Earth,' Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1790 (a new pamphlet). 18. 'The Guardian of Health, Long Life, and Happiness,' &c., Newcastle, 1790. 19. 'Address to the Diseased, Weak, and Lame,' Newcastle, 1790. 20. 'A New and Curious Treatise on the Nature and Effects of Simple Earth, Water, and Air when applied to the Human Body; How to Live for many weeks, months, or years without Eating anything whatever; with the Extraordinary Histories of many Heroes, Male and Female, who have so subsisted,' London, 1793.

[Graham's Writings; Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, i. 30–6; London and Edinburgh newspapers, especially 1780–4; Scots Magazine, xlv. 502, 503; Walpole's Letters (Cunningham), vii. 427; Southey's Commonplace Book, iv. 360; Pettigrew's Nelson, ii. 597; Old and New Edinburgh, ii. 242; Sampson's History of Advertising, pp. 411–21; Timbs's Doctors and Patients, pp. 157, 454; Jeaffreson's Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson, i. ch. iii.] G. T. B.

GRAHAM, JAMES (1765–1811), Scotch poet. [See GRAHAME.]

GRAHAM, JAMES, third DUKE OF MONTROSE (1755–1836), born 8 Sept. 1755, was eldest son of William, second duke of Montrose. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he proceeded M.A. *jure natalium* in 1775. On 11 Sept. 1780 he was elected M.P. for Richmond in Yorkshire, and sat for Great Bedwin in Wiltshire in the parliaments of 1784 and 1790. He joined Pitt's administration in December 1783 as a lord of the treasury, and held the post until 8 April 1789. He opposed Fox's East India Bill in 1783, proposed Addington (afterwards Viscount Sidmouth) as speaker on 8 May 1789, and at the end of the same year moved the address on the Spanish convention. From 6 Aug. 1789 until February 1791 he was paymaster-general of the forces, jointly with Lord Mulgrave. On 8 Aug. 1789 he became vice-president of the board of trade and a member of the privy council. On his father's death (23 Sept. 1790) he succeeded to the dukedom. From 7 Dec. 1790 till 1795 he was master of the horse; served as commissioner for the affairs of India 16 May 1791 until 22 Oct. 1803, and was lord justice-general of Scotland from 14 Jan. 1795 until his death, when the office was amalgamated with that of lord president of the court of session. In 1803 he moved the address of the House of Lords to the king on his escape from the conspiracy of Colonel E. M. Despard [q. v.] He was president of the board of trade, under Pitt, from 7 June 1804 until the change of administration on Pitt's death in February 1806, and for most of that time was also joint postmaster-general. In 1805 he voted for Lord Melville's acquittal. Under the Duke of Portland he again became (4 April 1807) master of the horse, and held the office until his resignation in 1830; was lord chamberlain, in succession to the Marquis of Hertford, from December 1821 to May 1827, and from 18 Feb. 1828 to 15 July 1830.

Montrose was chancellor of the university of Glasgow from December 1780 until his death; was lord-lieutenant of the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton; and was knight of the order of the Thistle from 14 June 1793 until 26 March 1812, when he was made a knight of the Garter. A disparaging estimate of his character and abilities is to be found in the 'Greville Memoirs.' He obtained for the highlanders permission to resume the national dress, which had long been prohibited by law.

He married, on 22 Feb. 1785, Jemima Elizabeth (*d.* 17 Sept. 1786), daughter of John, second earl of Ashburnham, and had by her an only son who died in infancy. He married again, on 24 July 1790, Caroline Maria (*d.* 26 March 1847), daughter of George, fourth duke of Manchester, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. His elder son, James, fourth duke, is separately noticed. He died at his mansion in Grosvenor Square on 30 Dec. 1836, and was buried in the mausoleum of the Earls of Montrose at Aberuthven in Perthshire.

[Burke's Peerage; Doyle's Official Baronage, s.v. 'Graham;' Haydn's Book of Dignities; obituary notices in Ann. Reg. and Gent. Mag.] E. J. R.

GRAHAM, JAMES (1791–1845), army pensioner, one of the recipients of the Norcross annuity to Waterloo soldiers, was born in 1791 at Cloona, co. Monaghan, Ireland, and in 1813 joined the Coldstream guards, in the second battalion of which regiment he greatly distinguished himself as a lance-sergeant at the battle of Waterloo. In August 1815 the Rev. John Norcross, who a couple of years previously had been appointed rector of Framlingham, Suffolk, wrote to the Duke of Wellington, offering to settle an annuity of 10*l.* for life, to be called the 'Wellington Pension,' and paid annually on 18 June, 'on any one of my brave countrymen who fought under your grace in the late tremendous but glorious conflict' (*Wellington Suppl. Desp.* xi. 35). The duke's answers, cordially accepting the offer, are given in Gurwood (*Wellington Desp.* viii. 222, 249). Eventually, after reference to Colonel (afterwards General Sir James) Macdonell, who had commanded at Hougomont, the key of the duke's position at Waterloo, two annuitants were selected, viz.: Lance-sergeant James Graham, Coldstream guards, and Private Joseph Lester, 3rd foot guards. Graham's claim is stated thus: 'Assisted Lieutenant-colonel Macdonell in closing the gates, which had been left open for the purpose of communication, and which the enemy were in the act of forcing. His brother, a corporal in the regiment, was lying wounded in a barn, which was on fire, and Graham removed him so as to be secure from the fire, and then returned to his duty. He had been $3\frac{2}{12}$ years in the regiment' (*Wellington Suppl. Desp.* xi. 121). The annuities were paid for two years, and then ceased on the bankruptcy of Mr. Norcross, who died in April 1837. Graham continued in the Coldstreams, and is stated (*Nav. and Mil. Gazette*, May 1845) to have been the man who saved the life of Captain (afterwards Lord Frederick) Fitzclarence at the seizure of the Cato Street conspirators. Graham was discharged from the guards after eight and a half years' service therein. He subsequently re-enlisted in the 12th royal lancers, and served in that corps nine and a half years as private. He was discharged 'with an injured chest and worn out,' to a Chelsea out-pension of ninepence per day, on 13 July 1830, his character being 'very good, and distinguished by gallant conduct at Waterloo.' He was admitted an in-pensioner at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, 1 July 1841, and died there 28 April 1845.

[Gurwood's Wellington Desp. vol. viii. and Well. Suppl. Desp. vol. xi.; also Siborne's Waterloo, i. 391–2. The above appears to be the correct version of the Norcross gift. Other versions have been published, the popular one being that Mr. Norcross left a sum of money to the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the 'bravest man in the army;' that the duke selected General Sir James Macdonell to receive it, and that Macdonell shared it with Sergeant Graham. The statement of Graham's services has been furnished by the courtesy of the secretary from the books of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.] H. M. C.

GRAHAM, JAMES, fourth Duke and seventh Marquis of Montrose (1799–1874), born 16 July 1799, was elder son of James Graham, third duke [q. v.], by his second wife. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. As Marquis of Graham he represented Cambridge in parliament from 1825 to 1832, and opposed the Reform Bill. He was created a privy councillor (23 Feb. 1821), and was a commissioner of the India board (4 Feb. 1828–November 1830). He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in 1836. Montrose was a tory of the old school, and opposed the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1846. He was lord steward of the queen's household during the first Derby administration from 27 Feb. 1852 to 4 Jan. 1853, and, on Lord Derby again taking office in 1858, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. From July 1866 to December 1868 he was postmaster-general. In this capacity he concluded a postal convention with the United States, India, and China, which considerably reduced the tariff for letters passing between Great Britain and those countries. He also effected improvements in the mail contracts with the East, which were held by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. In the session of 1868 Montrose brought forward in the House of Lords the Electric Telegraphs Bill, which placed the telegraphic communication of the country under the government and in the hands of the post office. Montrose was elected chancellor of the university of Glasgow in 1837, and from 1827 was honorary colonel of the Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross militia. He was also major-general of the royal archers, the queen's bodyguard in Scotland, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of Stirlingshire (28 Feb. 1843). He died at Cannes on 30 Dec. 1874. He married, 15 Oct. 1836, Caroline Agnes, third daughter of John Beresford, second Lord Decies. He was succeeded in the dukedom and estates by his only son, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham (*b.* 7 Nov. 1852).

[Ann. Reg. 1874; Hansard's Parl. Debates 1867–8; Doyle's Official Baronage, s. v. 'Graham.'] G. B. S.

GRAHAM, JAMES GILLESPIE (1777 ?–1855), architect, born about 1777 at Dunblane, Perthshire, of poor parents named Gillespie, rose by his own ability from the position of a working joiner to be a leading Gothic architect. On his marriage with Margaret Anne Græme, daughter and heiress of William Graham of Orchill, Perthshire, he assumed the name of Græme or Graham, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father-in-law. He resided in Edinburgh. About 1810 he designed Culdees Castle, Perthshire; in 1812 he removed the wings of the old mansion of Ross Priory, Dumbartonshire; designed large additions and added to the ancient castle of Dunse, Berwickshire, so as to harmonise with the old building (these three works are given in Neale's 'Views of Seats'). In 1813 he built Crawford Priory, Cutts, Fifeshire, enlarged in 1871–2; in 1813–14 the Roman catholic chapel in Broughton Street, Edinburgh; and in 1814 St. Andrew's Roman catholic chapel, Glasgow. In 1815 Graham laid out part of the lower new town, Edinburgh; designed a Gothic church at Libberton, near Edinburgh; and rebuilt Armidale Castle, Isle of Skye (plate in Neale). In 1819–20 he erected Dr. Jamieson's chapel in Edinburgh, about 1820 built Blythswood, Renfrewshire (plate in Neale), and a little later altered and enlarged Lee Place, Lanarkshire, converting the open quadrangle of the old mansion into a large Gothic hall (given in Neale). In 1825 Graham altered and enlarged Wishaw, Lanarkshire, and designed Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, which, though commenced soon after, remained incomplete for some years, and was finished on a reduced scale in 1845. In 1826–1828 he designed the parish church of Muthill, Perthshire, in the Gothic style; in 1835 a Catholic convent with a Saxon chapel attached to White House Lane, Edinburgh (said to be his *chef d'œuvre*); and in 1838 Greenside Church, Edinburgh, the tower of which was added in 1853. He designed and commenced the erection of Murthly Castle, Perthshire, but the works were interrupted by the death of the owner, Sir John Archibald Drummond-Stewart, sixth baronet, in 1838, and the building left unfinished. About 1840 he refitted the chapel of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, and in 1842–4, together with A. W. Pugin, erected the Victoria Hall, Castle Hill, Edinburgh, for the meetings of the general assembly. The foundation-stone of this beautiful building was laid by the queen on 3 Sept. 1842. The design of the spire has been claimed for Thomas Hamilton (1784–1858) [q. v.] A controversy on this subject was carried on in the 'Scotsman,' May–June 1882 (cf. *Transactions of Architectural Institute*, 1882). In 1842 he completed Taymouth Castle for the Marquis of Breadalbane, and in 1846 rebuilt Brodick Castle, Arran, on a magnificent scale for the Duke of Hamilton. In the latter year he restored for a catholic place of worship the small pre-reformation 'chapel of St. Anthony the Eremite' at Murthley. The designs of Graham and of Alexander Christie, who painted the altar-piece, were lithographed by Schenk & Ghemar, and published in Edinburgh in 1850. The chapel has since been dismantled, but is occasionally used as a protestant place of worship. Ayton House, Berwickshire, was one of Graham's latest works. He also designed many churches. To him is due the introduction of a purer Gothic style into Scotland. Graham was often afterwards associated professionally with Pugin. His friendship with Pugin was the result of an accident. Being shipwrecked near Leith in 1830 and finding himself destitute, Pugin made his way to Graham's house, though knowing him only by repute. Here he was well received, and on his departure Graham gave him his own pocket compasses, which he used through life, and which appear in Herbert's portrait. In 1836 he competed for the erection of the new houses of parliament at Westminster. The hand of Pugin was evident in much of his design. The design attracted attention during the exhibition of the unsuccessful drawings in the National Gallery in the spring of 1836 (cf. E. W. Pugin, *Who built the Houses of Parliament?* 1867, p. xiii). Under the name of James Gillespie he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 24 March 1817. He died at his residence, York Place, Edinburgh, 21 March 1855, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard. There is a portrait in Crombie's 'Modern Athenians,' Edin. 1882.

Graham left two daughters, the elder of whom, Mrs. Henrietta Græme-Oliphant, succeeded to the estate of Orchill.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Building Chronicle, Edinburgh, 1855, p. 170; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886; Dict. of Architecture; Neale's Views of Seats, 1st ser. vol. vi., 2nd ser. vols. i. and iii.; Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland; Builder, 1855, p. 166; J. E. Reid's History of Bute, 1864, p. 140; Anderson's History of Edinburgh, p. 596; Proc. of Soc. Antiq. Scotl.; Univ. Cat. of Books on Art; New Statist. Account of Scotl. vi. 18, x. 329; B. Ferrey's Recollections of Pugin, pp. 62, 63, 241; Gent. Mag. 1836, i. 526; Morning Post, 14 May 1836, p. 6.] B. P.

GRAHAM, Sir JAMES ROBERT GEORGE (1792–1861), statesman, was descended from a family long famous in the

history of the English border. The baronetcy was first conferred, 20 March 1629, on Richard Graham, grandfather of Richard Graham [q. v.], viscount Preston. The family house at Netherby, on the banks of the Esk, was built in the reign of Charles I. James was the son of Sir James Graham and Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of John, seventh earl of Galloway. His mother was a lady of great intelligence and religious feeling, and greatly influenced her son. He was taught at a private school at Dalston in Cumberland, kept by the Rev. Walter Fletcher, and there made acquaintance as a boy with William Blamire [q. v.], whose home was close by. At the age of fifteen he went to Westminster School, where Blamire was also his contemporary; afterwards he was a pupil of the Rev. G. Richards at Bampton in Berkshire. In 1810 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a fellow commoner; but he owed little to his Oxford education and quitted the university early in 1812. After a short stay in London he travelled in Spain. Passing from Spain to Sicily he was unexpectedly asked by Archibald Montgomerie, lord Montgomerie, who was at Palermo on a diplomatic mission, to act as his private secretary. Thus at the age of twenty-one Graham entered upon official life, and an illness of Lord Montgomerie threw the main weight of a delicate negotiation, to detach King Joachim from Napoleon, upon Graham's shoulders. He accompanied Lord Montgomerie to Rome and Genoa, and returned to England with a high character for capacity in 1814.

Life in London turned Graham's thoughts towards politics, in which he declared himself on the side of the whigs. His father was a tory and refused to help him; but in the general election of 1818 Graham took his chance as a stranger at Hull, and was elected at a cost of 6,000*l*., which he had to borrow. In July 1819 he married Fanny, daughter of Colonel Callander of Craigforth in Stirlingshire, a famous beauty. His parliamentary career was not at first successful; his attempts to speak were ineffective, and on the dissolution in February 1820 he felt that he could not afford to contest Hull a second time, but a less expensive seat was found at St. Ives in Cornwall. Early in 1821 a petition from some electors of St. Ives was presented against his return, and as he could not afford the enormous expense which then attached to a contest before the election committee he took the Chiltern Hundreds and retired for a time from political life.

This retirement was of great service to him. He lived at Crofthead, near Netherby, and gave his attention to the management of his father's estate. In this work he did good service towards the civilisation of the borderland and towards the improvement of agriculture. He substituted hard-working farmers for a number of small tenants who mostly lived by poaching; he rebuilt the cottages and farm-buildings, introduced tile drains whereby much marshy land was reclaimed, and improved the breed of stock on the estate. Throughout his life he continued to be a model of an improving landlord, and it was owing to his care that the Netherby farming gained considerable celebrity. Besides this practical work Graham now had leisure for the study of political and social questions, as well as literature. His study of political economy produced in 1826 a pamphlet entitled 'Corn and Currency,' which attracted considerable attention. In this he proved the futility of the attempts being made by government to regulate by law the price of money and the price of goods, and showed that the questions of the corn laws and the currency were intimately connected. His general conclusions were in favour of free trade and free banking.

The death of his father in 1824 made Graham a person of importance in the politics of the county. He was an active magistrate and did good work in reforming county finance. On these grounds he was chosen as liberal candidate for Carlisle on the dissolution of 1826. The election was notorious for a riot, which Graham showed much skill in appeasing. He was returned in spite of the influence of Lord Lonsdale, who had hitherto been almost omnipotent in the choice of candidates in Cumberland and Westmoreland. In parliament Graham united himself to Lord Althorpe and Huskisson; but he did not succeed in making a reputation as a speaker. Tall and handsome, he had the manner of a dandy, and his style was stiff and pompous. He was more at his ease when addressing a popular audience which appreciated a commanding presence and a grand air. On the death of Mr. Curwen in December 1827, Graham resigned his seat for Carlisle, and stood for the county of Cumberland, for which he was returned without opposition. In 1830 he first made a name in the House of Commons by a motion for the reduction of official salaries, and he increased his reputation by an attack on the salaries received by privy councillors. This gave him a position as one of the more advanced reformers, and in November Lord Grey offered him the post of first lord of the admiralty in his government. In this capacity he did good service in reforming the finance of his department. He was also one

of the committee of four to whom was entrusted the preparation of the first Reform Bill, though when the measure came before parliament his speech was pronounced to be a failure.

On the dissolution in 1831 Graham found that his constituents proposed to run a second liberal candidate for the county, a Cumberland yeoman, William Blamire, the companion of his own early days. Graham feared that this might imperil his seat, and showed the impatience of an aristocratic whig by asking, 'Am I to carry Blamire on my back?' The answer was given, 'Take care that Blamire hasn't to carry thee,' and this incident is characteristic of the cause of Graham's political failure. Polished, cultivated, and capable, he was convinced that he was one of the class who had the right to govern England; he was too cold and unsympathetic to put himself frankly into connection with that popular sentiment which he claimed to express, and whose applause was almost necessary to his happiness. However, on this occasion his petulance was forgiven, and he and Blamire were elected.

After the passing of the Reform Bill Graham was enabled to carry out still more vigorously his reforms at the admiralty. In 1834 there were signs of disunion in the cabinet, which displayed itself significantly in a debate on Hume's motion on the corn law. As it was impossible to deal with the question fully, Graham undertook to oppose it on behalf of the ministry, but in the course of his speech his rhetoric carried him beyond the limits of the actual question, and he was attacked as retrograde by Mr. Poulett Thompson, vice-president of the board of trade. This was the first indication that Graham was receding from the position of an advanced reformer. In the same session he introduced a bill for the reform of the exchequer office, which was lost in committee. This was his last attempt at financial reform. When the government showed an inclination to meddle with the revenues of the Irish church, Graham joined Mr. Stanley (afterwards earl of Derby) in resigning office. He was convinced of the need of an established church, and was of opinion that constitutional changes had gone far enough.

On the fall of the whig ministry Graham was offered office by Sir Robert Peel, but refused. At the election of 1835 he defended himself to his constituents, and spoke with considerable asperity of his late colleagues. For this he was attacked when parliament met, and in the debate which followed, O'Connell quoted Canning's line in reference to Lord Stanley and his friends, 'The Derby Dilly carrying six insides.' The name stuck and gave point to the ridicule with which the independent position of Graham was now assailed. His naturally haughty and sensitive temper felt the taunts of his former friends. At last, on 30 June, after a vote given by Graham against the ministry on an unimportant amendment, as he was about to cross the floor of the house to his accustomed seat, a cry was raised on the ministerial side, 'Stay, stay.' Pale with anger, Graham proudly took his seat on the opposition side, and from that time approached nearer and nearer to the principles of the conservative party. His change of front was not approved by his constituents, and, in spite of his distinction and his local influence, he was rejected by the Cumberland electors in the election of 1837. He deeply felt this rejection, for local patriotism was strong in the north of England, nowhere stronger than in Cumberland, and Graham was proud of his local popularity. He was singularly dependent on outward surroundings, and his natural coldness and haughtiness increased before the consciousness of hostility. A seat was found for him at Pembroke early in 1838, but he went back to parliament an embittered man.

In the same year Graham was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow against the Duke of Sussex. His inaugural address was a failure, and by an allusion to the relations between church and state he turned his audience against him. In spite of his polished style of oratory Graham was ineffective outside of the region of politics. In the House of Commons his speeches were increasingly distinguished by the asperity of their invective against Lord Melbourne and his ministry, and in a speech in favour of Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence in 1841 his rhetoric against his old friends was inexcusably savage. Lord Melbourne was defeated, and in the following election a seat was secured for Graham at Dorchester. In Sir Robert Peel's administration he undertook the post of home secretary (September 1841), a post scarcely well suited to one who was so little conciliatory in manner and so rash in utterance. An important question with which he had to deal was the threatened disruption of the Scottish church on the subject of patronage. The cabinet resolved to uphold the existing condition of the law and make no concessions. Graham's supercilious manner in dealing with representatives from Scotland and in announcing the decision of the cabinet was singularly unfortunate, and was greatly responsible for creating the feeling of hard usage which led to the secession of the Free kirk. In the ses-

sion of 1843 he introduced a factories act, of which the education clauses were opposed by the nonconformists; again he failed to be sufficiently conciliatory, and the clauses had to be withdrawn. Similarly a bill for the reform of ecclesiastical courts had to be abandoned, because he failed to consider vested interests. Nor was he more successful in dealing with Irish affairs. An utterance of his that 'concession to Ireland had reached its limits' caused great ill feeling, and the arrest and trial of O'Connell were carried out in a manner which many considered to be needlessly arbitrary. Graham became increasingly unpopular; he was regarded as an intolerable coxcomb.

The session of 1844 produced an incident which has made Graham's name most widely known. On 14 June Mr. Duncombe presented a petition from W. J. Linton, Joseph Mazzini, and others, complaining that their letters had been opened in the post office. Graham admitted that, as home secretary, he had, in accordance with a statute of Anne, issued a warrant authorising this to be done. Perhaps his reticence in explaining fully the circumstances was one cause of the storm of popular indignation which immediately arose. As a matter of fact Graham had done nothing more than previous home secretaries; he had not acted on his own motion, but at the request of the foreign secretary, Lord Aberdeen, who thought it his duty to help foreign governments by discovering plots which were being hatched in England. But Lord Aberdeen held his tongue, and allowed the whole storm to burst on Graham, whose sensitive nature winced under the attacks which came from all sides, and of which the cartoons in 'Punch' are abiding memorials. The matter was ultimately referred to a secret committee of nine, which reported fully to the house. Several attempts were made to do away with the power of opening letters, but they were unsuccessful. The power still remains in the hands of the home secretary, but Graham's case is likely to be a lesson enforcing prudence. The whole matter was justly damaging to the government, but unduly damaging to Graham's reputation. He was made a scapegoat, and used to say in later days that when all else that he had done was forgotten he would be remembered in connection with this miserable affair of the post office.

In the session of 1845 the home secretary did not introduce any measures of importance; but the vacation brought proofs of a disease in potatoes and the imminence of a famine in Ireland. Graham joined Sir Robert Peel in his opinion that the duty on imported corn would have to be abandoned; he said that 'the sliding scale would neither slide nor move, and that was its condemnation.' He frankly avowed his entire change of opinion, and suffered much from his consequent severance from Lord Stanley, with whom he had lived in close intimacy for twelve years. He had to supervise the measures taken for the relief of the Irish famine, especially the administration of the poor law. In March he introduced a bill for the protection of life in Ireland, a bill which aimed at putting down agrarian crime. This bill was defeated on the second reading, and Sir Robert Peel resigned in June 1846.

Again Graham found himself a member of a small party of dissentients. The tories could not forgive him for abandoning protection, and he was not prepared to join the whigs. The small band of Peelites sat on the opposition side of the house, and were useful only as impartial critics. In 1847 Lord John Russell offered Graham the governor-generalship of India, a post which had been offered him by Lord Melbourne in 1834, and again by Sir Robert Peel. He had refused it before for family reasons; he was now determined that the whigs should not get him out of their way. It was thought that he would have difficulty in finding a seat in the new parliament, but by Lord de Grey's influence he was elected for Ripon.

Graham now showed a disposition to help Lord John Russell's government; in fact, he was offered the admiralty in 1848, but declined through fear of a difference on public policy. He did good work on committees and on commissions, where his capacity for business, his attention to detail, and his skill in examining witnesses made him exceedingly useful. The death of Sir Robert Peel in 1850 left him the most prominent man among the Peelites, and he did good service in resisting Disraeli's attempts to restore protection. When a ministerial crisis occurred in February 1851, Lord John Russell endeavoured to gain Graham's assistance in forming a ministry; but Graham was unable to assent to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which was then before the house. However, the negotiations led to a reconciliation between the two statesmen, and when the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed Graham was offered the presidency of the board of control. This he declined, as he thought that the existing government would not long continue in office, and he did not feel called upon to accept a subordinate post to save it.

In 1852 Lord Derby came into office, and Graham thereupon took his place on the opposition benches. In the election of that

year Graham was invited to stand for Carlisle. The Cumbrians were proud of numbering among themselves a man of such distinction, and were not unwilling to have an opportunity of taking him back. Graham entered into the situation, and happily began his first election speech by the words, 'Well, gentlemen, the wanderer has returned.' After this he was triumphantly elected. Soon after the meeting of parliament Lord Derby was defeated, and in Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry Graham returned to his original post at the admiralty, where he resumed his endeavours after administrative efficiency. The outbreak of the Crimean war threw much onerous work on the admiralty, and Graham was responsible for the choice of Sir Charles Napier to command the fleet in the Baltic. Sir Charles did not relish the inactivity to which he was reduced by the strength of the fortresses of Cronstadt and Sveaborg, which he was forbidden to attack, except in conjunction with the French fleet. The French refused to join in the attempt, and Sir Charles loudly complained on his return of his treatment by the admiralty. It does not seem that Graham was to blame; the shutting up of the Russian fleet was a service of sufficient importance without the glory of an attack upon fortresses which would have cost much bloodshed without an adequate return. From the charge of inefficiency in the conduct of the war which led to the fall of Lord Aberdeen's government in January 1855 the admiralty, under the management of Graham, was excluded, and illness prevented him from taking part in the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion. In the government as reconstituted by Lord Palmerston Graham retained his office; but when he found that the majority of the cabinet were disposed to agree to the appointment of a committee of inquiry he resigned, together with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert, on the ground that it was detrimental to the public service to carry on a war with a committee sitting to discuss its conduct. From that time Graham took his seat below the gangway. His health was failing, and he had no desire for office again. At the election of 1857 an attempt was made to unseat him from Carlisle, and Graham had determined to retire from political life. But a sense that he was being dictated to unworthily stung him to make an effort, and few men have ever enjoyed a greater testimony to the force of their personality than did Graham, when by one or two speeches he won back the confidence of his constituency. In October 1857 Lady Graham died, and Graham took only a slight part in public affairs during her illness. From this time his health grew feebler, and he suffered from spasms of the heart. In spite of this he attended to his duties in the House of Commons, and was active on committees. In the vacation of 1861 he went back to Netherby a broken man, and died on 25 Oct.

Graham was as a speaker exceedingly polished, but tended to pomposity, and carried the habit of quotation to inordinate lengths. His speeches were enlivened by epigrams and by passages of splendid rhetoric; but their construction was always artificial. He is remembered as an orator for a number of brilliant sayings rather than for any great speech. He never succeeded in getting outside himself and identifying himself with his audience. Similarly his political judgment was too much swayed by personal considerations, and he said of himself: 'In a party sense it must be owned that mine has been a devious career.' He was too self-conscious in all that he did to be a great statesman; but he was an impressive personality in the House of Commons, and was an able administrator. Where he failed he failed not through want of foresight or political intelligence, but through a defect of personal sympathy.

[Torrens's Life and Times of Sir James Graham; Lonsdale's Worthies of Cumberland, 'Sir J. R. G. Graham.'] M. C.

GRAHAM, JANET (1723–1805), poetess, was born near Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, in 1723. Among other pieces she wrote 'The Wayward Wife,' which was once popular. She died in Edinburgh in April 1805, aged 82.

[Irving's Book of Scotsmen, p. 179.] G. G.

GRAHAM, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1298), warrior, the second son of Sir David Graham of Dundaff, by Annabella, daughter of Robert, earl of Strathearn, was friend of William Wallace. He joined Wallace at an early period in his career, and assisted him so manfully that Buchanan says of him that next to Wallace he was the most valiant of the Scots. In an engagement near Queensberry, where Wallace with a few followers was hardly pressed by several hundred English soldiers, Graham came to the rescue, and, having put the English to flight, pursued and slew their captain, Graystock. He was slain at the battle of Falkirk on 22 July 1298. Graham was one of the few still unbroken, when, as he struck down a knight, he was stabbed by a soldier from behind. His death was grievously lamented by Wallace, who is represented by Blind Harry the Minstrel as weeping over the body when found upon the field of battle. Graham was buried in the churchyard of Falkirk, where a monument was afterwards

erected to his memory, which has been carefully preserved. The sword with which he is alleged to have fought is in possession of the Duke of Montrose. It is inscribed with the following lines:—

Sir John the Grame, verry vicht and wyse,
One of the chiefes relievit Scotland thryse:
Fought with this sword, and ne'er thought schame;
Commandit nane to beir it bot his name.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 344; Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, i. 281, &c.; Brunton's Hist. of Wallace; Blind Harry's Wallace.]

H. P.

GRAHAM, JOHN, third EARL OF MONTROSE (1547?–1608), lord high chancellor and afterwards viceroy of Scotland, was the posthumous son, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Malcolm, lord Fleming, of Robert, master of Graham, eldest son of William, second earl of Montrose. The master was slain at the battle of Pinkie, 10 Sept. 1547. His grandfather, in order to initiate him in state matters, sent him frequently to parliament, where he sat as proxy. He was one of the procurators authorised by Queen Mary at Lochleven on 24 July 1567 to receive her renunciation of the crown in favour of her son (CALDERWOOD, ii. 374), and was present on the side of the regent at the battle of Langside on 13 May of the following year (*Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 27). In 1569, the regent, being anxious to have the castle of Dumbarton in his hands, directed Graham to take measures for its capture, but 'he came no speid' (*ib.* p. 44). On the death of his grandfather, 24 May 1571, he succeeded as third Earl of Montrose. He was present with the party of the regent Lennox at Stirling when Lennox was slain, and on the election of Mar as his successor he was chosen a privy councillor. He was one of the commissioners sent by Morton to conclude with the Hamilton party the 'pacification of Perth,' 3 July 1572, and in terms of that arrangement was appointed one of the judges north of the Forth for the restitution of goods taken or spoiled during the 'troubles.' Though thus identified for many years with the chiefs of the reformed party, he attended the packed convention called by Argyll and Atholl, and held at Stirling 8 March 1578, when the king took the government into his own hands, with a council of twelve to assist him, of which Montrose was one (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* iii. 4). From this period he begins to figure as one of the most prominent of the nobles in whom the king reposed his special confidence, and who finally effected Morton's execution. When the Earl of Mar, at the instigation of Morton, resolved to assume his rights as keeper of Stirling Castle, in which the king resided, Montrose, at the instance of the new privy council, hurried from Edinburgh to Stirling; but though courteously permitted by Mar to enter the castle, his authority was ignored, and Morton again resumed the reins of government. On the assembly (15 July), in the great hall of Stirling Castle, of a parliament convened by Morton, Montrose, with Lord Lindsay and the Bishop of Orkney, appeared and protested that as it was held in an armed fortress it could not be regarded as a free parliament (CALDERWOOD, iii. 413; *Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 167). At the king's command they, however, agreed to take their seats. On the 17th they were committed to ward in their lodgings in Stirling (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* iii. 8). A few days afterwards Montrose made his escape, and returning to Edinburgh issued, in conjunction with Argyll and Atholl, a proclamation in the name of the king commanding all subjects from the age of sixteen to sixty to assemble themselves at Stirling on 18 Aug. to effect the king's liberty (printed in Calderwood, iii. 419–22). To the muster Montrose himself brought a force of three hundred men. A contest between the rival parties seemed now imminent; but through the interposition of the English ambassador, Sir Robert Bowes, a compromise was effected, the Earl of Montrose being one of the persons added to the king's new council (*Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 173). The truce was, however, of a hollow kind, and the disappointed nobles eagerly watched for Morton's fall. When Esme Stuart, afterwards Duke of Lennox, arrived from France in the interests of Mary, Montrose joined him in his schemes for Morton's overthrow, and was doubtless privy to the plot by which Morton's arrest was effected. Along with Morton's accuser, the Earl of Arran, he proceeded on 23 May 1581 with horse and foot soldiers to Dumbarton, to convoy Morton thence for his trial at Edinburgh (CALDERWOOD, iii. 556; MOYSIE, *Memoirs*, p. 32), and, as chancellor of the hostile assize by which he was tried, read the sentence against him. Actuated by jealousy of the influence wielded by Lennox and Arran, Montrose joined the conspiracy which resulted, in August 1582, in the capture of the king by the raid of Ruthven; but he nevertheless joined the lords who met at St. Andrews for the protection of the king on his escape from Falkland in June 1583 (CALDERWOOD, iii. 715; SIR JAMES MELVILLE, *Memoirs*, p. 283). Shortly afterwards he was entrusted with the charge of the castle of Glasgow (CALDERWOOD, iii. 731). His increasing favour with the king was shown in his appointment to be guardian of the young

Duke of Lennox, who was brought from France in November of this year at the king's request. On 12 May 1584 he was made an extraordinary lord of session, in room of the Earl of Gowrie, and on the following day was named to succeed Gowrie as lord high treasurer. Along with Arran, Montrose now wielded supreme influence in the councils of the king, but their tenure of power was uncertain. Not content with obtaining the confiscation and banishment of their more inveterate enemies, they resolved to get rid of them by assassination. They appear to have meditated the death, not only of Angus—who, on account of the execution of his kinsman, the Earl of Morton, had a blood feud both with Arran and Montrose—but of the Earl of Mar and the Abbot of Cambuskenneth. Montrose found a tool for the murder of Arran in a retainer of his own, Graham of Peartree, who had a blood feud with Angus on account of the murder of a kinsman. Montrose, having given Graham 10*l.* Scots, and having supplied him with a short matlock or 'riding piece,' sent him to the north of England with directions how best to effect his purpose. Graham was apprehended on suspicion, and, being brought before Lord Scrope at Carlisle, made a full confession (the 'Examination of Jock Graham of Peartree,' 25 Nov. 1584, in Calderwood, iv. 239–240). In November of the following year the power of Arran and Montrose was overthrown by the return of Angus and the banished lords. Arran, then in nominal confinement at Kinneil on the charge of being accessory to Lord Russell's death, broke from his ward and warned the king and Montrose, but the warning came too late for the collection of forces. Arran fled for his life, and the king, with Montrose and the lords of the opposite faction, shut themselves up in Stirling Castle. While means were being taken for its assault, the king, at the instance of the Master of Gray [see Gray, Patrick], sent to treat for its surrender, one of the principal conditions being that the lives of Montrose and the other lords should be spared (Calderwood, iv. 391). Montrose was then committed to the keeping of Lord Hamilton (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 351). A reconciliation took place between the rival factions in May 1587, and at a banquet held by the king on the 14th in the open air at the market cross of Edinburgh, Montrose and Angus, who had been at feud since the death of the regent Morton, joined hands in the presence of the multitude (Calderwood, iv. 614; *Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 229). On 6 Nov. 1591 Montrose was again admitted an extraordinary lord of session, the king's letter announcing the appointment stating that he 'had been dispossessed of the place before without any good cause or occasion.'

In 1593 Montrose and the Earl of Gowrie were attacked at Doune of Menteith by a detachment of troops sent by the king, under the misapprehension that they were meditating some treacherous movement, but soon afterwards they were liberated (*Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 282), and at the banquet which followed the baptism of Prince Henry in August 1594 Montrose officiated as carver (Calderwood, v. 345). He now entered on a new lease of power, and continued high in the royal favour during the remainder of his life. On the reconstitution of the privy council in December 1598, to consist of thirty-one members, who were to sit in the palace of Holyrood every Tuesday and Thursday to consult with the king, he was appointed president of the council. On 15 Jan. 1599 he was named to the chief office under the crown, that of lord chancellor, after it had been vacant for over three years since the death of Lord Thirlstane in October 1595. The appointment was very unfavourably regarded by the kirk authorities, on account of his being a 'favourer of the popish lords' (*ib.* v. 731). His term of office was marked by the decline of the influence of the kirk in politics, by the gradual introduction of episcopacy, and by the rapid realisation of the ideas of King James in regard to absolute kingship. In 1599 Montrose was also made chancellor of the university of St. Andrews (*ib.* v. 738). When James in 1603 ascended the English throne, the administration of affairs in Scotland was entrusted to Montrose and Lord Fyvie. At the Scottish parliament which was held at Edinburgh from 24 April to 1 May 1604, to consider a scheme proposed by the king for a union between the two kingdoms, Montrose appeared as 'his majesty's great commissioner,' Lord-president Fyvie appearing as his substitute under the title of 'vice-chancellor' (*Register Privy Council of Scotland*, vi. 596–7). The parliament again met, 3–11 July, at Perth, when Montrose was named one of the commissioners to confer with the commissioners appointed by the English parliament. During his absence in England Lord Newbattle was appointed to act as interim chancellor; but after the articles had been agreed upon and signed on 6 Dec., Montrose returned to Scotland with the appointment of viceroy or high commissioner in Scotland for his majesty for life. He was also rewarded with a pension of 2,000*l.* Scots; but the real administration of affairs was committed to Lord Fyvie, who had displayed distinguished ability in conducting the union ne-

gotiations, and now succeeded Montrose in the chancellorship. Montrose continued to support the king in his absolutist policy towards Scotland, and as his commissioner presided at the Red parliament (so called from the scarlet robes of the nobility, worn for the first time in accordance with acts lately passed) held at Perth on 9 July 1606, at which the principle of the royal authority 'over all estates, persons, and causes whatsoever' was ratified, and the episcopal government in the church restored. He was also present as the king's commissioner at a convention of the nobility and clergy held at Linlithgow on 10 Dec. for church business, and made a short address, which had to be explained to the convention by the moderator, 'because his voice was weak' (Calderwood, vi. 605). Ill-health also compelled him on 7 Aug. 1607 to delegate his duties as commissioner of the Scottish parliament to the Duke of Lennox, his former ward, who presided until the parliament rose on 11 Aug. Montrose died on 9 Nov. of the following year at the age of sixty. 'Because he had been his majesty's grand commissioner in the parliaments preceding and at conventions, his majesty thought meet that he should be buried in pomp before any other were named. So he was buried with great solemnity. The king promised to bestow forty thousand merks upon the solemnity of the burial; but the promise was not performed, which drew on the greater burden upon his son' (*ib.* vii. 38). By his wife Lilias, daughter of David, lord Drummond, he had three sons (John, fourth earl, who was appointed president of the council in July 1626, and died on 24 Nov. of the same year; Sir William Graham of Braco, and Sir Robert Graham of Scottistown) and a daughter Lilias.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 239–40; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 152–5; Reg. of Privy Council of Scotl. vols. iii–vi.; Calderwood's Hist. of Church of Scotland; Historie of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (*ib.*); Moysie's Memoirs (*ib.*); Keith's Hist. of Scotland.] T. F. H.

GRAHAM, JOHN, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1649?–1689), was descended from a younger branch of the Grahams of Kincardine, ancestors of the Montrose family. The link of connection between the Claverhouse and Montrose branches was Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron, son of Sir William Graham of Kincardine, by his second wife, the Princess Mary Stewart, second daughter of Robert III. John, the second son of Sir Robert Graham, by his wife Marjory, daughter of Sir James Scrimgeour, ancestor of the earls of Dundee, had a son John, who in 1530 acquired the lands of Claverhouse in Mains parish, near Dundee, from which the family takes its name. The old mansion-house is now wholly demolished, its site being marked by a dovecote. The grandfather of Claverhouse, Sir William Graham of Claypots and Claverhouse, was one of the tutors or curators of the great Montrose. Claverhouse's father was also named Sir William, and his mother was Lady Madeline Carnegie, fifth daughter—not Lady Jean, fourth daughter, as usually stated—of the first Earl of Northesk (marriage contract in Fraser, *History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk*, p. 357). Hitherto the year of the birth of Claverhouse has been given as 1643, a date inferred from a note to a decision of the court of session of 24 July 1687. The decision declares a certain charter of Fotheringham of Powrie to give him a sufficient right and title to certain dues, on the supposition that he had possessed forty years by virtue of that title, but a note is added, 'As for Clavers' (one of the defendants) 'he was seventeen years of this forty a minor, and so they must prove forty years before that' (Fountainhall, *Decisions*, i. 468). The note does not necessarily mean (as has been supposed) that Claverhouse was a minor during the first seventeen of the forty years, but only that he was a minor during a certain seventeen of the previous forty years. It therefore does not follow that he came of age in 1664, or seventeen years after 1647, but only that he was born four years before the death of his father. The birth-date 1643 would make his age twenty-two when he entered the university, twenty-nine when he entered the army as a volunteer, thirty-one when he became a cornet, and forty when he married; and it scarcely harmonises with certain allusions to his age made by himself, or with his youthful appearance in his portraits. The marriage contract of his mother, dated 7, 15, and 24 Feb. 1645, and made 'in contemplation of the marriage' (Fraser, *Carnegies*, p. 357), must moreover be regarded as decisive against the date 1643. There is also undoubted evidence that his father was alive in 1649 (*Acta Parl. Scot.* vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 715); and the signature of a deed by his mother as tutrix-testamentur to her son, 7 April 1653 (Fraser, *Carnegies*, p. 358), renders it probable that the father died in that year. If he did so, then, according to the court of session note, the son must have been born about 1649.

Claverhouse was eldest son of the family, but whether he was eldest child or not is uncertain. On 22 Dec. 1660 he and his brother David were admitted burgesses of Dundee on their father's privilege (Millar, *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, p. 166).

The brothers also entered together the university of St. Andrews on 13 Feb. 1665. How long Claverhouse remained at the university is unknown. The author of 'Memoirs of Dundee' (p. 4) mentions his 'liberal education in humanity and in mathematics;' while the author of 'Memoirs of Ewan Cameron' says that he 'had made considerable progress in the mathematics, especially those parts of it that related to his military capacity; and there was no part of the belles-lettres that he had not read with great ease and exactness. He was much master of the epistolary way of writing, for he not only expressed himself with great ease and fluency, but argued well, and had a great art in giving his thoughts in few words' (p. 278). Burnet characterises him as 'a man of good parts and some very valuable virtues' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 510); and Dalrymple says that he had 'inflamed his mind from his earliest youth by the perusal of the ancient poets, historians, and orators; with the love of the great actions they paint and describe' (*Memoirs of Great Britain*, pt. ii. p. 73). Many letters of Claverhouse are still extant, and induced Scott to say that he spelt like a chambermaid. His letters are less correct than those of Sir George Mackenzie, the Dalrymples, or the ninth Earl of Argyll. His powers of spelling were those of the average country gentleman (see exact specimens in Fraser, *Red Book of Menteith*, pp. xxxvii–ix). The terseness and idiomatic vigour of his letters are, however, in striking contrast to their orthographical defects, and they show familiarity with the great classical writers. Claverhouse, on leaving the university, proceeded to the continent to study the art of war. He entered several foreign services, and when he could not obtain a commission served as a volunteer (*Memoirs of Great Britain*, pt. ii. p. 73). In all likelihood he joined the English contingent of Turenne, commanded by Monmouth. Subsequently he transferred his services to William, prince of Orange, but hardly so early as 1672, as stated by C. K. Sharpe (Napier, i. 180), and very probably immediately after the conclusion by England of a separate peace with Holland in 1674. In this year Sir David Colyear, earl of Portmore [q. v.], is also known to have entered the troop of William's guards. Claverhouse is reported to have obtained a cornetcy in the troop, and shortly afterwards, at the battle of Seneff, on 14 Aug., to have saved the life of the prince by mounting him on his own horse at a critical moment. According to tradition he was on this account promoted to the rank of captain. Macaulay, supposing the author of 'Memoirs of Dundee,' published in 1714, to have been the first to give currency to the story, derides it as a 'Jacobite invention,' which 'seems to have originated a quarter of a century after Dundee's death' (note to chap. xv.) The gallantry of Claverhouse at Seneff was, however, mentioned, though without specific details, in laudatory verses addressed to him on New Year's day, 1683 (reprinted in Laing, *Fugitive Scottish Poetry of the Seventeenth Century*). The actual incident is also described in the Latin poem 'Grameid' (published by the Scottish History Society, 1888), written by James Philip of Amryclos, Forfarshire, Claverhouse's standard-bearer at Killiecrankie, the original manuscript of which, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, bears the date 1691. According to 'Memoirs of Dundee' (p. 5) and 'Memoirs of Ewan Cameron' (pp. 274–5), Claverhouse left the service of the Prince of Orange in 1677, because he was disappointed by not obtaining the colonelcy of one of the Scotch regiments. In 'Memoirs of Ewan Cameron' it is further mentioned that his successful rival was David Colyear (who certainly did obtain such a command), and that Claverhouse was dismissed for having assaulted Colyear with his cane within the precincts of the palace at the Loo. That Claverhouse was some time in the Dutch service is fully substantiated by two letters of his own, printed in Fraser's 'Red Book of Grandtully' (ii. 229–30). If he joined that service before 1676, he seems either temporarily to have left it before that year, or in that year to have been permitted leave of absence, for in March he wrote, while in Scotland, to the laird of Grandtully about the purchase of a horse for service in Holland (*ib.*), and on 4 April James Graham also wrote in the name of Claverhouse, who, he stated, had sailed on the previous Saturday, thanking Grandtully for the horse, and asking him to let him know of any men ready to volunteer for service in Holland (*ib.* i. cxli). In 'Memoirs of Ewan Cameron' it is stated that the Prince of Orange, though he thought it expedient to dismiss Claverhouse, 'had the generosity to write to the king and the duke recommending him as a fine gentleman and a brave officer, civil or military.' As the peace of Nimeguen was not signed till August 1678, the withdrawal of Claverhouse from the service of the prince in 1677 requires some other explanation than that 'all fighting on the continent was stayed' (Mowbray Morris, p. 15). In November of this year the prince married Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, and, whatever may be the reasons of Claverhouse for leaving his service, the prince seems to have specially recommended him to his

father-in-law, for in February 1677–8 the duke commended Claverhouse for a lieutenancy to the Marquis of Montrose, who was then raising the first troop for the duke's regiment of horse guards in Scotland (NAPIER, i. 185). The purpose of raising the new regiment was to curb the covenanters. There is no evidence as to when Claverhouse received his lieutenant's commission, but on the promotion of Montrose on 21 Nov. to the command of the regiment he was made captain of Montrose's troop. Shortly afterwards he was sent to the south of Scotland to begin his prolonged effort for the subjugation of the covenanters.

The disaffected districts embraced the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Dumfries, and Galloway. Thirty years previously seven thousand peasants from these districts had joined in the 'whigamore raid.' Their uncompromising determination to have a 'covenanted king' had also ruined the romantic attempt of Montrose in behalf of Charles II, and had brought Montrose to the scaffold. The memory of Montrose was cherished by every Graham with peculiar and proud regret, and Claverhouse especially regarded the career of Montrose as the highest model for his imitation. Claverhouse had thus with the covenanters a personal and hereditary feud. In his crusade he was sincerely in earnest. He possessed nothing of the joviality and careless love of pleasure associated with the typical cavalier. He was reputed to be truly pious, and even the covenanters themselves admitted that the 'hell wicked-witted, bloodthirsty Graham of Claverhouse . . . hated to spend his time with wine and women' ('Life of Walter Smith' in WALKER, *Biographia Presbyteriana*, ii. 56).

With his single troop Claverhouse was entrusted with the duty of repressing conventicles in Dumfries and Annandale. The earliest record of his doings is contained in a letter of his own to his commander-in-chief, the Earl of Linlithgow, dated 28 Dec. 1678 (NAPIER, ii. 187–8), announcing his arrival in Moffat and his intention to march to Dumfries, where he purposed to quarter his troop. Its purport is a request for a more comprehensive commission to authorise not merely the prevention of conventicles, but the apprehension of persons who could be proved to have previously attended them, and also to permit him in emergencies to take the initiative beyond the bounds of Dumfries and Annandale. He had learned of the existence on the Galloway side of the bridge at Dumfries of a covenanting meeting-house disguised as a byre, erected by some wealthy covenanting ladies. Having received a special commission from the council, Claverhouse with a squad of his dragoons superintended its destruction by a number of countrymen, 'all fanatics' (*ib.* p. 189), who had been pressed into the work by the deputy-sheriff of Galloway, Grierson of Lag [q. v.] His letters of this period show a scrupulous desire to repress unlicensed outrages committed by dragoons. At the same time it is abundantly evident that when he was convinced of the guilt of any one he did not regard the total absence of legal proof as an insuperable obstacle to proceedings against him. Thus, regarding the brother of a notorious covenanter, who had been apprehended by mistake for the man himself, he writes: 'Though he maybe cannot preach as his brother, I doubt not but he is as well-principled as he; wherefore I thought it would be no great fault to give him the trouble to go with the rest' (*ib.* p. 191). His energetic vigilance failed to strike sufficient terror, and it gradually dawned on him that in his main purpose of suppressing conventicles he was being practically baffled. The hilly, pastoral country was very difficult to watch. 'Good intelligence,' Claverhouse writes on 8 Feb. 1679, 'is the thing we want most here. Mr. Welsh and others preach securely within twenty or thirty miles off; but we can do nothing for want of spies' (*ib.* p. 193). News of his own movements, and even of the proceedings and orders of the council, seemed prematurely to reach the persons against whom action was being taken. On 28 Dec. 1678 he begged that any new orders might be kept as secret as possible, 'and sent for me so suddenly as the information some of the favourers of the fanatics are to send may be prevened' (*ib.* p. 188); and on 24 Feb. 1679 he chafes because 'there is almost nobody lays in their beds that knows themselves in any way guilty, within forty miles of us' (*ib.* p. 194). Another difficulty by which he was at first greatly hampered was the inefficiency of the old hereditary jurisdictions, and the passive attitude adopted by many of the lords of regality. To meet this the king, on 18 Jan., by express warrant, empowered the council to name such sheriffs and bailies deputies in such bounds as they should find necessary to deal solely with religious delinquencies; and in accordance with this order Claverhouse and his lieutenant, Bruce of Earlshall, were on 11 March named sheriff deputes of Dumfries and Annandale.

Gradually it became evident that the measures of the government were driving the peasants to desperation. 'Mr. Welsh,' he writes to Linlithgow, 'is accustoming both ends of the country to face the king's forces,

and certainly intends to break out in an open rebellion' (*ib.* p. 202). He reminds Linlithgow that the arms of the militia are in the hands of the country people, 'though very disaffected' (*ib.*) On 6 May he reports that Cameron, screened by a fog, had preached the Sunday before, and had actually preached 'that very day the matter of three miles from the place where we were at' (*ib.* p. 206). He seems also to have had some doubts whether, if he chanced on an armed conventicle, his dragoons would fight with their fellow-countrymen 'in good earnest' (*ib.*) In the neighbouring districts the soldiers in several encounters with armed conventiclers had decidedly the worst, and in some cases isolated groups of soldiers were attacked without direct provocation and severely handled. On a sudden the country was stunned by the news of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, on 3 May 1679, at Magus Moor in Fifeshire. The western covenanters, stirred to emulation, chose 29 May, the king's birthday, as a providentially opportune occasion for lifting up their testimony against their uncovenanted enemies. Their purpose was to assemble on that day at the cross of Glasgow, and, after reading a 'Declaration and Testimony' against this and other acts for 'overturning the whole covenanted reformation,' to consign them to the flames. The sudden march of Claverhouse from Falkirk to Glasgow prevented them from carrying out their programme in the place originally selected, but they did so at Rutherglen, concluding the proceedings by nailing the declaration to the market cross.

The movement of Claverhouse westwards had been caused by a rumour that had reached him of the purpose of the covenanters of eighteen parishes to hold a meeting on the following Sunday on Kilbride Moor. He scarcely credited the rumour, but resolved to inform Lord Ross in Glasgow that they might attack it with their joint force (Letter in Napier, ii. 218). On learning of the demonstration at Rutherglen, he left Ross at Glasgow, and advanced on Saturday night to the former town to obtain particulars of the 'insolency' which had been perpetrated there. He succeeded in apprehending 'not only one of these rogues, but also an intercommuned minister named King.' He had almost forgotten the rumour about the intended meeting on Sunday, but before retiring to Glasgow he thought he 'might make a little tour' to see if he 'could fall upon a conventicle . . . which,' he candidly adds, 'we did little to our advantage' (*ib.* ii. 222). The battle of Drumclog which followed is described, with the addition of many picturesque details, but with substantial accuracy, as well as vivid delineation, in chap. xvi. of Scott's 'Old Mortality. The covenanters, on learning the approach of Claverhouse, sent away their women and children, and drew up on sloping ground on the farm of Drumclog, 'to which,' Claverhouse reported, 'there was no coming but through mosses and lakes.' He describes the covenanting forces as consisting of 'four battalions of foot, and all well armed with fusils and pitchforks, and three squadrons of horse.' Wodrow gives the number of the covenanters as only '50 horse and 150 or 200 foot,' but this estimate is evidently much too low. They probably outnumbered the forces under Claverhouse by at least four to one. They do not appear to have been under the direction of one leader, for Sir Robert Hamilton [q. v.] had not then been chosen to the supreme command, but their advance was led by several country gentlemen of some military experience, including John Balfour [q. v.] and David Hackston [q. v.], against whom warrants were out for the murder of Sharpe, while young William Cleland (1661 ?–1689) [q. v.] was also prominent in the fight. When Claverhouse came in sight, they showed no signs of wavering. The spectacle was to him a novel experience, and, rather gratified than otherwise that they had dared at last 'to look honest men in the face,' he advanced against them with careless hardihood. In a preliminary skirmish the advanced posts of the covenanters were driven back by a charge of the dragoons, whereupon the whole mass advanced down the slope in regular order. Owing to the bogs Claverhouse could not follow up his advantage by a charge, and was compelled to wait their attack. Their knowledge of the ground enabled them to effect a crossing without difficulty, and the bulk of them 'made up against' his own troop. He kept his fire till they were within ten paces, but the volley did not check their onward movement for a moment, and as soon as they came to close quarters his small force was overwhelmed. The horses being unable to act with freedom were attacked by the peasants with pitchforks and scythes, while the troopers, without sufficient opportunities for the use of their swords, sat almost helpless. Two of his principal officers were shot down at the first fire, and almost immediately afterwards a pitchfork, according to his own account, or a scythe, according to another version, made such an opening in his 'sorrel horse's belly, that its guts hung out half an ell.' This, he says, so discouraged his men that they 'sustained not the shock, but fell into disorder.' As soon as they began to yield, the covenanters charged them with their horse, and pursued them 'so hotly' that they got 'no time to rally.' Cla-

verhouse's only crumb of comfort was that he had saved the standards. He had to 'make the best retreat the confusion' of his troops 'would suffer,' and after mounting a fresh horse did not call a halt till he reached Lord Ross at Glasgow (see his own letter in NAPIER, ii. 221–3). The sight of the panic-stricken troopers attracted the notice of the townsfolk of Strathaven, who rushed out of their houses, and attempted to attack the straggling throng, but Claverhouse made the fugitives pluck up sufficient courage 'to fall to them and make them run.' 'This,' he sententiously concludes, 'may be counted the beginning of the rebellion in my opinion' (*ib.*) The covenanters followed the fugitives somewhat leisurely, and halted for the night some distance from Glasgow. With the aid of the fresh troops of Ross, Claverhouse resolved meanwhile to hold the town. The troops were ordered to stand to their arms all night, a portion of them also being busily employed in barricading the streets. At sunrise Captain Creighton was sent out with six dragoons to discover which way the covenanters proposed to enter the town. He watched them till they divided, the one portion intending to cross the Gallowgate bridge, and the rest advancing by the high church and college. The Gallowgate portion did not give sufficient time for their comrades by the High Street to co-operate with them. 'The broad street,' Creighton narrates, 'was immediately full of them, but advancing to the barricades before their fellows who followed the other road could arrive to their assistance, were valiantly received by Clavers*** and his men, who chased them out of the town; but were quickly forced to return to receive the other party, which by that time was marching down by the high church and college; but when they came within pistol-shot were likewise fired upon and driven out of the town' ('Memoirs' in SWIFT, *Works*, xii. 33). More than this Claverhouse did not venture to do. This indirect confession of impotence braced up the courage of many hesitating supporters of the covenant, and in a few days the number of the insurgents totalled five or six thousand. They were, however, unfortunate in their selection of Sir Robert Hamilton as a leader; they were divided by petty jealousies and doctrinal dissensions; they were at a loss as to the policy they should adopt, and allowed the golden opportunity of winning a substantial victory to pass. The conduct of Claverhouse received no censure from the council; but on news reaching them of the disaster he was directed to return to the main body under Linlithgow at Stirling, his independent command thus coming to a close. Memories of the former 'whigamore raid' seized the imaginations of the council in Edinburgh, and something resembling a panic ensued among those in authority. Linlithgow was ordered to fall back on Edinburgh, and a post was sent in all haste to London for a reinforcement of English soldiers. With the English troops the Duke of Monmouth was sent to assume the chief command.

At the battle of Bothwell Bridge on 22 June Claverhouse was present with his troop of horse guards, and although the regiment was nominally under the command of the Marquis of Montrose, his duties were not improbably delegated to Claverhouse. Monmouth, as soon as he was assured of victory, 'stopped the execution his men were making.' The statement of Wodrow that Claverhouse was one of those who urged Monmouth to terrify the western districts by severe punishment (iii. 112) has been called in question; but as a matter of fact this was the policy which Claverhouse himself actually adopted. Reinforced by a detachment of English troops he immediately after the battle made a progress through Ayr, Dumfriesshire, and Galloway, plundering without scruple the farms of those who were supposed to have been in arms. Moreover he and Linlithgow were on 25 July sent by the council to London to procure the abandonment of the mild policy inaugurated by Monmouth. After the appointment on 6 Nov. of Thomas Dalyell [q. v.] as sole commander-in-chief, a régime of unrelenting severity succeeded. This led to the publication on 22 June 1680 by the followers of Richard Cameron [q. v.] of the Sanquhar declaration, in which they 'disowned Charles Stewart' as having forfeited the crown by his 'perjury and breach of the covenant.' A month afterwards the Cameronians, to the number of seventy, under the command of Hackston of Rathillet, were surprised and routed at Airds Moss by a detachment of Claverhouse's troops, Cameron himself being killed, and Hackston taken prisoner.

In February 1680 Claverhouse received a grant of the forfeited lands of Macdougal of Freuch in Galloway, but the execution was stayed by the exchequer on the ground that Claverhouse had made no proper account of the rents, duties, and movables he had sequestrated in Wigtownshire. Claverhouse, who was then in London, thereupon complained to the king, asserting that while in Scotland he had received not one farthing from sequestrations, and the commission were commanded to remove the stop they had put upon the grant (NAPIER, ii. 238).

A partial glimpse of Claverhouse's private life at this period is afforded us by a series of

his letters first reported on in the Historical MSS. Commission's third Report, and printed in full in Fraser's 'Red Book of Menteith.' Claverhouse's kinsman, the eighth earl of Menteith, having no children, and the earl's cousin, Helen Graham, only child of Sir John Graham, being the nearest heiress, the proposal was made by Claverhouse that the earl should settle on him the title and estates on condition that he married Helen Graham. In his first letter, undated, but probably written towards the close of 1678, he urges the advisability of Menteith's settling his affairs, instancing the wisdom of Julius Cæsar in adopting Augustus, and thus securing a valuable friend as well as a wise successor. The earl, impressed with the force of Claverhouse's representations, wrote the young lady's father on his behalf, stating that he would 'never consent to the marriage unless it be Claverhouse.' The suit was making rapid progress when the young lady's father announced that a rival was in the field, who proved to be the Marquis of Montrose, the titular head of the Grahams. The diplomacy of Claverhouse was thus rendered of no avail. Montrose had, however, his desires fixed solely on the old earl's estates. Having outwitted Claverhouse by securing from Menteith a grant of the estates, he began to cool in his attentions to the young lady, and soon afterwards married Lady Christian Leslie, daughter of the Duke of Rothes. He then told Claverhouse that he might have 'Sir James's daughter and all,' but the 'all' Claverhouse discovered did not refer to the estates. He had some thoughts of applying to the Duke of York to make Montrose disgorge, but gave up the idea. In any case he had the assurance of the title, and matters had gone so far with him that he expressed his willingness to marry the lady on almost any terms. 'I will assure you,' he wrote on 1 Oct. 1681 to Menteith, 'I need nothing to persuade me to take that young lady. I would take her in her smoak.' The parents, however, suspected that Montrose and Claverhouse had been acting in collusion, and in any case Claverhouse without the Menteith estates was not regarded as a brilliant match. There was also an old love whom possibly the lady in any case preferred. Towards the close of the year she and her parents crossed over to Ireland, and she was married there to Captain Rawdon, nephew and heir-apparent to Lord Conway.

It was perhaps after making a last effort to obtain the hand of Helen Graham that on 26 Nov. 1681 Claverhouse narrowly escaped drowning in crossing the Firth of Forth from Burntisland to Leith (Tyler, *Poem of the Tempest*, 1685; Napier, i. 319). There is no further record of his doings till the following January. On the 2nd of that month Queensberry reported to the newly appointed lord president of the court of session, Sir George Gordon of Haddo, that all was peaceable in his district except that 'in the heads of Galloway some of the rebels meet' (*Gordon Papers*, p. 5), and recommended that a competent party be sent with Claverhouse for 'scouring that part of the country.' To enable him to do his work more effectually, he was on 30 Jan. appointed hereditary sheriff of Wigtown, in room of Sir Andrew Agnew, and bailie of the regality of Longlands, in room of Viscount Kenmure, both of these having refused to take the recently prescribed 'test.' He was also specially empowered to call before him all persons guilty of withdrawing from the public ordinances or attending conventicles (Napier, ii. 252). The same commission also conferred on him the office of sheriff depute and steward depute of the shire of Dumfries and stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Annandale, with a caveat, however, that this latter appointment was not to interfere with the hereditary jurisdictions, and that he was 'only to proceed and do justice in the cases foresaid when he is the first attacher.' In carrying out his commission his proposal was 'to fall to work with all that have been in the rebellion or accessary thereto by giving men, money, or arms, and next resetters, and after that field conventicles.' He also proposed 'to threaten much, but forbear execution for a while, lest people should grow desperate' (Letter in Napier, ii. 261). To meet his 'great expense' he asked leave to make use of all movable property against which he could find probation, 'for the maintenance of prisoners, witnesses, spies,' &c. (*ib.*) His first care was to provide magazines of corn and straw in every part of the district, so that he might be free to move with rapidity wherever he pleased, 'after which he fell in search of the rebels, played them hotly with parties, so that there were several taken, many fled the country, and all were dung from their haunts; and then rifled so their houses, ruined their goods, and imprisoned their servants, that their wives and children were brought to starving, which forced them to have recourse to the safe-conduct,' &c. (report by Claverhouse to the privy council in *Gordon Papers*, pp. 107–11). By 'rebels' he meant those who had been in arms at Bothwell Bridge; for others a milder course of treatment was adopted. He called the inhabitants of two or three parishes together, and intimated that all who would resolve to conform might expect favour except resetters and ringleaders. By this method large num-

bers were induced to attend the episcopal services in the parish church. The absentees in every church were marked, and 'severely punished if obstinate' (*ib.*) The charge of wanton cruelty preferred by Wodrow against Claverhouse in this campaign cannot, however, be substantiated. On the contrary, he himself condemned the wanton and unsystematic methods that were in operation in other districts, and 'thought it wisest to pardon the multitude and punish the ringleaders.' But the systematic character of his severity, and the fact that it was concentrated on ringleaders, produced a greater effect on the popular imagination, and made it seem more terrible. Against ringleaders his vengeance was implacable. 'I am as sorry,' he wrote, 'to see a man die, even a whig, as any of themselves; but when one dies justly for his own faults, and may save a hundred to fall in the like, I have no scruple' (*ib.* p. 122). Notwithstanding the terror he had inspired, he clearly recognised that the effect produced was merely temporary, and that all would be to no purpose unless permanent garrisons were established, for which it would be necessary to raise additional troops. The proceedings and proposals of Claverhouse gave great satisfaction to the privy council, and on 15 May he received their 'thanks for his diligence in executing his commission in Galloway.' Shortly afterwards he was sent to Ayr and Lanark to arrange for the application of similar methods there. He then paid a visit to Edinburgh, and as he was returning to his district narrowly escaped assassination, the plans of the plotters having only been frustrated by his having been delayed in Edinburgh two days longer than was expected (*ib.* p. 23; Letter in Napier, ii. 283).

One of the most serious difficulties Claverhouse had to contend with in his district was the connivance of the heritors at covenanting practices. On 5 March 1682, he writes: 'I find the lairds all following the example of a late great man [Sir James Dalrymple], and still a considerable heritor here among them; which is to live regularly themselves, but have their houses constant haunts of rebels and intercommuned persons, and have their children baptised by the same, and then lay all the blame on their wives' (Letter, *ib.* ii. 268). In such circumstances the complaint of Sir John Dalrymple (1648–1707) [q. v.] in August of this year, that Claverhouse was interfering with his rights as bailie of Glenluce in seizing the goods of a proclaimed rebel, was possibly welcomed by Claverhouse as an opportune chance for striking a blow at the influence of that family in Galloway. Legally Dalrymple was probably in the right, for this particular rebel does not seem to have been proclaimed at the instance of Claverhouse, but before the issue of his commission. It was plain, however, that Dalrymple was not so much concerned to obtain the goods himself as to prevent Claverhouse seizing them. Finding his expostulations with Claverhouse vain, Dalrymple now resolved to use his legal rights with the direct purpose of frustrating his action against all covenanters within his bailieship. The action of Claverhouse was restricted to cases in which he was the first attacher, and Dalrymple therefore, at a court held at Glenluce on 15 Aug., proceeded to impose what Claverhouse called 'mock fines' on the obnoxious persons within his regality, in order, Claverhouse reported, that he 'might take them off complainers' hands' (*ib.* ii. 291). He was said to have a short time previously gone through the form of fining his own mother, Lady Stair, who, however, with her husband and daughter had now fled beyond Claverhouse's jurisdiction. Dalrymple, confident that his legal position was unassailable, now complained on 20 Aug. to the privy council that Claverhouse had imposed fines on some of his own and his father's tenants whom he had first attached. It was impossible, however, that the council could allow Dalrymple to impede Claverhouse in his work by mere technical objections. While postponing their decision till the matter should be gone into more fully, they on 29 Aug. gave Dalrymple a preliminary reprimand for seeming to compete with the sheriffs commissioned and put in by the council (Fountainhall, *Historical Notices*, p. 374). On 15 Sept. the father, Sir James Dalrymple, wrote to Queensberry, announcing that Claverhouse had raised a libel to 'stage' himself, his wife, and eldest son, and asking him to use his influence with the king that he might have security 'to live at home and end his days in peace' (Napier, ii. 293). But both the private representations of the Dalrymples and the endeavours of the son to combine the gentry of the district against Claverhouse were equally vain. On 29 Sept. the council wrote him that they were so well satisfied with his proceedings that they not only gave him hearty thanks, but were ready to concur in anything he might propose (*ib.* p. 294). On 2 Dec. the Duke of York assured him he 'need not fear anything Stair can say against him' (*ib.* p. 300), and on 29 Dec. he was appointed colonel of a new regiment specially raised in accordance with his own proposal. On the 14th of the month he had retaliated on Dalrymple by presenting against him a special bill of complaint for weakening the hands of the govern-

ment by 'traversing and opposing the commands of the king's council' (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Notices*, p. 388). Fountainhall mentions that in the discussion which then took place there was 'much transport, flame, and humour,' and that on Sir John alleging that the people in Galloway were turned orderly and loyal, Claverhouse answered 'there were as many elephants' (the first specimen brought to Scotland was then being exhibited in Edinburgh) 'and crocodiles as loyal and regular persons there' (*ib.* p. 389). Sir John afterwards complained that during the proceedings Claverhouse had in the hearing of several persons offered to give him a box on the ear (NAPIER, ii. 309). The consideration of the case was several times adjourned; but though all the forms were scrupulously observed it was inevitable that it should go against Dalrymple. On 12 July 1683 the council, while they specially thanked Claverhouse for his services, expressing at the same time their surprise that 'he not being a lawyer had walked so warily in so irregular a country' (FOUNTAINHALL, p. 416), found Dalrymple guilty in substance of all the charges against him, and besides inflicting on him a fine of 500*l.* committed him to prison during the council's pleasure. The power of the Dalrymples was thus completely broken; the father took refuge in Holland, and the son, after remaining in durance for three years, took to heart the lessons of adversity, and for a time made friends 'with the mammon of unrighteousness.'

Shortly after the disposal of the Dalrymple dispute Claverhouse set out on 1 March 1683 to visit the king at Newmarket. A great part of the time there was occupied with 'cockfighting and courses' (Claverhouse to Queensberry, 9 March 1683, in NAPIER, ii. 314), but the main object of the visit was business rather than pleasure. The principal supporters of Charles in Scotland deemed the time opportune for some special recognition of their services, and Claverhouse, who, besides his social talents, had the qualification of special influence with the Duke of York, was entrusted with the representation of their interests at court. He discharged his mission with his accustomed thoroughness, and with remarkable diplomatic skill. It had chiefly reference to the division of the spoils consequent upon the ruin of the Lauderdale family for tampering with the coinage. Though the decision against them had not been arrived at before he set out, it was regarded as inevitable, and Claverhouse, with the Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Queensberry, had privately arranged matters on this supposition. Queensberry, lately created marquis, was ambitious for the higher dignity of duke; Huntly coveted a similar honour; Aberdeen wished a gift of 20,000*l.* (deposition of Claverhouse in NAPIER, ii. 321–4); and the desires of Claverhouse were fixed on the lands of Dudhope, adjoining his own property, with the constabulary and other jurisdictions of Dundee. He held long consultations with the Duke of York in regard to these proposals (see amusing details in his letters, NAPIER, ii. 329–38), and when he left for Scotland in the middle of May was confident that all his recommendations would ultimately be adopted. He himself received 4,000*l.* out of the fines of the Lauderdales, and after some litigation came into the possession of the estate of Dudhope, notwithstanding that the Earl of Aberdeen by a private bargain with Lauderdale threatened to frustrate his hopes. The king had in fact to interpose on his behalf, and 'clogged' the remission to Lauderdale with the condition that he should perfect his disposition to Claverhouse. Meanwhile, immediately after his return to Scotland, Claverhouse was admitted a member of the privy council, and henceforth had a more direct part in shaping the policy of the government against the covenanters. As the result of private representations made by him to the king at Newmarket, a letter was addressed by Charles in April to the council, appointing Claverhouse to go along with the justices during their whole progress, and command the forces, except at places where the commander-in-chief himself should be present.

During a temporary lull in the struggle with the covenanters Claverhouse was on 10 June 1684 married to Jean, daughter of William, lord Cochrane, son of the earl of Dundonald. The family had presbyterian connections, the old Earl of Dundonald being actually at that very time under threats of prosecution for harbouring fugitive rebels on his lands. While the proposed alliance therefore was at once turned to account by the enemies of Claverhouse, whose jealousy was aroused by the recent rise in his fortunes and his evident influence at court, it awakened also some uneasiness among his friends. He thought it advisable to assure Queensberry, whom perhaps he was in doubt whether to reckon a friend or an enemy, 'that it is not in the power of love nor any other folly to alter my loyalty' (ii. 389). 'I may cure,' he writes, 'people guilty of that plague of presbytery by conversing with them, but cannot be infected, and I see very little of that amongst these persons but may be easily rubbed off, and for the young lady herself I shall answer for her' (ii. 390).

On Sunday, 8 June, two days before the mar-

riage, news had reached Dalyell while at the 'forenoon sermon' in Glasgow, that a conventicle was being held on Blacklock Moor, and at an extraordinary meeting of the council special measures were taken to deal with the threatened danger. On the afternoon of his wedding-day Claverhouse had therefore to mount and scour the moors in search of the rebels; he returned to his bride at Paisley on the 13th, but again at noon had to take horse, and just before mounting wrote a letter which concludes with a certain touch of humour: 'I am just taking horse. I shall be revenged some time or other of this unseasonable trouble these dogs give me. They might have let Tuesday pass' (*ib.* ii. 398). During his absence to visit his bride, his second in command, Colonel Buchan, had come upon an ambuscade, who after firing upon his troops fled to the hills over boggy ground where the troopers could not follow. Claverhouse spurred hard in pursuit so as to secure, if possible, the passes into Galloway, but never came in sight of the fugitives. 'We were,' he writes, 'through all the moors, mosses, hills, glens, woods, and spread in small parties, and ranged as if we had been at hunting . . . but could learn nothing of those rogues' (ii. 403). Some time subsequently several of those suspected were seized; but while a body of troops were conveying sixteen persons to Dumfries, an attack was made at a narrow pass at Enterkin Hill, in which, though some of the prisoners lost their lives, the majority escaped, only two being retained. These audacious manifestations led to a new measure of repression by the privy council, and on 1 Aug. Claverhouse, with Colonel Buchan as his second in command, was sent to act in Ayr and Clydesdale, a special civil commission being joined with his military command. This was followed in October 1684 by the declaration of Renwick and other covenanters of their determination to retaliate by punishing those 'who make it their work to embrue their hands in our blood,' according to 'our power and the degree of their offence' (Wodrow, iv. 148–9). To meet this manifesto an act was thereupon passed by the council 'that any person who owns or will not disown the late treasonable declaration on oath, whether they have arms or not, be immediately put to death, this being done in the presence of two witnesses and the person or persons having commission to that effect.' This enactment inaugurated the period of exceptional severity known in covenanting annals as the 'killing time.' The proclamation of Renwick was followed by several outrages, some of which took place in the Galloway district. These latter included the murder of the curate of Carsphairn and the invasion of Kirkcudbright by armed covenanters, 'who broke open the jail and carried away such persons as would go with them' (Letter of Dalyell in Napier, ii. 428). Claverhouse hastened from Edinburgh, and was soon on their track. On the 20th news came from him that he had met with a party of those rogues, had killed five, and taken three prisoners, some of whom were of the murderers of the curate of Carsphairn, and that he was to judge and execute the three persons by his justiciary power (*ib.* ii. 427). Before setting out on this raid Claverhouse, at a meeting of the council, had supported a complaint of some of the soldiers against Colonel Douglas, brother of the Duke of Queensberry. The Duke of York seems so far to have supported Queensberry, and when the scene in the council was described to him wrote that he 'was sorry Claverhouse was so little master of himself.' Having rapidly accomplished his purpose in Galloway, Claverhouse by 15 Jan. appeared with the Earl of Balcarres by special commission at the circuit justiciary court of Fife to propose that the oath of abjuration should be taken by all men and women above the age of sixteen (Fountainhall, p. 602). He was now, however, through his quarrel with Queensberry, on bad terms with the council. His 'high, proud, and peremptory humour' had given deep offence, and the Scottish statesmen had probably become jealous and afraid of the rapid rise of his fortunes and his influence with the Duke of York. With Queensberry the jealousy was of long standing, although he was both sensible of the merits of Claverhouse as an officer, and had not scrupled to make use of this influence with the Duke of York for his own advancement. To mark the council's disapproval of the attack of Claverhouse on Colonel Douglas, he was despatched instead of Claverhouse to quell a rising in the western shires (*ib.* p. 623); and not content with administering an indirect rebuke, Queensberry at the same time called him to account for the fines of delinquents in Galloway. 'He told his brother was gathering them in and craved a time. Queensberry offered him five or six days; he told that was all one considering the distance as to offer him none at all, whereon the treasurer replied, Then you shall have none' (*ib.*) In accordance with the same policy, when on 27 March a special commission of lords justices was named for Wigtownshire, although David Graham, sheriff depute and brother of Claverhouse, was one of the commission, they were appointed to 'concur with Colonel Douglas,' and not with Claverhouse who was sheriff of the shire. A

still more galling humiliation was the omission of his name from the new privy council on 9 April; but a reconciliation having been patched up at the time of the threatened invasion by Monmouth and Argyll, a special order was on 11 May given to admit him (Napier, iii. 443).

These circumstances must be borne in mind in view of the charges which have been made against Claverhouse in connection with the drowning of two women, Margaret Maclachlan and Margaret Wilson, on the sands of the Solway Frith, for refusing to take the abjuration oath. These women were sentenced on 18 April at a court where David Graham, his sheriff depute and brother, sat as one of the judges; they were remanded by the privy council on 1 May, and recommended to the royal mercy, but they were nevertheless executed on 11 May. Whether they were executed because James, now king, refused to interpose, is unknown. The fact that the execution took place within the jurisdiction of Claverhouse, and that his brother was one of the judges at the trial, necessarily associated his name with the execution in popular tradition. Nor have the apologisers of Claverhouse recognised the exact circumstances of his relation to it. But for his quarrel with Queensberry, the issue of the special commission, and his omission from the new privy council, it would have been difficult to believe that he was not in some degree responsible for the execution. Napier has tried less to disprove the connection of Claverhouse with the execution than to show that it never took place at all; but a pamphlet published by the Rev. Archibald Stewart in 1869, 'History vindicated in the Case of the Wigtown Martyrs,' must be regarded as establishing the fact of the execution beyond doubt. There is no evidence that the women were prosecuted directly or indirectly at the instance of Claverhouse; there is nothing to show that he was in the district while the case was under consideration or in suspense, and it is impossible to state whether he even knew anything of the case till all was over. All that can be positively affirmed is that the act in accordance with which they were condemned to death was one which had his full approval, and that one of the judges was his brother who enjoyed his full confidence, and up till then had acted under his special directions; but apart from this there is the widest room for conjecture as to what Claverhouse did do or would have done. While the case of these two women was in suspense Claverhouse was concerned in the summary execution of John Brown (1627?–1685) [q.v.], of Priestfield, 'the Christian carrier.' Professor Aytoun published an appendix to the second edition of his 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' in which he maintained that the details were mythical, and even Brown's existence doubtful. The preservation of a letter by Claverhouse himself is conclusive of the opposite. 'On Friday last,' he says, on 3 May, 'amongst the hills beyond Douglas and Ploughlands, we pursued two fellows a great way through the mosses, and in end seized them. They had no arms about them, and denied they had any. But being asked if they would take the abjuration, the eldest of the two, called John Brown, refused; nor would he swear not to rise against the king, but said he knew no king. Upon which and there being found bullets and match in his house, and treasonable papers, I caused shoot him dead; which he suffered very unconcernedly' (*ib.* i. 141, iii. 457). This summary procedure has been condemned and defended in ignorance of the facts. Brown was executed in accordance with the act passed in November, authorising the summary execution of all who refused to take the oath. Claverhouse was thus simply giving practical effect to an act which had been passed on his own recommendation. Claverhouse, in his letter, only records the bare outlines of the occurrence; Wodrow states that he shot Brown with his own hand, because the prayers and exhortations of Brown had unsteadied the nerves of the troopers; but Walker represents Brown as having been shot by a file of six soldiers. Some of the other details of their narrative have no doubt been distorted; but there is no reason to doubt that the execution took place in presence of Brown's wife and children, and that Claverhouse shot Brown with his own hand is not by any means improbable. Possibly he may have done so in a moment of irritation, or to cut short a painful scene. The whole occurrence is recorded by Claverhouse as a mere matter of course, and although the execution of John Brown roused special execration against him, this was rather on account of the high reputation of Brown than because the deed was one of exceptional severity. Bishop Burnet, a connection of Claverhouse, who allows him some valuable qualities, mentions his extraordinary rigour against the presbyterians, 'even to the shooting many on the highway, that refused the oath required of them' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 510). The other person captured at the same time as John Brown proved to be his nephew, who, somewhat to Claverhouse's embarrassment, at once agreed to take the oath. 'I was convinced,' writes Claverhouse, 'that he was guilty, but saw not how to proceed against him. Wherefore after he had

said his prayers, and carabines presented to shoot him, I offered him that, if he would make an ingenuous confession, and make a discovery that might be of any importance for the king's service, I should delay putting him to death, and plead for him.' Brown on this assurance made a clean breast of it. After detailing his confession, Claverhouse concludes: 'I have acquitted myself when I have told your grace the case. He has been but a month or two with his halbert, and if your grace thinks he deserves no mercy justice will pass on him; for I, having no commission of justiciary myself, have delivered him up to the lieutenant-general to be disposed of as he pleases' (Napier, i. 141, iii. 457). In the case of the nephew the conduct of Claverhouse was less irreproachable than in that of the uncle. He had no right to apply the mental strain, in the absence of direct evidence; in pretending to reprieve one whom he dared not execute, he was, to say the least, taking credit for greater generosity than he possessed; and he scarcely fulfilled his promise to 'plead for him' with the sincerity the man had a right to expect. His reserved method of 'pleading' may, however, be partly accounted for by the strained character of his relations with the Duke of Queensberry, to whom the letter is addressed.

Shortly after the despatch of this letter Claverhouse, by order of the king, was restored to the privy council. In a few days subsequent to this he was, in view of the threatened incursion of Argyll, made a brigadier-general of horse. This would have given him precedency over Colonel Douglas, whom it was proposed to make a brigadier-general of foot, and to prevent this the commission of Douglas was drawn two days before that of Claverhouse (Napier, iii. 469). After the danger from the Argyll invasion was over, Claverhouse went to London to complain of the conduct of Queensberry in regard to the Galloway fines, and Queensberry was ordered to refund him the money. He returned to Edinburgh along with Balcarres on 24 Dec. (Fountainhall, p. 688). The insecurity of his position, apart from the special support of the king, was probably what chiefly determined Claverhouse to link his fortunes so closely to those of James, and to give him a support in his policy towards the catholics, which seems to have been unquestioning and absolute. At the meeting of the council in February 1686 he was the only one who supported the motion of the chancellor Perth for taking notice of a sermon against popery preached by one Canaires, minister of Selkirk, the other councillors maintaining a 'deep silence' (*ib.* p. 709). In the autumn of 1686 he was promoted major-general. In the disaffected districts the 'killing time' was succeeded by a period of almost unbroken stillness. The most prominent leaders had either been executed, or were languishing in prison, or toiling in the plantations. Isolated rebels who had escaped either of these fates were occasionally discovered in hiding-places and summarily dealt with. Possibly the last official act of Claverhouse against conventicles was the examination of James Renwick before the privy council. Renwick, the last of the martyrs, suffered on 17 Feb. 1688.

It was no doubt with a view to strengthen his hands in the north-east of Scotland that James, in March 1688, appointed Claverhouse by royal warrant provost of Dundee, which with the constable's jurisdiction would 'make him absolute there' (*ib.* p. 860). The letter of the king announcing the appointment was engrossed in the town council's minutes of 27 March (Millar, *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, p. 166), but the town and Claverhouse had for years been on indifferent terms, and the arbitrary appointment only widened the estrangement. Nearly four years previously, on 14 May 1684, the council had protested against the charter of King Charles appointing Claverhouse constable (*Charters of Dundee*, pp. 103–5). On one occasion at least he exercised his office as constable to moderate punishment for crime, for in February 1684 he used his influence with the privy council to enable him to substitute some 'arbitrary' punishment for that of death for petty thefts (Napier, ii. 410). The town council, however, were jealous of the jurisdiction of the constable; Claverhouse was supposed to have carried his pretensions to further lengths than any of his predecessors, and, so far from his appointment as provost aiding him in his final effort in behalf of James, the town became one of the rallying points of his rival, General Mackay.

When news reached the privy council in Edinburgh of the threatened invasion of England by the Prince of Orange, they advised the concentration of a large force under Douglas and Claverhouse on the borders; but, while preparations were proceeding, a peremptory order came from the king that all the available forces in Scotland should be despatched southwards. The total Scottish contingent, numbering 3,763, under the command of Douglas, Claverhouse being second in command and general of the cavalry, accordingly left Scotland in October, and, after taking up their quarters for a short time in London, marched on 10 Nov. to join the general rendezvous of the king's forces at Salisbury. On the 12th the king marked his

appreciation of Claverhouse's constancy by creating him by royal patent Viscount Dundee and Lord Graham of Claverhouse. At a council of war held on the 24th, James, without striking a blow, broke up his camp and returned to London. Almost immediately afterwards a portion of the Scotch forces deserted to the prince. The Scotch horse and dragoons under Dundee remained faithful, and he marched them to Watford to wait further commands. On the news reaching him of the king's flight from London he 'burst into tears' (Creighton, in Swift's *Works*, xii. 72). The news was succeeded by a message from William guaranteeing the safety of his troops provided they remained inactive where they were until further orders (*ib.*) Dundee, leaving his forces in Watford, went to London, where all the members of the Scotch privy council there held a conference in the house of the Duke of Hamilton (Balcarres, *Memoirs*, p. 19). They were in great perplexity, the duke apparently having determined to make terms with William; but on hearing that the king had again returned to Whitehall, he sent for Dundee and 'desired that all might be forgot' (*ib.* p. 20). Dundee and Balcarres alone of the Scottish nobles in London remained faithful to James. They waited on him in his bedroom early on the morning of the 17th, and made a last but fruitless endeavour to induce him to make a final stand. At the request of the king they accompanied him in his morning walk in the Mall. At parting he told them that he was about to sail immediately for France, and added: 'You, my Lord Balcarres, must manage the civil business, and you, my Lord Dundee, shall have a commission from me to command the troops.' After the departure of James to France, Dundee employed Bishop Burnet to carry messages to William 'to know what security he might expect if he should go and live in Scotland without owning the government. The king said if he would live peaceably and at home he would protect him. To this he answered that unless he were forced to it he would live quietly' (Burnet, ed. 1838, p. 537). The precaution had been taken to disband Dundee's own regiment. The Scots Greys and Lord Dumbarton's regiment made an effort to retire northwards, but, their passage being stopped by the breaking down of the bridges and the felling of trees across the highways, they at last laid down their arms and surrendered at discretion. Dundee had taken no part in the mutiny, and he was permitted, along with the Earl of Balcarres, to depart for Scotland, accompanied for his protection by fifty troopers of his own regiment. Even in the old privy council his enemies outnumbered his friends; King James alone had given him almost unwavering support; among the covenanters his name was, in the words of Sir Walter Scott, 'held in equal abhorrence and rather more terror than that of the devil himself;' by his own troopers he was idolised, but, with the exception of his small body-guard of fifty, the Scottish soldiers had been retained in England, and when he entered Edinburgh with his small band in the end of February he knew that it was swarming with western covenanters. Already the Duke of Gordon was on terms for the surrender of the castle when Dundee and Balcarres waited on him and persuaded him to abandon his intention 'until he saw what the convention [of estates] intended to do' (Balcarres, *Memoirs*, p. 23). Dundee and Balcarres resolved to attend the convention, but after the reading of King James's fatally imprudent message, sent without their knowledge, they decided to adjourn to Stirling and hold a convention there in the king's name (*ib.* p. 26). The day before that fixed for their departure Dundee affirmed that he had received information that a plot had been formed by the western covenanters for his assassination. He brought the matter before the convention, informing them that he could point out the house where the plotters were then met, but they declined to take any steps in the matter till other business was disposed of (*ib.* p. 29). The account given by the covenanting party of the matter was that Dundee had formed a design to seize certain members of the convention, but was prevented by 'George Hamilton of Barns, who lodged four hundred armed citizens of Glasgow about the parliament house, that the adverse party found no security of the enterprise' (Mackay, *Memoirs*, p. 4). Monday, 18 March, was the day fixed for the departure to Stirling, but the Marquis of Atholl craved another day's delay, and this, at a meeting held in Dundee's absence, had been agreed upon. Dundee, on the plea that he did not consider his life any longer safe, declined, notwithstanding the expostulations of Balcarres, to remain another hour, and said that he would go before, but that if any got out of the town he would wait for them (Balcarres, p. 30). Accompanied by the fifty horse of his own regiment he had brought from England, he rode down the Canongate, and then, turning into the Stirling road, passed close by the foot of the Castle Rock. The Duke of Gordon noticed the cavalcade, and signalled that he desired to speak with Dundee. With some difficulty Dundee clambered halfway up the steep rock, and succeeded in letting him know of the intention to 'set up the king's stan-

dard in Stirling, and that their first work would be to relieve him' (*ib.*) Scott's spirited 'Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee' misrepresents the facts. Dundee's retirement was precipitate rather than defiant; and though perhaps caused as much by distrust of some of his professed allies as by fear of his enemies, it was the occasion of completely upsetting the plans of the confederates. It put the whigs on their guard, and, owing to the precautions that were immediately taken, the proposed convention had to be abandoned. That very night Tarbat despatched the laird of Alva to Stirling, and the Earl of Mar, who was in command of the castle, decided to hold it for William (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 113). Dundee, distrustful of his attitude, rode through Stirling at the gallop, and, gaining the bridge, halted for the night at Dunblane. There he is stated to have been informed by Drummond of Bahaldy of a confederacy of the clans in behalf of King James, and to have encouraged the rising (*Memoirs of Ewan Cameron*, p. 236). He then retired to his house at Dudhope, where on the 26th a message reached him from the Duke of Hamilton asking him to lay down his arms and return to the convention. He replied that he had left the convention because he was in danger of his life; he begged the favour at least of a delay till his wife 'was brought to bed;' and announced his willingness meanwhile to 'give security or parole not to disturb the peace' (Letter in Napier, iii. 525–7). The charge of 'disingenuity' made against this letter has been objected to (Mowbray Morris, p. 163), but it can scarcely be affirmed, even at the best, that Dundee in writing it had a more ingenuous purpose than merely to gain time. Had he obtained an absolute guarantee of his personal safety, he might have broken off his purposes in the highlands, but it must be remembered that, by having his troop of dragoons with him, he was actually in arms against the government. In such circumstances any reply short of a promise immediately to return to Edinburgh could only be regarded as 'disrespectful and disingenuous,' and after it had been read to the convention he was on 30 March proclaimed a traitor.

With the despatch of his letter Dundee probably knew that the die was cast. Learning that a large party under Mackay were approaching his neighbourhood, he and his dragoons retired into the Duke of Gordon's country, where they were joined by the Earl of Dunfermline with sixty horse. To delude Mackay and draw him into the highlands, he retired still further into the northern regions, and then returned by long marches to Dudhope, where his wife in his absence had been delivered of a son. Soon afterwards he was informed of a detachment from the clans who were waiting for him on the highland border, and under their guidance he advanced rapidly to Inverness, where Keppoch had arranged to join him with nine hundred men. On his arrival he found that Keppoch had already begun to pillage the town on the ground that certain moneys were owing him. Dundee, to satisfy Keppoch's claim, advanced the money, but his interference gave offence to Keppoch, who retired to his own country. Inverness being now threatened by Mackay, Dundee with a small following retreated rapidly through the forest of Badenoch to the low grounds, where the promised commission reached him from James to command his troops in Scotland. On 11 May with a party of horse he then suddenly entered the city of Perth at midnight, and, surprising the lairds of Blair and Pollock with some newly raised troops, carried off his prisoners with a store of ammunition and provisions before daybreak. He then passed into Angus, and after plundering several of the houses of the whigs appeared suddenly on the 13th before Dundee. He all but surprised Lord Rollo, who was encamped outside the walls, but Rollo retreated into the town; and as the gates were immediately shut against Dundee, he contented himself with setting fire to the suburb of Hilltown, and near nightfall drew off towards the highlands. After a rapid and difficult march he arrived safely at Lochiel's house in Lochaber, where a great muster of the clans had been arranged. From Lochaber Dundee wrote to James praying him to come over in person with an Irish contingent, when he would be master of the situation; but as usual James failed when it came to the pinch. Besides the small band of troopers which accompanied Dundee from London, he was joined by a few lowland gentlemen, but apart from this his force was composed wholly of the highland clans who had formerly served under Montrose against their hereditary enemies the Campbells of Argyll. At first he made a proposal to introduce among them the discipline of regular troops, but Lochiel explained the difficulties of the plan with such force of reasoning that it was at once abandoned. While Dundee was anxiously awaiting news from Ireland, word reached him that Colonel Ramsay with twelve hundred men intended to pass through the country of Atholl to join Mackay at Inverness. Dundee resolved to intercept him, but Ramsay getting information of his intention retreated with the utmost haste on Perth,

after blowing up his ammunition to prevent it falling into Dundee's hands. The appointed rendezvous of Mackay and Ramsay had been Ruthven Castle on the Spey, which was held for the government by Captain Forbes, and, on the retreat of Ramsay, it was captured by Dundee and razed to the ground. He then endeavoured to surprise Mackay, who decamped suddenly during the night. To get between him and the low grounds and cut off his retreat, Dundee marched swiftly up Glenlivet, and then turned down Strathdon. But for nightfall coming on he would have forced an engagement. On coming in sight of Mackay's troops the highlanders raised a great shout and threw off their plaids preparatory to an attack, but Mackay drew rapidly off, and on Dundee detaching a troop of horse to endeavour to provoke a skirmish, his troops only withdrew the faster. Dundee then took up his quarters at Edenglassy, but Mackay, as soon as he had effected a junction with Ramsay, retraced his steps and advanced against him. To give battle to the combined forces did not suit Dundee, who was in hope of large reinforcements from Ireland, and he precipitately retired to the hills, keeping always so strong a rear-guard that Mackay deemed it unwise to harass his retreat. On reaching Lochaber he dismissed most of the clans, retaining, however, two hundred of the Macleans, who 'were far from their own country' (Balcarres, p. 42). Mackay resolved, after leaving a detachment to protect Inverness, to retire to the lowlands until he was provided with means to establish a line of fortified posts in the Grampians. Taking advantage of his absence, Dundee made a tour through the more remote clans, and was so well received that he wrote from Moy, Inverness-shire, 'I hope we shall be masters of the north.' He was gaining a remarkable personal influence over the chiefs and their men by sharing their fatigues, sympathising with their feelings, and listening to their stories, and above all by his relationship to the great Montrose. Even his stern severity powerfully assisted him in winning their regard. The only punishment he inflicted was death: 'All other punishment, he said, disgraced a gentleman, and all who were with him were of that rank; but that death was a relief from the consciousness of crime' (Dalrymple, *Memoirs*, p. 74). Having completed his tour in the northern regions, Dundee now devoted his attention to securing the Atholl men, and obtaining possession of Blair Castle. The Marquis of Atholl, whose hesitation in Edinburgh had led to the abandonment of the convention at Stirling, had gone south to England for his health, and to be 'as much as possible out of the world now in his old age' (Murray to Melville, 11 June, in *Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 54). On hearing that his son, Lord Murray, had appointed a rendezvous of the Atholl men at Blair, Dundee wrote him urgent letters exhorting him to 'declare openly for the liberty of his country' (*ib.*) Receiving no answer he got a commission prepared, authorising the absent Marquis of Atholl to hold Blair Castle in the name of the king, and, delivering it to Stewart of Ballochin, steward of the marquis, commanded him in the absence of his lord to hold the castle for King James. To this Ballochin at once agreed. Murray thereupon gathered fifteen hundred of his men to capture it, but on arriving they demanded to know in whose cause they were expected to fight. Learning that it was not under but against Dundee, they at once forsook the ranks, and running to the adjoining stream of Baldovie they filled their bonnets with water, and drank to the health of King James. In the absence of their chief they did not venture to join Dundee, but returned to their homes. Dundee's procedure in Atholl alarmed Mackay, and he hastened to anticipate him by seizing Blair Castle. Learning that Mackay was moving towards the highlands, Dundee ordered a rendezvous of all the clans, and at the urgent request of Lochiel set out for Blair with the small detachment he had with him. Lochiel overtook him with 240 men just as he was entering Atholl; three hundred badly armed Irish under Cannon joined him shortly afterwards; the more distant adherents of Lochiel followed; and every hour afterwards detachments from the other clans came hurrying in. In all probability the forces at his disposal were about three thousand, when news reached him that Mackay was approaching the pass of Killiecrankie. At the council of war some were for holding the pass till they had a fuller muster, but Dundee opposed this, knowing that Mackay had collected his forces hurriedly, and was notably deficient in cavalry. Lochiel also was for giving battle. The scene of the encounter between Dundee and Mackay was specially selected by Dundee under the guidance of Lochiel. Never was an attack more carefully or deliberately planned. Mackay was unaware of Dundee's movements, and when, on reaching the narrow table-land at the top of the pass, he was met by the sight of the bonnets and plaids of the highlanders on the hills, he recognised at once that he was caught in a trap. On discovering that the bulk of Dundee's forces were concentrated on the hills to his right, he wheeled his men round to avoid the danger of a flank attack,

and marched them up to slightly more elevated ground. His room for manœuvring was so narrow that he was unable to form a reserve, and he drew out his men in a single extended line of three deep. His forces in all numbered about four thousand. The nature of the ground did not permit him to give the attack; he had advanced too far for retreat; with the enemy on the hills to the right he was unable to advance into the open plain beyond; he was compelled to stand to arms till Dundee assumed the offensive. From his higher position Dundee could study his movements at his leisure and form his plans accordingly. He was 'much pleased' to observe the formation Mackay had adopted, and now regarded victory as certain (Balcarres, p. 46). Against a thickly massed body of troops the charge of irregular highland clans might be comparatively ineffectual, but a thin extended line might be swept into confusion by the first onset. Retaining the formation into separate clans, Dundee widened the spaces between them so as to embrace the whole of Mackay's line. Having concluded his arrangements, and possibly addressed the chiefs and his officers (a speech said to have been Dundee's is printed in Macpherson's 'Original Papers,' pp. 371–2), Dundee waited till the sun, which was shining on the faces of his men, had touched the western hills in its descent. Lochiel urged him to content himself with issuing his commands, but Dundee replied that on this first occasion he must establish his character for courage (*Memoirs of Ewan Cameron*, p. 157), and he charged in the centre at the head of the cavalry. To the wild shout of the highlanders Mackay's troops replied with a cheer, but, partly from the peculiarity of their formation, it sounded broken and feeble. The strange and savage surroundings had probably also told on their imaginations; they were moreover in total ignorance as to the number of their opponents; and when in the gathering twilight the outlandish array advanced against them from the shadows of the hills their resolution had probably begun to give way before a blow was struck. Their fire was ineffectual; and the highlanders moving swiftly down the slopes, and retaining their fire till they almost reached level ground, poured in a single volley, and, throwing away their firelocks, rushed impetuously at the thin extended line with their claymores. The soldiers of Mackay had not time to fix their bayonets, and the great bulk of them broke and ran at the first charge. An English regiment showed a firm front, but it was impossible for Mackay to stay the general stampede. The stand of the Englishmen proved fatal to Dundee. He galloped towards his cavalry, and, waving his sword, signalled to them where to charge. Desultory firing was going on, and as he lifted his arm a ball struck him below the cuirass and inflicted a mortal wound. The cavalry swept past him, and the cloud of dust and smoke concealed his fall from the enemy and from the bulk of his own forces. As he was sliding down from the saddle he was caught by a soldier named Johnstone. 'How goes the day?' said Dundee. 'Well for King James,' answered Johnstone, 'but I am sorry for your lordship.' 'If it goes well for him it matters the less for me,' said Dundee (evidence of Johnstone in App. to *Acta Parl. Scot.* ix. 56 *a*). It is uncertain whether Dundee died on the evening of the battle, 17 July 1689, or next morning. The highlanders being engaged in plunder or in the pursuit, probably no officer or chief witnessed his death. The body was afterwards wrapped up in a pair of highland plaids (*ib.* p. 57 *a*), and after being brought to the castle of Blair was buried in the old parish church of Blair, in the Atholl vault. In 1889 a monument to his memory was erected in old Blair church by the Duke of Atholl. Some bones, believed to be those of Dundee, were removed in 1852 from Blair to the church of St. Drostan, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire. A steel cap, or morion, and a cuirass, supposed to have been stolen from the grave of Dundee, were recovered from some tinkers, in 1794, by General Robertson of Lude, Perthshire; the morion is now at Lude, and the cuirass in the castle of Blair. They are, however, also stated to have been in 1809 in possession of a descendant of the widow of General Mackay at Dornoch (C. K. Sharpe, *Correspondence*, i. 380). The circumstances of Dundee's death allowed full play to the imagination of the covenanters. No one had seen him shot, and he was supposed to have obtained a charm from the devil against leaden bullets; various accounts became current as to how he met his death; but that which ultimately found general acceptance was that he was shot by his own servant 'with a silver button he had before taken off his own coat' (Howie, *God's Judgement on Persecutors*, p. xxxix). In accordance with this tradition Dundee is depicted by Scott among the ghastly revellers in 'Wandering Willie's Tale' as having 'his left hand always on his right spule-blade to hide the wound that the silver bullet had made.'

Four portraits of Dundee are given in Napier's 'Life of Montrose;' the first from a mezzotint print by Williams, of which there is a copy in the Bodleian Library, and another at Keir, Stirlingshire; the second from one in

possession of William Graham of Airth; the third from that formerly in the possession of the Leven and Melville family; and the fourth from the Lely portrait in the possession of the Earl of Strathmore. The Leven portrait was also engraved from a sketch by C. K. Sharpe for the Bannatyne edition of 'Dundee's Letters;' and a copy of the Williams print is prefixed to the 'Memoirs.' The Strathmore portrait has been engraved for Lodge's 'Portraits.' One of the best portraits is said to be that in court dress at Dalkeith; and there are also others at Abbotsford, Longleat, Lee, Milton Lockhart, Boldovan House, and elsewhere. The epithet 'Bonnie Dundee' as applied to Claverhouse is a modern invention. The old song 'Bonnie Dundee' had reference solely to the town. From the verse of this song, 'Now where got ye that feather and bonnet,' &c., Scott seems to have borrowed the refrain of Dundee's march, 'It's up with the bonnets of Bonnie Dundee.' In the Bannatyne edition of 'Dundee's Letters' there is an engraving of a ring, which is said to have contained some of Dundee's hair, with the letters V. D. surmounted by a coronet worked on it in gold, and on the inside of the ring the engraving of a skull with the poesy 'Great Dundee for God and me. J. Rex.' A pistol said to have been taken from Dundee's body at Killiecrankie is now at Duntrune. Dundee's only and infant son, James, died in December 1689. His brother David, who was outlawed, died without issue in 1700. His widow, who married Viscount Kilsyth, was killed by the fall of a house in Holland.

[The statements regarding the doings of Claverhouse in Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, Howie's Scots Worthies, the Cloud of Witnesses, and other books written by the descendants of, or sympathisers with, the covenanters must be read with caution; but below the colouring of strong prejudice they contain a solid basis of truth, and the main purport of their assertions is sufficiently corroborated by Claverhouse's own letters and various public documents. The Letters of the Viscount Dundee, with Illustrative Documents, were printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1826; but since that publication a large additional number were discovered among the Queensberry Papers, which have been included by Napier in his Memorials of Dundee, 1859–62; a series of Letters reported on in Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. are printed in Fraser's Red Book of Menteith. There is a large collection of letters and other documents at Duntrune, which were richly bound by Clementina Stirling-Graham [q. v.], author of Mystifications. Some letters are in the possession of local collectors at Dundee and elsewhere. For Dundee's proceedings during the highland campaign the chief authorities are Balcarres's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Memoirs of Ewan Cameron (ib.); Leven and Melville Papers (ib.); Appendix to vol. ix. of Acta Parl. Scot.; Macpherson's Original Papers; Mackay's Life of Lieutenant-general Mackay, 1836; Mackay's Memoirs (Abbotsford Club); Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain; and James Philips's poem the Grameid, edited for the Scottish Hist. Soc. by the Rev. Alex. Murdoch, 1888. There is a variety of information in Memoirs of Dundee (more or less trustworthy), 1714; Gordon Papers (Spalding Club), 1851; Memoirs of Captain Creighton (Swift's Works); Fountainhall's Hist. Notices and his Hist. Observes; Burt's Letters from the North of Scotland; A Southern's Clavers, the Despot's Champion, 1889; and Notes and Queries, especially 1st ser. ii. 70, 134, 171, 2nd ser. v. 131, 222, vii. 54, and 3rd ser. vii. 3, 103, ix. 430. A biography of Claverhouse by Mowbray Morris is included in the series of English Worthies edited by Andrew Lang. See also Fergusson's Laird of Lag, Millar's Burgesses of Dundee, Macaulay's History of England, and Burton's History of Scotland. Claverhouse is a central figure in Scott's Old Mortality.] T. F. H.

GRAHAM, JOHN (*fl.* 1720–1775), history-painter, an Englishman by birth, went at an early age to Holland, and settled at the Hague, where he studied painting under Pieter Terwesten and Arnold Houbraken. His name appears in the lists of the Guild of St. Luke at the Hague from 1718 to 1742. He also visited Rome to study art there, and on his return visited Paris and London, though he made the Hague his home. He lived with his sister in a house, which he adorned with ceiling and other paintings from his own hand. In 1775 it appears that Graham and his sister removed to London, where he probably died at a very advanced age.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Obreen's Archief voor Nederlandsche Kunst-geschiedenis, vol. iv.; Immerzeel and Kramm's Levens en Werken der Nederlandsche Konst-schilders.] L. C.

GRAHAM, JOHN (1754–1817), painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1754. He was apprenticed to Farquhar, the leading coach-painter there, and afterwards pursued the same occupation in London, and studied in the schools of the Royal Academy. He resided in Leicester Square, London, contributed to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy from 1780 to 1797, and executed two subjects for Boydell's 'Shakespeare Gallery.' On 7 Feb. 1798 (see *Minute* of the board) he was appointed by the board of trustees for manufactures in Scotland, on the recommendation of Sir William Forbes, their teacher for the higher branches of design, and, casts of busts and statues having been procured, his academy was opened on 27 Nov. 1799 in a room in

St. James's Square, Edinburgh. Among the first students admitted were David Wilkie and William Allan, afterwards P.R.S.A. On 5 March 1800 the entire Trustees' Academy, including its decorative and ornamental department, was placed under Graham's charge, and he held the appointment till his death on 1 Nov. 1817. In 1812 he contributed a scene from 'Romeo and Juliet' and a subject from Ovid to the fifth annual exhibition of the Associated Artists, Edinburgh.

His works are correct, in good taste, and broadly handled, and they evince considerable power; but his portraits—of which 'Miss Wallis as Juliet' and 'Master Murray' were mezzotinted by J. Grozer and P. Dawe—are less excellent than his figure pictures. He is known as an animal painter by a series of studies of lions and tigers, painted in the menagerie of the Tower. As a teacher he was eminently successful; he introduced various improvements into the system of training, and succeeded in inspiring his pupils with his own enthusiasm for art. Among those who studied under him, in addition to the names mentioned above, were James and John Burnet [q. v.], Alexander Fraser (1786–1865) [q. v.], and Sir John Watson-Gordon [q. v.] Wilkie retained the greatest respect for his memory, and the print from his old master's 'Burial of General Fraser' always hung in his study. Cunningham describes him as 'a kind and ardent-minded man, of native understanding and joyous and sarcastic humour.' His 'Murder of Rizzio' was mezzotinted by Dickinson; his 'David instructing Solomon,' 1797, was acquired by the Earl of Wemyss; the 'Disobedient Prophet' is in the National Gallery of Scotland; and the 'Portrait of Alderman Boydell' and the 'Escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven' were presented by Boydell to the Stationers' Hall, London, and are still preserved there.

[Scots Mag. 1817, vol. lxxx.; Minute-book of Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh; Manuscript History of the Trustees' Academy, by A. Christie, A.R.S.A.; Cunningham's Life of Wilkie; J. Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits; Catalogues of National Gallery of Scotland, Royal Academy, and Exhibitions of Associated Artists, Edinburgh.] J. M. G.

GRAHAM, JOHN (1805–1839), botanist, was a native of Dumfriesshire, who went to India in 1826. Shortly after his arrival in that country he was appointed by his patron, the governor (Sir John Malcolm), deputy postmaster-general of the Bombay presidency, which post he held until his death. He was also made superintendent of the botanic garden at Bombay soon after its establishment, and occupied himself in enriching it with exotic and indigenous plants, the latter mostly of his own collecting. At the time of his death he was engaged in printing a catalogue of Bombay plants, of which he saw two hundred pages through the press, and it was finished by his friend Mr. J. Nimmo. He died at Khandalla on 28 May 1839, after a few days' illness.

[Pref. Bombay Flora, p. 4.] B. D. J.

GRAHAM, JOHN (1776–1844), historian, born in 1776 in co. Fermanagh, Ireland, was grandson of Lieutenant James Graham of Clones, and great-grandson of James Graham of Mullinahinch, who was a cornet at the defence of Enniskillen in 1689. The family was transplanted to Ulster from Cumberland in the early part of the seventeenth century. He graduated B.A. in 1798 and M.A. in 1815 at Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained in the established church of Ireland, and obtained the curacy of Lifford, co. Donegal. He had witnessed the celebration of the centenary of the siege of Londonderry in 1788, and had been brought up in admiration of its heroes. In 1819 he published, by the aid of Lord Kenyon, in London, 'Annals of Ireland, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military,' an account compiled from numerous authorities of the wars in Ireland, which began in October 1641. In 1823 he published at Londonderry 'Derriana,' consisting of a history of the siege of Londonderry and defence of Enniskillen in 1688 and 1689, with historical poetry and biographical notes. It is a clear and interesting account of the siege, based on the journals of the defenders and other contemporary records. One of the poems, 'The Shutting of the Gates,' is a spirited ballad of six stanzas, which attained widespread popularity in the district, and may still be heard in farmhouses between the Foyle and the Ban, where these lines are felt—

> Cold are the hands that closed that gate
> Against the wily foe,
> But here to time's remotest date
> Their spirit still shall glow.

A second edition of the book, without the poems, was published in Dublin in 1829, and the poems were printed separately in the same year. In April 1824 Graham obtained the rectory of Tamlaght-ard, commonly called Magilligan, on the coast of county Derry, and here he resided till his death, 6 March 1844. In 1839 he published in Dublin 'A History of Ireland from the Relief of Londonderry in 1689 to the Siege of Limerick in 1691,' a book much read in the north of

Ireland. He often took part in Orange celebrations, but always expressed good feeling towards the Roman catholics, and was popular in his district, where many stories of his eccentricities remain. Sir Walter Scott wrote to him, and is said to have admired his ballads.

[Works; local information; Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, 1830.] N. M.

GRAHAM, JOHN (1794–1865), bishop of Chester, only son of John Graham, managing clerk to Thomas Griffith of the Bailey, in the city of Durham, was born in Claypath, Durham, 23 Feb. 1794. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he attained high proficiency as a classical and mathematical scholar. In 1816 he graduated as fourth wrangler, and was bracketed with Marmaduke Lawson as chancellor's medallist, proceeding B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, B.D. 1829, and D.D. by royal mandate in 1831. He was elected a fellow and tutor of his college in 1816, and on the resignation of Dr. John Kaye in 1830 was chosen master of Christ's College. In 1828 he was collated to the prebend of Sanctæ Crucis in Lincoln Cathedral, and six years afterwards to the prebend of Leighton Ecclesia in the same diocese. He served twice as vice-chancellor of the university—in 1831, and again in 1840. It was in the latter year that he admitted Lord Lyndhurst to the office of high steward of the university, and his speech on that occasion is printed in Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' iv. 629–30. Ordained in 1818, he became rector of Willingham in Cambridgeshire in 1843. He was nominated chaplain to Prince Albert on 26 Jan. 1841, and in the contest for the chancellorship of Cambridge University, 27 Feb. 1847, he acted as chairman of the prince's committee. In 1848, on the translation of John Bird Sumner to the see of Canterbury, Graham received the vacant bishopric of Chester. His consecration took place in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on 14 May 1848, and on 16 June he was installed in Chester Cathedral. On the occasion of his leaving Cambridge the mayor and council of the town tendered him an address of congratulation on his appointment, the only instance in which a tribute of the kind had ever been offered by that body. The bishop was a liberal in politics, but seldom spoke or voted in the House of Lords. He was a member of the Oxford and Cambridge universities commission, and took an active part in its proceedings. His manner of life was simple. His leading idea was to preserve peace in the diocese; he could, however, be firm when occasion required. His conciliatory manner was extended to the dissenters of Chester. He thus gave some offence to the high church party. On 25 Sept. 1849 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the queen, an appointment which he held to his death. He enjoyed the friendship of the prince consort and the respect of the queen. He died at the Palace, Chester, 15 June 1865, and was buried in Chester cemetery 20 June. In 1833 he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Porteous, by whom he had eight children, the eldest being the Rev. John Graham, registrar of the diocese of Chester.

He was the author of 'Sermons on the Commandments,' 1826; 'Sermons,' 1827, 1837, 1837, 1841, 1845, 1855; and of 'A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese at the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Chester,' 1849. Some of his sermons are also to be found in the publications of the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the General Society for Promoting District Visiting, and the African Church Missionary Society.

[Gent. Mag. August 1865, pp. 240–2; Rivington's Eccles. Year-Book for 1865, p. 327; Chester Courant, 21 June 1865, pp. 7, 8.] G. C. B.

GRAHAM, JOHN MURRAY (1809–1881), historian, was eldest son of Andrew Murray (1782–1847) of Murrayshall, Perthshire, at one time sheriff of Aberdeenshire, by his wife Janet, daughter of Oliver Thomson of Leckiebank. He was born in Aberdeenshire 15 Oct. 1809, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. in 1828. He became an advocate in 1831. Graham was a near kinsman of Thomas Graham, lord Lynedoch [q. v.], to a part of whose estates he succeeded in 1859, and whose name he adopted. He died 18 Jan. 1881, having married on 22 Nov. 1853 Robina, daughter of Thomas Hamilton.

Graham wrote: 1. 'A Month's Tour in Spain in the Spring of 1866,' 1867. 2. 'Memoir of General Lord Lynedoch,' 1869; 2nd edition, with additions and portraits, 1877; a useful memoir compiled from family papers. 3. 'An Historical View of Literature and Art in Great Britain from the accession of Queen Victoria,' 1871; 2nd edit. 1872. 4. 'Annals and Correspondence of the Viscount and the first and second Earls of Stair,' London, 1875.

[Times, 19 Jan. 1881; Athenæum, 29 Jan. 1881; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 226; Burke's Landed Gentry; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GRAHAM, Mrs. MARIA. [See Callcott, Maria, Lady, authoress.]

GRAHAM, PATRICK (*d.* 1478), archbishop of St. Andrews, was younger son of Sir William Graham of Kincardine, sometimes called Lord Graham of Dundresmore, by Mary, countess of Angus, a daughter of Robert III. Her first husband was George Douglas, first earl of Angus [q. v.] After his death in 1403 she married Sir James Kennedy of Dunure and became the mother of Gilbert, first lord Kennedy, and James Kennedy, the predecessor of Graham in the see of St. Andrews. Surviving her second husband she married Sir W. Graham. Their elder son James was the first laird of Fintry, the ancestor of Claverhouse. After the death of Graham she married for the fourth time Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath. The date of Patrick's birth has not been ascertained. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, where he was dean of the Faculty of Arts in 1457. His royal descent and connections through his mother's marriages with the powerful family of Angus and with the good Bishop Kennedy, his uterine brother, pointed to the service of the church as the road to high preferment, and in 1463 he was consecrated Bishop of Brechin. Three years later he succeeded Kennedy, who died in July 1465, in the primacy of Scotland. Soon after his succession to St. Andrews, Graham went to Rome to avoid the enmity of the Boyds, then at the height of their power in the Scottish court, and to procure his confirmation by the pope, and he remained abroad till the fall of the Boyds in 1469. He was present as conservator in a provincial council held in Scotland in July 1470, by which an end was put to the dispute between John Lochy, the rector of the university of St. Andrews, and the college of St. Salvator, on which Pius II had conferred the power of granting degrees in theology and arts. The rector resisted, but Graham obtained its recognition. He returned to Rome on the accession of Sixtus IV, and at his instance a series of bulls were issued by that pope in the first year of his pontificate, which raised St. Andrews to the dignity of an archbishopric and made the Scottish bishops subject to its see. These bulls are dated 17 Aug. 1472. The first contains the erection of the metropolitan see, the grant of the pall and cross, and jurisdiction over the other sees of Scotland. The others are addressed to the suffragan bishops, the chapters of their sees, the clergy, the people, and the king respectively, requiring due obedience to the new metropolitan. The cause of granting this dignity to St. Andrews is stated in the bull to have been the inconvenience of appeal to Rome necessary from the absence of a Scottish metropolitan. But it also noticed that appeals were sometimes taken to an illegal tribunal, and the bull was undoubtedly designed to terminate the long-slumbering but never abandoned claim of York, which Neville, its archbishop, at this time renewed, to supremacy over the Scottish church, as well as the claim of Drontheim or Trondhjem over the dioceses of Orkney and the Isles. The pope granted the priory of Pittenweem and several parish churches as a provision for the archiepiscopal see. This was followed by another papal bull on 17 Feb. 1473 constituting Graham papal nuncio for the purpose of raising supplies for the crusade against the Turks. The publication of these bulls in the September following was, according to Lochy, grateful to the people of Scotland, but they roused the jealousy of the other Scottish bishops now for the first time subordinated to one of their own number, and the contest for precedence and power broke out in Scotland with peculiar virulence. The Bishop of Aberdeen, the collegiate church of St. Giles in Edinburgh, and the university of St. Andrews obtained bulls exempting them from the jurisdiction of St. Andrews. Neville, the archbishop of York, protested against a change which deprived his see not only of its general claim to supremacy, but of jurisdiction over the see of Galloway, which up to this time it had exercised, and the Archbishop of Drontheim fifty years later made a similar protest against the severance of the Orkneys from his diocese. These were ineffective protests. Neville was then in prison, and the Scottish overpowered the English influence in the Roman curia. Denmark had still less influence, and was at this time probably restrained from active opposition by the recent marriage of James III to its princess. Within Scotland itself a more powerful combination of adversaries attacked the prelate who had asserted the supremacy of his see. The clergy raised a tax of twelve thousand merks, the last granted by them, to gain the king, who, notwithstanding his near kinship with Graham, the wise counsel he owed to Bishop Kennedy, and the interest of the crown in supporting the dignity of the primate, espoused the side of the enemies of the archbishop. The weak side of James III exposed him to be governed in the church by the able, ambitious priest William Scheves [q. v.], archdeacon of St. Andrews, as in his civil government by Cochrane, earl of Mar. Scheves's institution in the archdeaconry to which the king appointed him was refused by Graham on the ground that he was ignorant of theology and addicted to

astrology. He retaliated by combining with Lochy, the rector of the university, in charging Graham with obtaining the power of a nuncio without the consent of the king. Lochy is said by Spotiswood to have gone the length of excommunicating the archbishop, a step which he not unnaturally treated with contempt. But his implacable enemies, obtaining the king's assistance, carried the case to Rome. To add to his difficulties, he was obliged to conciliate the king and his courtiers by grants from the revenues of his diocese, which left him unable to meet the demands of the Roman bankers who had lent him the necessary money to procure the bulls. Several brief notices in the treasurer's accounts show that proceedings against him began as early as August 1473 before his return to Scotland, when a reward was paid to a chaplain at St. Andrews for information against him, and ships belonging to him were arrested in the king's name. On 6 Sept. on his way home from Rome the Carrick pursuivant was sent with letters of summons to him at Bruges, and in November a council was called to consider his case. Its records have not been preserved, but the result was his suspension from office by the appointment of Scheves as his coadjutor, the sequestration of the revenues of the see, and the reference of the accusations against him to the pope. The pope sent John Huseman, dean of Suza in the diocese of Cologne, his nuncio and commissioner to Scotland, who reported the conclusions of his inquiry to the papal consistory. So far as these appear in official documents they are to be found in the bull of 5 Dec. 1476, by which Huseman was appointed, and another of 9 Jan. 1478, in which the charges against Graham are declared proved, and sentence of deposition from his see pronounced against him as guilty of heresy and simony. The crimes for which he was condemned were maladministration of his diocese by oppression both of his ecclesiastical and lay subjects, especially the members of the university; erasure and falsification of the papal briefs, and disobedience to their orders; the celebration after excommunication or interdict of mass three times a day; blasphemy and defamation of the holy see; the declaration, both in the presence of Huseman, the pope's delegate, and at other times, that 'he was himself a pope elected by God and crowned by an angel for the reformation of the church;' the creation of prothonotaries and legates, and the revocation of indulgences granted by the pope on the ground that they had been purchased. The generality of some of these charges and the nature of others led to two opposite theories as to the conduct of Graham, which first appear in historians comparatively near his own time and have been repeated since. One was that he was mad; but apart from the occurrence of the word 'dementias' in the former of these bulls, which in the redundant style of the Roman chancery, when associated with 'inquietationes atque molestias,' can hardly refer to actual insanity, there is no support for this view in contemporary documents, though it is hinted at by Buchanan and Lesley. The other, for which Buchanan's narrative, followed by Spotiswood, is probably the original authority, is that Graham was really a precursor of the reformers. Mr. Dickson, in his preface to the treasurer's accounts, goes so far as to say that 'it is not improbable that he had become a convert to the reforming principles of the Lollards,' and that 'it may not have been thought expedient to betray too broadly the direction in which so great a dignitary of the church had apostatised.' But this is an inference for which the facts we know afford insufficient foundation. The celebration of three masses a day, almost the only specific charge against Graham, scarcely savours of Lollardism, though Buchanan gives it something of that colour by his remark that the bishops of that age seldom celebrated so many in three months. The declaration that he was himself a pope and appointed to reform the church may, however, point to a tendency in Graham to correct the abuses which, by the confession of the most catholic historian of Scotland, Lesley, were then corrupting the ecclesiastical state of Scotland, especially in the appointments to benefices of unworthy persons for money or favour, and this seems to have been the opinion of Spotiswood. The general verdict of historians is certainly favourable to Graham, who is represented as a good bishop, and his deposition as an act of oppression under the guise of a judicial process. The remainder of his life was spent in prison, first in Inchcolm, then for fear of his release by the English fleet in Dunfermline, and finally in the castle of Lochleven, where he died in 1478. He was buried in the chapel on the island of St. Serf. The bull deposing him says that Huseman sent a full notarial report of the inquiry into the charges against him to Rome. The publication of the Vatican records may further elucidate his singular fate. His character has hitherto been judged by the acts of his adversaries rather than by his own.

[Theiner, Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scotiæ and histories of Lesley, Buchanan, and Spotiswood; Keith's Cat. of the Scottish Bishops; Dickson's Pref. to Accounts of High Treasurer of Scotland; Lyon's Hist. of St. Andrews, i. 250.] Æ. M.

GRAHAM, RICHARD, Viscount Preston (1648–1695), born at Netherby, Cumberland, on 24 Sept. 1648, was the eldest son of Sir George Graham, bart. (*d.* 1657), of Netherby, son and heir of Sir Richard Graham, kt. and bart. (*d.* 1653). His mother was Lady Mary Johnston, second daughter of James, first earl of Hartfell in Scotland. He was educated at Westminster School under Dr. Busby, though not on the foundation. In 1662, being then of Norton-Conyers, Yorkshire, he was created a baronet of England (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, pp. 455, 528, 549). He proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, about 1664. On 4 Feb. 1666 he was created M.A. (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 293–4). He was elected M.P. for Cockermouth, Cumberland, on 8 June 1675, in the place of John Clarke, deceased, and continued to represent that borough in the parliaments of 1678–9, 1679, and 1680–1 (*Lists of Members of Parliament, Official Return*, pt. i.) Though a protestant he zealously advocated the right of James, duke of York, to the succession. On 10 Dec. 1679 he entertained the duke and duchess, when on their way to Scotland, at his Yorkshire seat of Norton-Conyers (Luttrell, *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, 1857, i. 26). Supported by other high tories he moved in the commons in behalf of the duke against the Exclusion Bill, 2 Nov. 1680. His exertions were rewarded by his being created a peer of Scotland by the title of Viscount Preston in the county of Haddington, and Baron Graham of Eske. The patent, which is dated at Windsor Castle on 12 May 1681, recites that Charles I in 1635 had given the warrant to Sir Richard Graham, the patentee's grandfather, and that it had afterwards been burnt by the rebels. In July 1681 Preston was in attendance on the Duke of York at Edinburgh; on 1 Aug. he took his place in the Scotch parliament; and on 26 Aug. was with the duke at Leith, where he made a speech about the succession. In May 1682 he succeeded Henry Savile as envoy extraordinary to the court of France (*ib.* i. 159, 182). His instructions included many relating to Orange and Luxembourg, and to the proposal to Charles II to be the mediator of a peace between France and Spain, and relating to French excesses in the Netherlands. In August he gave notice that a plot for a descent upon Ireland was being concocted in France against Charles, and he employed spies to collect information on the subject. The king was not much disturbed, and ordered one of Preston's spies out of his presence as a liar. In September Preston presented a strongly worded memorial to the French king 'touching his seizing upon the citty of Orange, looking on it as done to himself' (*ib.* i. 221). In October 1683 the Earl of Sunderland by the king's commands gave Preston directions to let the ministers in France know 'what a very ill man Dr. Burnet was.' Preston obeyed these orders, but declined to receive a visit from Burnet. He was ordered to endeavour to trace out Bomeny, the valet to the Earl of Essex, who was suspected of being privy to that nobleman's death in the Tower. For his attention to the privileges in France of the Scotch people he gained the thanks of the Scotch royal boroughs. In the beginning of 1684 he heard reports that he was to be recalled, but the king disavowed any such intention in a very cordial letter. Preston returned home at the accession of James II, and on 2 April 1685 was elected M.P. for Cumberland. He hoped to have been raised to the English peerage as Baron Liddell in Cumberland, but was disappointed on account of his adherence to his religion. In conjunction with Lord Middleton he was entrusted by James with the management of the House of Commons which met on 19 May, was sworn a member of the privy council on 21 Oct., and five days later became chancellor to the queen-dowager (*ib.* i. 361). In 1687 he was made lord-lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland. At the end of October 1688 he was chosen lord president of the council in succession to the Earl of Sunderland (*ib.* i. 471), and was one of the council of five appointed by the king to represent him in London during his absence at Salisbury in November 1688. He vainly endeavoured to impress upon James the necessity of moderation. After the revolution Preston, who was in high favour with Louis XIV, was entrusted by the French government with considerable sums of money for political purposes. In March 1689 he was reported to be in the north of England concerting measures for the restoration of the king (*ib.* i. 509). In May he was arrested, brought up to London, committed to the Tower, and not admitted to bail until 25 Oct. (*ib.* i. 539, 595). Meanwhile the Earl of Montague had commenced an action against him to recover the profits of the office of wardrobe, for which he held a life patent for the place. Preston thereupon appeared before the House of Lords on 11 Nov. and claimed the privilege of a peer of the realm in respect of the action at law. He stated that he had received a patent to be an English baron from James before the vote of abdication passed. It turned out that the patent was dated at St. Germain in France 21 Jan. 1689. The house

hereupon sent him to the Tower, and instructed the attorney-general to prosecute him for a high misdemeanor (*Lords' Journals*, xiv. 336–8). He was, however, released on making a humble apology and withdrawing his claim, 27 Nov. (*ib.* xiv. 354–5); and on the following day obtained a discharge from his recognisances in the court of king's bench, no further notice being taken of his conduct in the north (Luttrell, i. 610). On 28 June 1690 Lord Montague won his action, being awarded 1,300*l.* damages (*ib.* ii. 48). Preston carried on his plots, and was still regarded by his party as a man of courage and honour. He retained the seals of his office, and was still considered by the Jacobites as the real secretary of state. The lord president, Carmarthen, caused a watch to be set on his movements. In December 1690 a meeting of the leading protestant Jacobites was held, at which it was determined that Preston should carry to St. Germains the resolutions of the conspirators. Soon after midnight on 1 Jan. 1691 Preston, Major Edmund Elliott, and John Ashton [q. v.] were seized as they lay concealed in the hatches of a smack making for Calais or Dunkirk. A packet of treasonable papers, tied together and weighted in order to be sunk in case of surprise, was dropped by Preston with his official seals, and seized upon the person of Ashton, who had tried to conceal it. The prisoners vainly attempted to bribe their captors. On 3 Jan. Preston was sent to the Tower, and on the 16th was indicted at the Old Bailey in the name of Sir Richard Graham for high treason. He pleaded that as a peer of England he was not within the jurisdiction of the court, but this plea being overruled, he was on 17 Jan. found guilty, and condemned to death two days afterwards. His estate and title of baronet were forfeited to the crown. Some months passed before his fate was decided. Lady Preston, on petitioning the queen for her husband's life, received an intimation that he could save himself by making a full discovery of the plot (*ib.* ii. 162). During some time he regularly wrote, it is said, a confession every forenoon, and burned it every night when he had dined. At last he confessed his guilt, and named Clarendon, Dartmouth, Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, and William Penn as his accomplices. He added a long list of persons against whom he could not himself give evidence, but who, if he could trust to Penn's assurances, were friendly to King James. After several respites, the government, convinced that he could tell even more, again fixed a day for his execution. At length, on 1 May, he made a further confession, and gained thereby another reprieve of three weeks, 'which, 'tis believed,' writes Luttrell, 'will end in a pardon' (*ib.* iii. 220). A patent was passed for his pardon soon afterwards, and on 13 June he obtained his release (*ib.* ii. 237, 244). His estate was, however, still retained by the crown as security for his good behaviour, a supposed equivalent being granted him from the exchequer (*ib.* ii. 242). Subsequently, in September 1693, the queen granted 600*l.* a year from the forfeited estate to Lady Preston and her children (*ib.* iii. 191). The attainder could not affect his Scottish peerage, as no act of forfeiture against him passed in Scotland. Early in August 1691 Preston was recommitted to Newgate for refusing to give evidence against some 'criminals,' but was soon bailed out (*ib.* ii. 271). Thereafter he was permitted to retire to Nunnington in Yorkshire, pursued by the execrations of his party.

Preston employed the remainder of his life in revising for the press a translation with notes of Boethius's 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ' which he had made in 1680. It was published after his death at London in 1695–1696, 8vo (2nd edition, 12mo, London, 1712), and is remarkable on account of the allusions with which the preface is filled. In figurative language the translator complained that his judges had been more lenient than the friends who had sneered at him for giving way under trials which they had never undergone.

Preston died at Nunnington on 22 Dec. 1695, and was buried in the chancel of the church. He married, on 2 Aug. 1670, Lady Anne Howard, second daughter of Charles, first earl of Carlisle, by whom he had with other issue a son, Edward (1679–1709), who succeeded him as second Viscount Preston. Graham's family papers are calendared in the 6th report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (p. 321); his valuable and interesting correspondence while envoy extraordinary to the court of France 1682–5, and while secretary of state at the end of 1688, is set forth in the 7th report (pp. 261–428); the originals being preserved at Netherby Hall. Several of his letters were printed by Sir John Dalrymple in his 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.'

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), ii. 374–375; Hutchinson's Cumberland; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852, p. 175; Luttrell's Historical Relation of State Affairs, 1857; State Trials (Howell), xii. 645–747, 814–17; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th and 7th Reps.; Evelyn's Diary, 1850–1852, vol. ii.; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Burnet's Own Time; Cal. State Papers. Treas. 1256–1696.] G. G.

GRAHAM, RICHARD (*fl.* 1680–1720), author, compiled a 'Short Account of the most Eminent Painters, both Ancient and Modern,' which was appended as a supplement to Dryden's translation of Du Fresnoy's 'Art of Painting,' published in 1695; a second edition of this translation appeared in 1716; a third in 1750; and a fourth, with additions, in 1769. Graham was an acquaintance of Vertue, the engraver, and supplied him with some of the information worked up by Horace Walpole into his 'Anecdotes of Painting,' notably from a manuscript notebook of paintings sold at several sales, extracted from catalogues, alphabetically digested, &c. (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS.* 23073, f. 28). In the preface to the translation of De Piles's 'Art of Painting,' published in 1706, allusion is made to Graham's treatise, and it is regretted that he was unable to compile a similar account of the English school. He is probably identical with the R. Graham who published in 1680 'Poems upon the Death of the most Honorable the Marchioness of Winchester,' and possibly with Richard Graham, F.R.S., who contributed a paper to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of 1734.

[Books referred to in the text; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. x. 282; Universal Catalogue of Works on Art; Brit. Mus. Cat.] L. C.

GRAHAM, SIR ROBERT (*d.* 1437), conspirator, was the uncle of Malise Graham, earl-palatine of Strathern, who had been deprived by James I. This indignity embittered Graham against the king, and in the parliament of 1435 he expressed his resentment in such language as led to his arrest and banishment. He quitted the court determined on revenge, and came to be the most prominent actor in the conspiracy by which James's life was lost. All contemporary authorities are, however, agreed that the real originator of the plot was not so much Graham as Walter, earl of Atholl, the king's uncle, who aspired to the crown in respect of the supposed superior legitimacy of the second family of Robert II. Despite the repeated benefits heaped on him by the king, Atholl had all along been maturing his designs on the throne, with his grandson Robert Stewart as his accomplice, and Graham as his tool. On 20 Feb. 1436–7 the court were occupying the Dominican convent at Perth. Graham, with a band of three hundred highlanders, burst into the king's chamber, and James, who had taken refuge in a vault under the floor, was discovered, dragged out, and brutally murdered. The necessity of escaping without loss of time alone saved the queen from a similar fate. Graham was followed to the fastnesses of the highlands and arrested by John Stewart Gorme of Atholl and Robert Duncanson, ancestor of the Robertsons of Strowan, who both received substantial rewards. Graham was tortured to death at Stirling. Undaunted to the end, he endured the dreadful torments inflicted on him with fortitude, justifying his conduct on the ground that he had first renounced his allegiance to James.

[The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland (Burnett), iv. lxxxix, cxix–cxxi, v. xli, xlii, 55; Burton's Hist. of Scotland.] G. G.

GRAHAM or **GRIMES**, ROBERT (*d.* 1701), colonel and Trappist monk, was son of a certain 'Colonel' William Grimes, who is described in the contemporary letters of Lord Manchester as a lieutenant of horse under John Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who was afterwards commander of the Bass Rock, later a recipient of Jacobite bounty in Edinburgh, and (in 1701) an alleged conspirator against the life of William of Orange. He had two sons, both notorious libertines who turned monks, the elder becoming a Capuchin friar as Brother Archangel, the younger a Trappist, Brother Alexis. The life of the younger was a stormy one. He had been whipped in his boyhood by a presbyterian tutor for attending a Romish service in Edinburgh, which led to his being transferred to the guardianship of a kinsman, Lord Perth; but when that nobleman's affairs became involved he passed into the hands of a gloomy presbyterian uncle, whose harsh asceticism no doubt influenced his after course. His name cannot be traced with certainty in the military entry books in the Public Record Office, but he appears to have served in Flanders under William III. His excesses are said to have startled London, Flanders, and Paris, and when he left the service and was presented to James II at the fugitive English court at St. Germain he was one of the most accomplished scoundrels of his day. After alternate fits of rioting and fasting, of drinking and religion, he entered the monastery of La Trappe, and became one of the most ingenious and cruel of self-tormentors so that he may be said virtually to have committed suicide. Before he died it was the custom of English courtiers serving either king to visit the recluse, to whose cell King James and bevies of court ladies were wont to repair. His death, early in 1701, deprived the English court of one of its most edifying distractions.

[Duke of Manchester's Court and Society (London, 1864), ii. 93, 100, 111. The details of the life of Brother Alexis form one of the most

singular of the biographies published in 1716 under the title, 'Relations de la Vie et de la Mort de quelques Religieux de l'Abbaye de la Trappe.'] H. M. C.

GRAHAM, afterwards CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM, ROBERT (*d.* 1797?), song-writer, only surviving son of Nicol or Nicolas Graham (*d.* 16 Nov. 1775) of Gartmore, on the borders of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, and Lady Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of William, twelfth earl of Glencairn, was educated at Glasgow University. In early life he was a planter in Jamaica, and for some time held the office of receiver-general in that island. He was chosen rector of Glasgow University in 1785, in opposition to Burke. He represented Stirlingshire in parliament from 1794 to 1796. He was the mover of a rejected Bill of Rights, which to some extent foreshadowed the Reform Bill of 1832. He was an earnest advocate of the principles of the French revolution. He wrote various lyrical pieces, the best known of which, 'If doughty deeds my lady please,' is deservedly famous. In 1796 (see FOSTER, *Members of Parliament, Scotland*), owing to the death of John Cunninghame, fifteenth and last earl of Glencairn, he succeeded to the Finlaystoun estates, and assumed the additional surname of Cunninghame. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Patrick Taylor of Jamaica, sister of Sir John Taylor, bart.; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Buchanan of Spital. He left two sons, William, his heir, and Nicol, maréchal-de-camp in the Austrian service, and two daughters.

[Private information; Scott's Border Minstrelsy; Palgrave's Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics, p. 126.] W. B–E.

GRAHAM, SIR ROBERT (1744–1836), judge, born at Hackney on 14 Oct. 1744, was son and heir of James Graham, a schoolmaster of Dalston in Middlesex, a descendant of George Graham of Calendar, second son of William, lord Graham. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was third wrangler, besides being high in classics, was elected a fellow and graduated B.A. in 1766, M.A. in 1769, and was made an LL.D. in 1835. In 1766 he entered at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. In February 1793 he was appointed attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, and was made a king's counsel in the following April. In November 1799 he was appointed a baron of the exchequer, and knighted 19 June 1800. In February 1827 he retired, but in the following reign he was sworn of the privy council. On 28 Sept. 1836 he died at his sister's house at Long Ditton in Surrey, and was buried on 7 Oct. at Kingston. He was an urbane but inefficient judge; on his appointment Sir Edward Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough) said of him 'that he placed Mr. Justice Rooke on a pinnacle.'

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Gent. Mag. 1836; Bruce's Handbook to Newcastle.] J. A. H.

GRAHAM, ROBERT (1786–1845), M.D. and botanist, third son of Dr. Robert Graham, afterwards Moir of Leckie, was born at Stirling on 3 Dec. 1786. After studying medicine at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, he practised for some years in Glasgow. In 1818, on the creation of a separate chair for botany in Glasgow, Graham was appointed the first professor. In 1820 he obtained the regius professorship of botany in Edinburgh University, and also became physician to the infirmary. He was a strong believer in drugs, and gave enormous doses of calomel and opium (*Life of Sir R. Christison*, ii. 133, 134). Besides his inaugural dissertation for M.D. he wrote only one medical treatise, viz. 'Practical Observations on Continued Fever,' pp. 84, Glasgow, 1818. As a botanical lecturer he attained fair success, and under his care the Edinburgh Botanical Garden flourished. He published a number of botanical papers, chiefly describing new species, in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Magazine,' Curtis's 'Botanical Magazine,' and Hooker's 'Companion.' He also spent much time in preparing a 'Flora of Great Britain,' which he did not complete. He died at Coldoch in Perthshire on 7 Aug. 1845, after a long illness.

[Ransford's Biographical Sketch, 1846; Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. Thomson, 1869; Duns's Life of Sir James Simpson, pp. 108–10.] G. T. B.

GRAHAM, SIMION (1570?–1614), poet. [See GRAHAME.]

GRAHAM, THOMAS, LORD LYNEDOCH (1748–1843), of Balgowan, Perthshire, general, was third son and only surviving child of Thomas Græme, laird of Balgowan, who died in 1766, by his wife, the Lady Christian Hope, sixth daughter of Charles, first earl of Hopetoun. He was born on 19 Oct. 1748, where is uncertain, but there is a tradition that it was not at Balgowan. Like other young Scotchmen of station, he was brought up at home under private tutors, one of whom was James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, and in November 1766 entered Christ Church College, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner, but left at midsummer 1768 without taking a degree (DELAVOYE, *Life of Lynedoch*). After travelling for some time on the

continent, he offered himself, in 1772, as a parliamentary candidate for Perthshire, but was defeated by a brother of the Duke of Atholl. On 26 Dec. 1774 Graham married Catherine, second daughter of Charles, ninth lord Cathcart [q. v.], the lady's elder sister being married at the same time and place to John Murray, fourth duke of Atholl [q. v.] Soon after, Graham took Brooksby, in the Leicestershire hunting country, where some of his married life was passed, varied by continental tours. In 1780, Mrs. Graham's health requiring a southern climate, they went to Spain and resided some years there and in Portugal, afterwards returning to Scotland. In 1785 Graham's name appears in the first cricket match played in Scotland. It was between two teams of gentlemen players, for 1,000*l.* a side, and came off on 3 Sept. 1785, in Shaw Park. Graham's score of twenty in both innings was the second highest made. In 1787 he purchased the small estate of Lednoch or Lynedoch, in Methven parish, eight miles from Perth, and spent much money in developing it. Graham took an active interest all his life in agricultural improvements, and is described at this period as a crack rider and shot and a very keen sportsman. He introduced Cleveland horses and Devon cattle, and did much to improve local husbandry (Robertson, *Agric. of Perthshire*, 1790, pp. 304–9). In 1790 Mrs. Graham's health again required removal to a warmer climate, and after a lingering illness she died on shipboard off Hyères, on 26 July 1791, without issue.

Deeply stricken by the loss of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, Graham sought distraction in foreign travel, and was at Gibraltar when Lord Hood's fleet called there, on its way to the Mediterranean, in July 1793. Graham obtained permission to accompany it as a volunteer, and acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave in the operations on shore at Toulon. Returning home he raised a battalion called the 'Perthshire Volunteers,' which was numbered as the 90th Foot (now the 2nd Scotch Rifles). Through the good offices of Lord Moira, the new battalion was equipped and drilled as light infantry, being in fact the senior light infantry corps existing in the British army, although it did not receive the title until 1815. Graham's commission (temporary) as lieutenant-colonel commandant was dated 10 Feb. 1794; Rowland Hill, afterwards Lord Hill, was lieutenant-colonel, and Kenneth Mackenzie, afterwards Sir Robert Douglas [q.v.], was one of the majors of the corps. In April the same year Graham was returned to parliament, in the whig interest, for the county of Perth. He served with his regiment in various camps in the south of England, in the operations at Quiberon and Isle Dieu under General Sir John Doyle [q. v.], and afterwards accompanied it to Gibraltar. On 22 July 1795 he became brevet-colonel. In 1796 he was appointed British military commissioner with the Austrian army in Italy, and was shut up in Mantua with General Wurmser during the investment of that place by the French. As the siege continued the garrison ran short of provisions, and it was resolved at a council of war to acquaint the imperialist commander-in-chief, Alvinza, with their dire straits. Graham offered himself as a volunteer for the purpose, and leaving the fortress, disguised as a peasant, in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, on the night of 29 Dec. 1796, lying hid by day, and travelling through swamps and marshes by night, he succeeded in eluding the French patrols, and reached the Austrian headquarters on 4 Jan. 1797. After visiting home, he rejoined his regiment at Gibraltar. He distinguished himself at the capture of Minorca in 1798, and in May 1799 was despatched with two British regiments to organise the defences of Messina, the strategic importance of which had been strongly insisted on by Admiral Nelson, then in the bay of Naples. He remained in command of a mixed force of British and Neapolitans at Messina until November 1799, when he was sent as brigadier-general in command of the troops despatched to Malta, then blockaded by sea by Captain Alexander Ball [q. v.], of the royal navy. Graham resolved on starving out the place as the most humane method of reducing it, and, with the regiments he brought with him and some corps organised on the island, established a close land-blockade of the French garrison of Valetta. This was maintained for two years, until September 1800, when the place capitulated. Graham had been superseded in the command by Major-general Pigot just before. After the surrender, Graham sailed to join his regiment, which had greatly distinguished itself in Egypt. On his arrival there the military operations were over, and Graham, in company with Mr. Hely Hutchinson, brother of Abercromby's successor, travelled home through Turkey, staying some time at Constantinople. He was in Paris after the peace of Amiens, and with his regiment in Ireland in 1804–5, until its departure for the West Indies, after which he was in London, attending to his parliamentary duties. He had been again returned for Perthshire in 1795, 1802, and 1806, but was defeated, after a contest, by James Drummond in 1807 and 1812. Graham's first recorded speech in 'Parl. Debates' was

delivered on 3 April 1806 in favour of limited service as a preventive of desertion. Graham applied to have his temporary military rank made permanent, urging among other claims that his regiment represented a loss of 10,000*l.*; but much unwillingness was shown by the Horse Guards authorities to meet his views, on the plea of the king's just dislike to prefer officers who had not passed through the lower grades, a dislike perhaps not lessened in Graham's case by his whig politics. The change is said to have been made at last in deference to the wishes of Sir John Moore. Graham accompanied Moore as aide-de-camp to Sweden in 1808, and afterwards to Spain. He was in the Corunna retreat, and was one of the few actually present at Moore's death and burial.

In 1809 Graham received permanent rank as major-general, and commanded a brigade in the Walcheren expedition and at the siege of Flushing, but was invalided home. In 1810 he was appointed from home to succeed General Sherbrooke in Portugal (Gurwood, iii. 793), and was sent to Cadiz, with the rank of lieutenant-general, to assume command of the British troops aiding in the defence of that place against the French (*ib.* iii. 805). In February 1811 he embarked from the Isla with an expeditionary force to attack the rear of the French blockading army, and on 5 March 1811 obtained a memorable victory over the French at Barossa, the results of which were neutralised by the gross misconduct of the Spaniards (*ib.* iv. 696–7). The historian Napier writes: 'All the passages in this extraordinary battle were so broadly marked that observations on it would be useless. The contemptible feebleness of Lapena furnished a striking contrast to the heroic vigour of Graham, whose attack was an inspiration rather than a resolution, so wise, so sudden was the decision, so swift, so conclusive was the execution. . . . In Cadiz violent disputes arose. Lapena, in an address to the Cortes, claimed the victory for himself. He affirmed that all the previous arrangements were made with the knowledge of the English general, and the latter's retreat into the Isla he indicated as the real cause of failure. Lasoy and General Cruz-Murgeon also published inaccurate accounts of the action, and even had plans engraved to uphold their statements. Graham, stung by these unworthy proceedings, exposed the conduct of Lapena in a letter to the British envoy (H. Wellesley), and when Lasoy let fall some expressions personally offensive, he enforced an apology with his sword; but having thus shown himself superior to his opponents at all points, the gallant old man soon afterwards relinquished his command to General Cooke, and joined Lord Wellington's army' (*Hist. Peninsular War*, bk. xii. chap. ii.) Graham, who refused a Spanish dukedom (*Well. Suppl. Desp.* vii. 82), was ordered to join Wellington in June 1811 (Gurwood, v. 42, 111). His seniority as a lieutenant-general of 25 July 1810 placed him next to Wellington, who appears to have been glad to get him. He was given command of the 1st division, and assisted at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812. His investiture as K.B. took place at Elvas, near Badajos, 12 March 1812. He commanded an army corps composed of the 1st, 6th, and 7th divisions, with two brigades of cavalry, during the final operations against Badajos and during Wellington's advance against the forts of Salamanca. A painful affection of the eyes, aggravated by constant use of the telescope under a vertical sun, obliged him to return to England at the beginning of July 1812. Rejoining Wellington early in 1813, he was placed at the head of the left wing of the army, consisting of forty thousand men, which he commanded at the great battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813. He subsequently captured Tolosa, where he was wounded (*ib.* vi. 553–6), and was despatched by Wellington to invest the fortress of St. Sebastian, twenty miles south-west of Bayonne. The place was defended by Emmanuel Rey. Graham besieged and bombarded the place from the beginning of July 1813, and on 24 July attempted to carry it by assault, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and three days later compelled to raise the siege. He resumed it after Wellington's defeat of Soult at the foot of the Pyrenees, became master of the most important outworks on 31 Aug., and on 9 Sept. the citadel surrendered (*ib.* vi. 576–770). With the left of the army Graham was ordered to cross the Bidassoa, the natural boundary of Biscayan Spain and France, an operation which he successfully accomplished, establishing the British army on French soil on 7 Oct. 1813. Graham's health then obliged him to return home, after handing over his command to Sir John Hope. Some libellous attacks on him appeared in the 'Duende' (Elf) and other Spanish journals relative to the conduct of his troops at St. Sebastian (*ib.* vii. 146–7). Feeling his health improved, Graham, in November 1813, accepted the offer of the command of the troops to be sent to Holland, to co-operate with Bulow's Prussians against Antwerp. He defeated the enemy at Merxem, but failed in a desperate attempt to carry the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom by assault, on the night of 3 Feb. 1813. 'Night attacks on good troops are seldom successful,'

was the Duke of Wellington's comment on hearing of the failure (*ib.* viii. 408).

Graham returned home at the peace, and on 3 May 1814 received the thanks of parliament, and was created Baron Lynedoch of Balgowan in the peerage of the United Kingdom, but refused the pension of 2,000*l.* a year offered with the title. He became a full general in 1821, was transferred to the colonelcy of the 58th foot in 1823, to the 14th foot in 1826, and to the 1st royals (now Royal Scots) in 1834. He succeeded Lord Harris as governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1829.

In 1815 Lynedoch started the project of a general military club, on the principle of 'Arthur's' and other civil clubs then existing, to afford officers a respectable place of meeting in London, without resort to taverns. The scheme was afterwards extended, to include officers of both services. It was opposed by Earl St. Vincent on the ground that, 'viewed in conjunction with other signs of the times,' an assemblage of officers of the kind contemplated would be unconstitutional, although, he added, if all were like Lord Lynedoch, the objection would have no foundation (Delavoye, *Life of Lynedoch*, p. 752). The project was approved by many officers of distinction, including the Duke of Wellington (Gurwood, viii. p. 135), and a branch committee was established at Lord Hill's headquarters with the army of occupation in France. A site was secured in Pall Mall, and in 1817, as recorded on the building, the foundation-stone of the present Senior United Service Club was laid. A portrait of Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is in possession of the club. Having carried out his project, Lynedoch visited St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Vienna, where he was received with much distinction. He took Cotsgrove Lodge in Leicestershire, where he resided a good deal, and it is recorded that at the age of seventy-four he rode twenty-four miles to a meet of the Pytchley hunt and followed the hounds through a fairly long run. In 1822 he acted as second to the Duke of Bedford in his duel with the Duke of Buckingham. A whig in politics, his vote, either personal or by proxy, was seldom wanting in support of 'liberal' measures, although in later years much of his time was passed in Italy, owing to enfeebled health. He was more than once couched for cataract, and was a confirmed believer in homœopathy. On the visit of the queen to Scotland soon after her marriage, Lynedoch, then in his ninety-second year, hurried home from Switzerland to do homage to his sovereign in the metropolis of his native land. Every year he passed a part of the autumn at Lynedoch, retaining his love of farming and stock-breeding to the last. His name repeatedly appears as a breeder of prize stock in the catalogues of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. At the Oaks of 1839 he won a 50*l.* plate with Jeffy, a two-year-old colt of his own breeding, to his intense gratification, his success being honoured by a congratulatory notice from the queen. With the same horse he won a plate at the Newmarket Craven Meeting of 1842.

Lynedoch was a G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., and possessed the decorations of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, San Fernando of Spain, and Wilhelm the Lion of the Netherlands. He died at his town house, Stratton Street, London, 18 Dec. 1843, at the age of ninety-five. His estates devolved to his cousin, Robert Graham of Redgorton, a Scottish advocate, and for a time a lord of the treasury under the Melbourne administration. Robert Graham died in 1859, and was succeeded by another cousin, John Murray Graham [q. v.]

[A short account of the descent of the Balgowan Grahams appears in Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 351, prefatory to a biographical notice of Lord Lynedoch. Two biographies of Lynedoch have been published. One (2nd ed., with portraits, Edinburgh, 1877), compiled from private sources by John Murray Graham [q. v.]; the other compiled by Captain (now Colonel) A. M. Delavoye of the Staff College (London, 1880), from materials furnished by Mr. Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey, who now represents the Balgowan family, and by Lord Cathcart, the latter not detailed in the report on the Cathcart Papers in Hist. MSS. Comm. 8th Rep. Colonel Delavoye has also published the History of the 90th (Perthshire Volunteers), London, 1880. A biography of Lynedoch appears in Philippart's Royal Military Calendar, 1820, ii. 147, and an obituary notice in Gent. Mag. new ser. xxi. 197. In addition to the particulars given by Murray Graham and Delavoye, papers relating to Lynedoch's services in the Mediterranean will be found enrolled under dates in the Foreign Office Papers, in the Public Record Office; also notices in H. Nicolas's Nelson Desp. vols. ii. iii. iv. v. vii. and Add.; of his Peninsular services in Napier's Hist of the Peninsular War, Gurwood's Wellington Desp., and the Wellington Suppl. Desp., vols. vi. vii. viii. xiii. xiv., the index being in Suppl. Desp. vol. xv. Details of the operations in Holland in 1813–14 are given in British Minor Expeditions (London, War Office, 1884).] H. M. C.

GRAHAM, THOMAS (1805–1869), chemist, was born in Glasgow 20 Dec. 1805. He was the son of a merchant and manufacturer, and the eldest of a family of seven, of whom only one survived him. In 1811 he was placed under Dr. Angus at the English preparatory school in Glasgow. In

1814 he was transferred to the high school. In 1819 he entered Glasgow University, where he graduated as M.A. in 1824. He acquired scientific tastes under Dr. Thomas Thomson (then professor of chemistry) and Dr. Meikleham (natural philosophy). He declined to become a minister, as his father desired, in order to devote himself to science. After graduating at Glasgow, Graham spent ten years at the university of Edinburgh under Dr. Hope and Professor Leslie. While there he received 6*l.* for his first literary work, and spent it in presents to his mother and sisters. His correspondence with his mother shows their mutual devotion.

Returning to Glasgow, Graham, now thrown on his own resources, taught chemistry for some time in a laboratory in Portland Street. In 1829 he succeeded Dr. Clark as lecturer on chemistry at the Mechanics' Institution, and next year he was appointed professor of the same science at the Andersonian University. The post secured him a livelihood, and permitted him to engage in original research. After seven years of hard labour at his Glasgow post, Graham became professor of chemistry at University College, London (succeeding Dr. Edward Turner in 1837), and he held that chair with great distinction until 1855, when the government appointed him master of the Mint in succession to Sir John Herschel. He had for many years acted as non-resident assayer. Graham continued to preside at the Mint until his death at his residence in Gordon Square, London, 11 Sept. 1869. He was never married.

Graham was for ten years examiner in chemistry to the university of London; in 1846 he was a member of a commission appointed to report to the House of Commons on the ventilation of the new houses of parliament; in 1847 he was appointed by the board of ordnance to inquire into the various methods of casting guns; in 1851 he was appointed by government, with Professors Miller and Hofmann, to report on the purity of the water supplied by the various companies to the metropolis, and in the same year he acted as vice-president and reporter to the jury on chemical and pharmaceutical products at the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1834 Graham received from the Royal Society of Edinburgh their Keith prize for his discovery of the law of the diffusion of gases. He was elected the first president of the Chemical Society on its establishment in 1840, and in the same year, and again in 1850, was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Society. In 1846 he became the first president of the Cavendish Society, established for the translation and publication of valuable works and papers on chemistry. For this society in 1848 Graham edited a translation of several important memoirs by German and French chemists under the title of 'Chemical Reports and Memoirs.'

Graham was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1836; he was afterwards for six years on the council, and twice vice-president. In his latter days he was forced by growing infirmity to decline the presidency of the society. He delivered the 'Bakerian lectures' before the Royal Society in 1850 and 1854. He presided over the chemical section of the British Association at the Birmingham meeting of 1839, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1853. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and honorary member of the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, Munich, Turin, Washington, &c.

In 1842 Graham published his well-known text-book, 'Elements of Chemistry,' of which later editions appeared in 1856–8 and 1865; an American edition of this book was issued in 1852, and it was translated into German by Dr. Otto.

As a chemist Graham held ideas far in advance of his contemporaries. Before 1840 he had discovered and proved the polybasic character of phosphoric acid, proving that this acid forms several distinct compounds with water. The elementary body, hydrogen, he classed as a basylous metal, giving it the name of *hydrogenium*, a theoretical forecast based by him mainly on the alloy which hydrogen forms with palladium. It has since been justified by the condensation of hydrogen gas by means of pressure and cold into a bluish solid having a metallic ring. Graham even laid down the bold theory that all the (so-called) elements may be only forms of one primordial element.

Among his minor chemical researches were his experiments showing that the slow oxidation of phosphorus by air is arrested by the presence of even mere traces of olefiant gas, and that the spontaneous inflammability of phosphuretted hydrogen is due to the presence of a small proportion of nitrous acid. He studied carefully the so-called 'water of crystallisation' contained in many salts, and explained its presence and state of combination by chemical laws; his researches on the compounds of alcohol with salts (called alchoates) afforded valuable evidence of the analogy between alcohol and water.

Graham will be especially remembered for his discovery of the law of the diffusion of gases, which he showed to be inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities. The simple glass tube plugged at one end with plaster of Paris, which he introduced in these researches, is still universally em-

ployed, and is known as 'Graham's tube.' His experiments on the passage of gases through small openings and through films of caoutchouc, &c., greatly extended our knowledge of the motions of molecules. He also studied the manner in which liquids permeate membranes (*dialysis*), and named those substances which had a high diffusibility *crystalloids*, and substances of a low diffusibility *colloids*; this research has an important bearing upon the phenomena of *osmosis*, and explains many facts connected with animal and vegetable life. The striking features of Graham's work are its originality and the simplicity of his methods, leading nevertheless to important and indeed fundamental results. In his later work Graham was ably assisted by Mr. W. C. Roberts-Austen, the present head of the Mint.

A bronze statue of Graham was placed in George Square, Glasgow, in 1872. His papers, &c., were collected by Dr. James Young, and printed (privately) in 1876, the volume having a preface by Dr. Angus Smith on 'Graham and other Atomists.' Altogether sixty-three papers by Graham on various scientific subjects appeared in different periodicals. The first, 'On the Absorption of Gases by Liquids,' in Thomson's 'Annals of Philosophy' for 1826; and the last, 'Additional Observations on Hydrogenium,' in 'Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1869.'

[Nature, 1869, i. 20 (portrait), and biography by Prof. A. W. Williamson; Timbs's Year-Book of Facts for 1857 (portrait); Memoir by Prof. Hofmann, Gedächtnissrede auf Thomas Graham, Berlin, 1870; Proc. Royal Society, 1870, p. xviii; Proc. Royal Soc. of Edinb. 1872; Proc. Royal Institution, 1872; American Journal of Science, 1871, p. 115; Smithsonian Report for 1871; Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities, by Maull and Polyblank, with memoir by E. Walford; Encycl. Brit., 9th edit.; Deutsch. Chem. Gesell. Ber., II. 1869, 753–80; München, Akad. Sitzungsb. 1870, i. 408–12; Amer. Acad. Proc. 1873, viii. 230–9; Royal Society's Cat. of Scientific Papers, 1868 and 1877; information furnished by friends.] W. J. H.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM, seventh EARL OF MENTEITH and first EARL OF AIRTH (1591–1661), born in 1591, was the son of John Graham, sixth earl of Menteith, and his countess, Mary, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. His father died in December 1598. His curators, on 14 July 1610, obtained letters of dispensation of his not being of the full age of twenty-one years, and served him heir to his father in the earldom. Two years later he married Lady Agnes, daughter of Patrick, lord Gray. The family was of the same stock as the earls of Montrose, though it had not been hitherto conspicuous. The seventh earl was a man of great vigour. He cleared many of his estates from encumbrances, and became an early favourite of Charles I. In December 1626 he was appointed a member of the privy council of Scotland and a commissioner of exchequer. On the death of his kinsman, John, earl of Montrose and president of the council, the office was immediately conferred by the king on Menteith (January 1628), and on 16 May 1631 confirmed to him for life. In July 1628 he was created justice-general of Scotland, and the king, consulting Menteith on everything relating to Scottish affairs, obliged him frequently to travel up to his court at London, and made him a member of the privy council of England. He gave him an annual pension for life of 500*l.*, and promised him a further gift of 5,000*l.* sterling as soon as the condition of the royal treasury permitted its payment.

Something like a genealogical craze took possession of the Scottish nobility at this period. Menteith shared in the rivalry, and having ascertained his descent from Eufamia, countess palatine of Strathearn, and granddaughter of Robert II, by the advice of Sir Thomas Hope, king's advocate, he resolved to pursue his claim to that earldom. Menteith proposed to renounce formally his claim to some of the lands of the earldom which were annexed to the crown, but sought to recover others in possession of subjects. The king not only consented to what was proposed, but gave Menteith 3,000*l.* sterling for the renunciation. He also granted him a patent, on 31 July 1631, creating him and his heirs earls of Strathearn, and ratified in his favour the old charters which had been granted to his ancestor, David, earl of Strathearn.

Menteith, however, had enemies, especially Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, author of 'The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen.' He had been the means, he said, of Menteith's rapid advance to power, but had been ungratefully cast off at the bidding of Sir Thomas Hope (Sir John Scot's 'True Narration,' printed by Sir Harris Nicolas in his *History of the Earldoms of Strathern and Monteith*, App. p. xxiv). Scot and others hostile to Menteith made a complaint to the king. Scot's brother-in-law, William Drummond of Hawthornden [q. v.], drew up a tractate in December 1632 against the earl's claims. Charles took legal advice, which, as it was taken from the parties hostile to Menteith, was utterly condemnatory of his action. Charles seems to have considered Menteith to have been only imprudent, and, while stripping him of his new title of Earl of Strathearn, gave

him that of Earl of Airth, with the precedency due to the earldom of Menteith, created in 1427, promising also to continue his favour (Fraser, *Red Book of Menteith*, ii. 49). The legal right of Menteith to prosecute his claim to Strathearn was never really impugned by his enemies, who sought, though it proved impracticable, to destroy every document which could aid in proving his connection with Robert II.

Menteith's enemies now spread reports that he had boasted of his blood, and thought his right to the crown as good as the king's. The queen was induced to speak to Charles, who was intending to go to Scotland for his coronation. Charles promised to settle the matter when there. Meanwhile he wrote to the Scottish council to investigate the truth of the report. Only hearsay evidence was produced, but Charles was impressed, and after reaching Holyrood fixed a day for the trial. It is doubtful if any trial took place. The earl absolutely denied that he could have used any such phrase, unless in jest, but submitted to the king's clemency. The king then ordered him to retire to his house at Airth, and he was ultimately condemned to deprivation of all his offices and pensions, and also of the gifts of money made to him by the king, none of which had hitherto been honoured. The Earl of Airth demitted all these in November 1633, and retired to his own house. Here his creditors set upon him, and threatened his estates. He wrote to the king that he was almost ruined, and Charles arranged with Traquair, the Scottish treasurer, and other members of council that relief should be afforded. But Traquair was a secret enemy, and delayed the promised relief. Airth had to sell or mortgage most of his estates, and part with his plate. At his death it was computed that the crown owed him 50,000*l*.

When the covenanting struggle began in 1637, the council was ordered by the king to relieve the earl from confinement to his own estates. As he declined to take part with the covenanters, he again grew in favour with Charles, who reappointed him a member of the privy council, and made both him and his eldest son, John, lord Kilpont, lieutenants of Stirlingshire for the raising of troops against the covenanters. In 1644 Kilpont was posted at the hill of Buchanty in Glenalmond, Perthshire, by the covenanters (to whom he appears temporarily to have submitted), for the purpose of resisting the Marquis of Montrose in his advance towards Perth. Instead of resisting, he joined Montrose, and took part in defeating the covenanters at Tippermuir. A few days later, however, he was assassinated in the camp by James Stewart of Ardvoirlich, one of his own followers. Airth lived through the period of the Commonwealth, and died in January 1661.

The earldom of Airth was inherited by his grandson, William, eighth earl of Menteith, son of John, lord Kilpont, by Lady Mary Keith, daughter of William, earl Marischal. The estates being heavily mortgaged, this earl went to London to seek payment of the debt due to his grandfather, without results. He was so impoverished that in 1681, anxious to attend the meeting of parliament, he begged his kinsman, James Graham, third marquis of Montrose, to borrow a robe for him. He ultimately made over his lands to Montrose, as he had no issue. The honours of the family were claimed by the descendants of the eldest sister of this earl, who married Sir William Graham of Gartmore. Their representative in the middle of the eighteenth century assumed the title of Earl of Menteith, though forbidden by the House of Lords to do so, and was afterwards known as the 'Beggar Earl,' having in his latter years been reduced to mendicancy. He was found dead in a field in 1783, and soon afterwards that branch of the family became extinct. The second daughter of John, lord Kilpont, married Sir John Allardice of Allardice, Kincardineshire, and their descendant and representative, Robert Barclay Allardice [q. v.], of Ury and Allardice, in 1834 and 1840, and his daughter, Mrs. Barclay Allardice, in 1870 claimed the peerage of Airth and Menteith, but without success.

[Fraser's Red Book of Menteith; Sir Harris Nicolas's Hist. of the Earldoms of Strathearn and Menteith; Airth's Peerage Minutes.] H. P.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM (1737–1801), minister in the united secession church, was born 16 March 1737 at Carriden in Linlithgowshire, where his father was steward to the Earl of Hopetoun. He was educated at Borrowstounness grammar school, and was afterwards for three years with a writer to the signet at Edinburgh. Eventually he decided to enter the ministry, studied under Alexander Moncrieff at Abernethy, and when only eighteen was appointed to take charge of the philosophical class in the seminary of the secession church. In 1758 he was licensed to preach. In 1759 he became first seceding minister at Whitehaven. He was minister of the Close meeting-house at Newcastle from 1770 till his death, 29 Jan. 1801. He married in 1759 Mary, daughter of George Johnstone of Whiteknow in Dumfriesshire. Graham was a man of liberal sentiments, and is said to have been an excellent scholar. He made a special study of mathematics in the hope of discovering a method for finding

the longitude at sea, but his machinery proved a failure.

Graham wrote: 1. 'The Worth of the Soul,' Newcastle, 1772. 2. 'Four Discourses on Public Vows,' Glasgow, 1778. 3. 'A Candid Vindication of the Secession Church,' Newcastle, 1790. 4. 'A Review of Ecclesiastical Establishments in Europe,' Glasgow, 1792; 2nd edit., with alterations and amendments, London, 1796. An abridged edition was twice published, Exeter, 1816, and London, 1821. 5. 'An Essay . . . to remove certain Scruples respecting . . . Missionary Societies, especially that of London,' Newcastle, 1797. He also edited 'The Holy Bible with short Illustrations,' 1802. Three sermons of his were printed 1780, 1796, 1820. His friend, the Rev. John Baillie, wrote an elegy on him appended to a 'Funeral Sermon,' &c., Newcastle, 1802.

[E. Mackenzie's Newcastle, i. 393; M'Kerrow's Hist. of the Secession Church, pp. 899–901; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM, D.D. (1810–1883), Irish presbyterian divine, the youngest of seven children of a small farmer at Clough, co. Antrim, was born there in 1810. A school in the neighbourhood gave him his early education, and his college training was obtained at the Belfast Academical Institution. Having received license, he was sent on missionary service to the west of Ireland. In 1836 he was ordained as minister of Dundonald, near Belfast, and proved himself so faithful and zealous that in 1842 he was appointed by the general assembly one of its first missionaries to the Jews. In this capacity he was stationed first at Damascus, then at Hamburg, and finally at Bonn, where he built a church and laboured diligently for thirty years. In 1883 he resigned, and on 11 Dec. of that year died at Belfast. He wrote several able works, the chief of which are: 1. 'A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians.' 2. 'The Spirit of Love, a Commentary on the First Epistle of John.' 3. 'A Commentary on the Epistle to Titus.' 4. 'On Spiritualising Scripture, or the Confessions of a Millenarian.' 5. 'An Appeal to Israel' (written in four languages). 6. 'The Jordan and the Rhine,' London, 1854.

[Obituary notices; personal knowledge.] T. H.

GRAHAM-GILBERT, JOHN (1794–1866), painter, was born in Glasgow in 1794. He was the son of a West India merchant named Graham, and began life in his father's counting-house, but eventually devoted himself to art in defiance of his father. In 1818 he came to London and was admitted into the schools of the Royal Academy, where in 1819 he gained the first silver medal for the best drawing from the antique, and in 1821 the gold medal for historical painting, the subject being 'The Prodigal Son.' He had by this time established himself in London as a portrait-painter, and he contributed fancy subjects and portraits to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy from 1820 to 1823. He then went to Italy, where he spent two years in studying the old masters, especially those of the Venetian school. He was in Rome in 1826, but returned home not later than 1827, for in that year he settled in Edinburgh, and sent a portrait to the first exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy. On the union of the associates of the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland with the Royal Scottish Academy in 1829, he became an academician. In 1834 he married Miss Gilbert of Yorkhill, a lady of large fortune, when he assumed the additional name of Gilbert, and removed to Glasgow. During the whole of his career he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Scottish Academy, and between 1844 and 1864 he exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy in London, sending in 1844 'The Pear-Tree Well' and a portrait; in 1845, 'Females at a Fountain;' in 1846, 'Christ in the Garden;' in 1848, a portrait of John Gibson, R.A.; in 1853, 'The Young Mother;' in 1856, a full-length of Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., P.R.S.A.; in 1857, a portrait of John Burns, M.D.; and in 1864, 'A Roman Girl.' On the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864 he was defeated in the contest for the presidency of the Royal Scottish Academy only by the casting vote of the chairman, Charles Lees, R.S.A., which was given for Sir George Harvey. His last contribution to the Royal Scottish Academy was a portrait of Charles Lawson, lord provost of Edinburgh, exhibited in 1866. He died of heart disease at Yorkhill, his residence on the Clyde, near Glasgow, on 4 June 1866. His works display the rich warm tones of the old Venetian masters, and many of his fancy portraits of Roman girls are very beautiful, although too often repetitions of the same model. He was very successful in his portraits of ladies.

The National Gallery of Scotland possesses the following pictures by Graham-Gilbert: The full-length portrait of Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., P.R.S.A., painted in 1856; the portrait of John Gibson, R.A., painted in 1848; 'An Italian Nobleman;' and 'The Bandit's Bride,' his last work. In the National Portrait Gallery in London is

a cabinet portrait of Sir Walter Scott, which was exhibited at the Royal Institution in 1829, and presented by the artist's widow in 1867. Mrs. Graham-Gilbert, who died in 1877, also bequeathed to the Corporation Galleries of Art at Glasgow a small collection of paintings, chiefly of the Dutch school, formed by her husband, together with a number of his own pictures and studies, several of which were left unfinished. The finished works include 'The Beggar Maid,' 'The First Born,' 'Crossing the Ford,' 'Going to Market,' 'La Penserosa,' 'Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene,' 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria,' and two or three portraits.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; North British Daily Mail, 5 June 1866; Glasgow Herald, 5 June 1866; Scotsman, 6 June 1866; Art Journal, 1866, p. 217; Armstrong's Scottish Painters, 1888, p. 45; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1827–66; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Academy, 1820–64; Catalogue of the National Gallery of Scotland, 1883; Catalogue of the Pictures and Sculptures in the Corporation Galleries of Art, Glasgow, 1882.] R. E. G.

GRAHAME, JAMES (1765–1811), Scotch poet, was born in Glasgow, 22 April 1765, his father being a prominent lawyer and ardent whig. After a distinguished school and college career in Glasgow, Grahame, against his own inclination to study for the church, was apprenticed to his cousin, Laurence Hill, W.S., Edinburgh. Although disliking his work, and having somewhat uncertain health to contend with, he completed his apprenticeship, and in 1791 was admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet. His father dying this year, Grahame meditated a change of profession, and at length, in 1795, became an advocate. In 1802 he married the eldest daughter of Richard Grahame, town-clerk, Annan, and for several years pursued his profession and took recreation in literature. His success as an advocate being limited, Grahame resolved on realising his early intention of being a clergyman. Accordingly in 1809 he went to London, and shortly afterwards, ignoring his original position and reputation as 'a westland whig,' was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich. Presently he was appointed curate of Shipton Moyne, Gloucestershire, which he left in April 1810 to attend to certain family interests in Edinburgh. There was a vacancy that year in St. George's Chapel, Edinburgh, for which Grahame was an unsuccessful candidate. Mrs. Grant of Laggan, in one of her letters, tells of hearing him preaching for the post, and pleasantly describes and criticises both himself and his sermon. In August of that year Grahame was appointed sub-curate of St. Margaret's, Durham, from which he was shortly transferred to the curacy of Sedgefield in the same diocese. This he soon left, owing to declining health. He went for advice to Edinburgh, whence, after a short stay, he and his wife proceeded to his brother's residence at Whitehill, Glasgow. Here Grahame died, 14 Sept. 1811, leaving his widow and two sons and a daughter.

While at the university Grahame printed some verse for private circulation, and in 1797 he published his 'Rural Calendar.' To 1799 belongs 'Wallace, a Tragedy,' of which six copies were printed. In 1801 appeared an unsuccessful dramatic poem on Mary Queen of Scots. When married Grahame discovered that his wife thought but meanly of his poetry, and this, no doubt, was his main reason for publishing 'The Sabbath' anonymously in 1804. It charmed him to find Mrs. Grahame in raptures over the descriptive beauty, the vivid historical illustrations, the moving, sentimental pictures, and the deep religious earnestness of a poem that is Scottish to the core; and he then avowed the authorship. Three new editions were called for in a year, and to these Grahame added descriptive and thoughtful 'Sabbath Walks.' In 1806 he wrote a pamphlet advocating trial by jury in civil causes, and in the same year he published his 'Birds of Scotland,' exemplifying both ornithological knowledge and descriptive ingenuity and ease. In 1808 he issued his poems in two volumes, publishing the following year in quarto his 'British Georgics,' of which the most poetical portions are not didactic. In 1810 he published 'Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.' As poet of 'The Sabbath' Grahame is much respected and admired by Scott, while he is the object of one of Byron's most gratuitous sneers in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' and supplies Professor Wilson with the theme of a very warm poetical eulogy.

[Edinburgh Annual Register, 1812; Lockhart's Life of Scott, ii. 29, 176, 369, 389, 390; Mrs. Grant of Laggan's Memoirs and Correspondence, i. 136, 243; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation.] T. B.

GRAHAME, SIMION (1570?–1614), Franciscan, born probably in Edinburgh about 1570, was the son of Archibald Grahame, a burgess of that city. James VI in 1580 presented him to the prebend of Broderstanis for his 'sustentatioun at the scolis, for sevin yeiris.' In 1587 the king again

presented Grahame to the same prebend 'for all the dayes of his lyftyme.' According to his own testimony his life was by no means prosperous. He was at different periods a traveller, a soldier, and a courtier (cf. Epistle Dedicatorie of his *Anatomie of Humours* to the Earl of Montrose). Sir Thomas Urquhart describes him as 'a great traveller and very good scholar . . . but . . . too licentious, and given over to all manner of debordings' (*Jewel*, p. 122); but Dempster states that in his maturer years Grahame became repentant and assumed the habit of St. Francis (*Hist. Eccles. Gentis Scotorum*, ed. Bannatyne Club, p. 328). He spent some time in exile on the continent, under what circumstances is unknown, and when there wrote two poems, which he afterwards called 'His Passionado, when he was in Pilgrimage' and 'From Italy to Scotland his soyle.' Before 1603 Grahame appears to have returned home and to have resumed his literary pursuits. To James VI he dedicated a little collection of poems, ornamentally printed and published at London in 1604, called 'The Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde,' 4to. In 1609 he published at Edinburgh 'The Anatomie of Hvmors,' a quarto of mingled prose and verse, which may have suggested to Burton the first idea of his 'Anatomy of Melancholy' (1621). Both Urquhart and Dempster represent the writings of Grahame as numerous, but these two works (reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1830) are alone known to be extant. Neither has much literary merit. Grahame subsequently returned to the continent and spent the last years of his life as an austere Franciscan. He died, according to Dempster, at Carpentras in 1614, while on his way to revisit Scotland.

[Grahame's Works (Bannatyne Club); Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 357.] G. G.

GRAILE, EDMUND (*fl.* 1611), poet, born at Gloucester about 1577, matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 10 Feb. 1592–1593; graduated B.A. in February 1594–5, and M.A. in 1600 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. II. ii. 194, iii. 188). He was afterwards physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester, and was author of 'Little Timothie, his Lesson, a Summarie relation of the Historicall part of Holy Scripture, plainely and familiarly comprized in meeter,' London, 1611, 8vo, dedicated to the president and governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester. Verses to Sir William Throckmorton and his wife are prefixed. 'The third impression,' with an appendix of original prayers, was issued in 1632, 8vo, and of this edition alone is there a copy in the British Museum.

[Graile's Poem, 3rd impression, 1632, 8vo.]

GRAINGER, EDWARD (1797–1824), anatomical teacher, elder son of Edward Grainger, a surgeon of Birmingham, who in 1815 published a miscellaneous volume of 'Medical and Surgical Remarks' of considerable interest, was born in Birmingham in 1797. After receiving medical instruction from his father, he entered as a student at the united hospitals (St. Thomas's and Guy's) in October 1816, and soon became noted for his diligence and success as an anatomist. He was a dresser to Sir Astley Cooper, who advised him to open an anatomical school in Birmingham after he had become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. When Charles Aston Key [q. v.] was appointed demonstrator of anatomy by Cooper, Grainger was anxious to be made joint demonstrator with him. Failing to gain this appointment, he opened an anatomical school of his own in June 1819, at a tailor's house in St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark, in a large attic, which he converted into a dissecting-room. He began with thirty pupils, and was so successful that in the autumn he took a building in Webb Street, Maze Pond, close to Guy's, which had been used as a Roman catholic chapel. Grainger's school securing the favour of the resurrection men, speedily rivalled the hospital schools and drew pupils from them by its superior supply of subjects for dissection, while Grainger's zealous teaching raised its reputation. In 1821 he built a theatre in Webb Street, and was joined by Dr. John Armstrong (1784–1829) [q.v.] and Richard Phillips, a chemist [q.v.] His school grew still more notable, notwithstanding the obstacles put in the way of the students by hospital surgeons in London, especially those composing the council of the College of Surgeons (see *Lancet*, 18 Feb. 1865, p. 190). In 1823 he built a larger theatre, and the school had nearly three hundred pupils. Grainger's perseverance in combating opposition, added to his heavy work in the dissecting-room, injured his health, and led to his early death from consumption at his father's house in Birmingham, on 13 Jan. 1824, having not quite completed his twenty-seventh year. He was a good anatomist, clear, concise, and logical in his teaching, and was much liked by his pupils. He had scarcely entered on surgical practice, and published nothing.

[Lancet, January 1824, p. 423 (new ed.), 18 Feb. 1865; Gent. Mag. 1824, i. 183; J. F. Clarke's Autobiogr. Memoirs, p. 320; Feltoe's Memorials of J. F. South, pp. 106–13.] G. T. B.

GRAINGER, JAMES, M.D. (1721?–1766), physician and poet, was born probably at Dunse in Berwickshire. The year of his birth is variously given as 1721 and 1724. He was the son, by a second marriage, of John Grainger of Houghton Hall, Cumberland, who, in consequence of some unsuccessful mining speculations, and, it is said, his attachment to the house of Stuart in 1715, was obliged to sell his estate, and take an appointment in the excise at Dunse. On the death of his father, his half-brother, William Grainger of Warriston, a writing-master in Edinburgh, and subsequently clerk in the office of the comptroller of excise, sent him to school at North Berwick. He afterwards attended the medical classes at Edinburgh University for three years, and was apprenticed to George Lauder, surgeon, of that city. Entering the army as a surgeon, he served in Pulteney's regiment of foot during the rebellion of 1745, and in the same regiment in Holland in 1746–8. In his leisure he read the Latin poets. Upon quitting the army after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, he made the tour of Europe, and, returning to Scotland, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh on 13 March 1753. His inaugural dissertation, 'De Modo excitandi ptyalismum, et morbis inde pendentibus,' was reprinted by Haller in the first volume of his 'Disputationes ad morborum historiam et curationem facientes,' 1757. In 1753 Grainger also printed 'Historia febris anomalæ Batavæ annorum 1746, 1747, 1748, &c. Accedunt monita siphylica,' 2 parts, 8vo, Edinburgh, 1753; another edit., 2 pts., 8vo, Altenburg, 1770. Sir John Pringle's elaborate work on the same subject had appeared a year earlier, and Grainger's effort failed to attract attention. The second part is a reprint of his exercise for the M.D. degree. Settling in London after 1753, he established himself in Bond Court, Walbrook, and became acquainted with Johnson, Shenstone, Armstrong, Glover, and Dodsley. For a while he was friendly with Smollett, and Percy was warmly attached to him. He went at certain times daily to the Temple Exchange Coffee House, near Temple Bar, in quest of practice, and there met Goldsmith, whom he introduced to Percy in 1758. In spite of his reputed ability, Grainger failed to obtain patients, and depended chiefly on his pen for a livelihood. He courted the daughter of a rich city physician, but his poverty brought his suit to nothing. In 1755 appeared his 'Ode on Solitude' in Dodsley's 'Collection' (vol. iv.), the opening lines of which Johnson thought 'very noble' (Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill, iii. 197). From May 1756 to May 1758 he wrote about poetry, the drama, and physic in the 'Monthly Review.' A list of his principal contributions is given in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' (vii. 226 *n.*) Not wholly neglectful of medicine, he published in 'Essays Physical and Literary,' 1756 (ii. 257), a paper on 'An obstinate Case of Dysentery cured by Lime Water.' With Percy and others he became connected with the 'Grand Magazine of Universal Intelligence,' a short-lived journal started in 1758. About the same time he translated 'Leander to Hero' and 'Hero to Leander' for Percy's projected version of Ovid's 'Epistles.' Grainger was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on 20 March 1758. In the following November he published a 'Poetical Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, and of the Poems of Sulpicia; with the original Text and Notes critical and explanatory,' 2 vols., 12mo, London (dated 1759), which he had begun while in the army. Percy revised the translation, while another friend, Robert Binnel, rector of Kemberton in Shropshire, furnished most of the notes. The book was unmercifully censured in the 'Critical Review' for December, then edited by Smollett. Grainger avenged himself (January 1759) in 'A Letter to Tobias Smollett, M.D., occasioned by his Criticism upon a late Translation of Tibullus.' He addressed Smollett throughout as 'good Dr. Tobias' and 'Dr. Toby,' because Smollett detested his baptismal name. Smollett, in his 'Review' for January, contemptuously referred to Grainger as 'one of the Owls belonging to the proprietor of the "M**thly R****w,"' and in the 'Review' for February Grainger was furiously attacked as a contemptible hack-writer. Reference was made to his having compiled from materials left by the author the second volume of William Maitland's discreditable 'History and Antiquities of Scotland,' 1757 (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1791, pt. ii. p. 614), and to the failure of his application to write for the 'Biographia Britannica.' Grainger did not reply. With many others he assisted Charlotte Lennox with her translation of Pierre Brumoy's 'Théâtre des Grecs,' 1759. In April 1759 he began a four years' tour with John Bourryau, a former pupil and heir to property in the West Indies. Grainger was to receive for his attendance a life annuity of 200*l.* Their first destination was the island of St. Christopher. Soon after their arrival there Grainger married Miss Daniel Mathew Burt, whose mother, widow of a Nevis planter, Grainger attended for small-pox on the voyage out. The lady's brother sneered at Grainger's

suit, and Grainger wrote with spirit in his own defence (Nichols, *Illustr. of Lit.* vii. 271–5). Grainger commenced practising as a physician in the island, and was entrusted by his wife's uncle, Daniel Mathew, with the care of his estates. Want of capital prevented him from becoming, as he wished, a planter himself, and thus indulging in his favourite study of botany. His scanty savings were invested in the purchase of negroes.

During his rides to different parts of the island to visit his patients, Grainger composed a poem in four books on the cultivation of the sugar cane. He sent the manuscript to Percy in June 1762 for his and Shenstone's revision. In the autumn of 1763 the death of his brother William recalled him to England. On his arrival he submitted his poem to his friends. Boswell relates, on the authority of Bennet Langton, that the 'Sugar Cane' was read in manuscript in Sir Joshua Reynolds's drawing-room, and that the 'assembled wits' were much amused by Grainger's bald references to the havoc wrought by rats in the sugar-fields. Boswell adds that the company knew that rats had been substituted for mice in Grainger's original draft. Percy is said to have explained that that part of the subject was treated in mock-heroic style in imitation of Homer's 'Batrachomyomachia.' Miss Reynolds doubted Boswell's story on the ground that Grainger and Sir Joshua were not personally acquainted. Johnson told her, however, that Grainger read the poem to him, and that when he came to the line, 'Say, shall I sing of rats?' Johnson cried 'No' with great vehemence (Boswell, ed. Croker, 1848, p. 834). 'Percy had a mind,' said Johnson, 'to make a great thing of Grainger's rats' (*ib.* ed. Hill, ii. 453–4), and was displeased by Johnson's ridicule. The poem was published in quarto in 1764, with copious notes. A pirated duodecimo edition appeared in 1766, with the addition of 'Beauty, a Poem, by the same author' (in reality by Robert Shiels). Johnson helped Percy to write a kindly notice in the 'London Chronicle' for 5 July 1764, and, as Smollett was now on his travels, sent another favourable article to the 'Critical Review' (p. 270); but he censured Grainger for not denouncing the slave-trade, although Grainger recommends throughout a humane treatment of slaves (*ib.* i. 481–2). Grainger's diction is very poor, and his arguments and episodes ludicrously flat and formal.

Just before the publication of his poem in May 1764, Grainger embarked for St. Christopher. His affairs there had become involved in his absence, but he acquired some property on the death of his brother, and was able in part to meet his difficulties. He expanded the notes of the 'Sugar Cane' into an 'Essay on the more common West India Diseases; and the Remedies which that Country itself produces. To which are added some Hints on the Management, &c., of Negroes. By a Physician in the West Indies,' 8vo, London, 1764 (2nd edition, 'with practical notes and a Linnæan index by William Wright, M.D.,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1802). He also contributed to the first volume of Percy's 'Reliques' (1764) a ballad of West Indian life called 'Bryan and Pareene.' Grainger died at St. Christopher on 16 Dec. 1766, a victim to the West Indian fever.

'Grainger was a man,' said Johnson, 'who would do any good that was in his power.' He was the 'ingenious acquaintance' whose 'singular history' Johnson related (not quite correctly) to Boswell in 1776 (*ib.* ii. 455). In person he was tall and of 'a lathy make,' plain-featured, and deeply marked with the small-pox. Despite a broad provincial accent his conversation was very pleasing. By his wife he left two daughters, Louise Agnes, and Eleanor. The latter was married in 1798 to Thomas Rousell of Wandsworth. A foul attack on Mrs. Grainger, imputing her husband's premature death to grief at the discovery of her immorality, was published during her lifetime in the 'Westminster Magazine' for December 1773. Percy sent an indignant denial to the 'Whitehall Evening Post,' and threatened legal proceedings, upon which the libel was withdrawn and apologised for in January 1774. Grainger bequeathed his manuscripts to Percy. In accordance with his wish, a complete edition of his poetical works was suggested by Percy to Dr. Robert Anderson in 1798, and was printed in 1801, with the addition of an index of the Linnæan names of plants, &c., by William Wright, M.D. Anderson deferred the publication till Percy supplied him with materials for a life of Grainger, and the book did not make its appearance until 1836 (2 vols. 12mo, Edinburgh). Most of the copies were destroyed, and it is now extremely scarce. It contains, among other miscellaneous pieces, the fragment of a blank-verse tragedy entitled 'The Fate of Capua.' Some poems which appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1758 are not included in this edition, and are printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' (vii. 234–40), together with Percy's correspondence with Grainger and Anderson. Grainger's 'Essay' and the 'Sugar Cane' were, with Colonel Martin's 'Essay on Plantership,' reprinted at Jamaica in 1802, under the general title of 'Three Tracts on West Indian Agriculture.'

[Chalmers's Biog. Dict. xvi. 164–71; Prior's Life of Goldsmith, i. 237–43; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, ii. 219–21; Shenstone's Works, iii. 343; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vi. 413; Southey, in Quarterly Review, xi. 489; Allibone's Dict. of Authors, i. 717; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vol. vii.] G. G.

GRAINGER, RICHARD (1798–1861), an architect in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1798. He was the son of a quay porter in that town. He was educated at St. Andrew's school, and served his time with a house carpenter, and afterwards with an architect. The bent of his mind was towards planning, and he began business as a builder on his own account. A fortunate marriage having placed a considerable capital at his disposal, he employed his wife's fortune in building operations upon twelve acres, then vacant in the centre of the town, on which he erected in the short space of five years many of the most important streets and buildings, including Grey and Grainger Streets, the market opened in 1835, the exchange, and the theatre. He planned and erected among others Eldon Square (in 1826), Higham Place, Leage's Crescent and Terrace, Clayton, Nelson, Hood, and Shakespeare Streets, the Royal Arcade, the branch Bank of England, and Lambton's bank. To him, in fact, Newcastle town owes most of its architectural adornment. He died on 4 July 1861.

[Newcastle Courant, July 1861, reprinted in Gent. Mag. 1861, pt. ii. 216–17.] G. W. B.

GRAINGER, RICHARD DUGARD (1801–1865), anatomist and physiologist, younger son of Edward Grainger, surgeon, was born in Birmingham in 1801. He entered the military academy at Woolwich as a cadet, but afterwards qualified as a surgeon, and joined his brother, Edward Grainger [q. v.], whose failing health left the younger brother in possession of a flourishing medical school in Webb Street, Borough, when little more than twenty-two years of age. He took his brother's place as lecturer on anatomy, and maintained the fame of his school for many years, securing the co-operation of numerous able teachers in other subjects. The hospital medical schools gradually gained upon the private teachers; but in 1842 the St. Thomas's Hospital school was glad to appoint Grainger as lecturer on general anatomy and physiology, and the Webb Street school was closed. For many years Grainger lectured with success at St. Thomas's, Dr. Brinton being latterly associated with him. On his complete retirement in 1860, Grainger's pupils and friends subscribed 500*l.* as a testimonial to him. He declined to accept it, and a Grainger testimonial prize was founded at St. Thomas's with the money, for the best physiological essay. His zeal, conscientiousness, and success as a teacher were very marked. Grainger gave great attention to public health when it was little studied. On the appointment of the children's hospital commission in 1841, he was selected as one of the inspectors. In 1849 he was appointed an inspector under the board of health to inquire into the origin and spread of cholera, and furnished a valuable report. In 1853 he was made an inspector under the Burials Act, and held this office till his death. In 1862 he was nominated one of the commissioners on a second children's employment commission. During his later years he took great interest in the condition of young women employed in milliners' and dressmakers' establishments, and formed a society for their protection. He suffered from renal disease (albuminuria) for several years before his death, which took place on 1 Feb. 1865. He left a widow, but no children. A portrait of him was engraved by Lupton from a picture by Wageman. Grainger's 'Elements of General Anatomy,' published in 1829, was one of the earliest attempts to give a lucid view of human physiology, connected with the minute structure of parts as ascertained by the microscope. In 1837 he published 'Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Spinal Cord,' in which he supported Dr. Marshall Hall's views on reflex action, and based them on anatomical studies of his own on the course of nerve fibres in the nervous centres; he also developed a theory of the functions of the sympathetic nervous system, which was in some points an advance on any previously brought forward. Soon after this he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1845 he was elected a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1848 delivered the Hunterian oration on 'the cultivation of organic science' before the college; this address was notable for its assertion of the limitations of consciousness in regard to vital actions, and of the fact that physical and chemical forces are at the bottom of all vital action. His only other writings are some lectures on health and official reports.

In person Grainger was above the middle height, with a high forehead, quick, intelligent eyes, and resolute chin. He was courteous and retiring, but animated on occasion. His lectures were slowly and emphatically delivered, but he lacked the brilliancy of his brother. He was liberal of his money and in his views, and much beloved by pupils and

friends. He took a prominent part in founding the Christian Medical Association in 1854.

[Medical Times, 11 Feb. 1865, i. 157 (by Sir J. Risdon Bennett); Lancet, 18 Feb. 1865, p. 190; Feltoe's Memorials of J. F. South, pp. 112, 113.] G. T. B.

GRAINGER, THOMAS (1794–1852), civil engineer, was born on 12 Nov. 1794 at Gagar Green, Ratho, near Edinburgh, and completed his education at the university of that city. Among other important works he executed the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, one of the earliest lines in Scotland, the Paisley and Renfrew railway, the Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven railway, the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway. Grainger also planned and carried into completion the East and West Yorkshire Junction railway, and the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester railway. He was twice president of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. He died on 25 July 1852, from injuries sustained in a railway collision.

[Gent. Mag. 1852, pt. ii. p. 318.] J. B–y.

GRAMONT, ELIZABETH, Comtesse de (1641–1708). [See Hamilton, Elizabeth.]

GRAMONT, PHILIBERT, Comte de (1621–1707). [See under Hamilton, Elizabeth.]

GRANARD, Earls of. [See Forbes, Sir Arthur, first Earl; Forbes, George, third Earl; Forbes, George, sixth Earl.]

GRANBY, Marquis of (1721–1770). [See Manners, John.]

GRANDISON, Earl and Viscounts of. [See Villiers.]

GRANDISON, JOHN (1292?–1369), bishop of Exeter, second son of William de Grandison (*d.* 1335), who was summoned to parliament 1299–1325, and Sybil (*d.* 1334), younger daughter and coheiress of John de Tregoz, also a baron by writ, and granddaughter of Juliana, sister of Thomas de Cantelupe [q. v.], bishop of Hereford, was born at Ashperton or Ashton in Herefordshire, about 1292, and studied theology in Paris under James Fournier, afterwards Pope Benedict XII. He seems to have been appointed to a prebend at York in 1309. He was made archdeacon of Nottingham on 12 Aug. 1310, received another prebend at Lincoln in 1322, and was also a canon of Wells. He was chaplain to Pope John XXII, and probably resided at his court, for he was in England as one of the papal ambassadors when, on 16 Jan. 1327, he and his colleague, the Archbishop of Vienne, held an assembly of the clergy at St. Paul's, and demanded a subsidy for the pope, which was refused (*Annales Paulini*, p. 324). Later in the year he returned to Avignon on a mission from the king, and on 28 Aug. was appointed to the see of Exeter by a bull of provision in spite of the capitular election of John Godley, dean of Wells (Murimuth, p. 54). He was consecrated at Avignon by the cardinal-bishop of Præneste, left for England on 23 Dec., arrived at Dover on 3 Feb. 1328, and two days later made profession to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, the archiepiscopal see being then vacant. As the king was then at York he journeyed thither, and received the temporalities of his bishopric on 9 March. After staying for some time at his father's seat at Oxenhall, near Gloucester, he entered his diocese, and was installed on the octave of the Assumption (22 Aug.) As his predecessor, James Berkeley, had held the bishopric only four months, and the bishop before him, Walter Stapledon, had been slain in London, the possessions of the see had suffered considerably. Money was urgently needed, for the rebuilding of the cathedral church was half done, the whole eastern part was new, the nave still remained as it was in the twelfth century. Grandison was eager about the work; on 18 Dec. he consecrated the choir, and wrote to Pope John and the cardinals, saying that when the whole was finished 'it would surpass in beauty every building of its own sort in England and France.' He wrote to his cousin, Hugh Courtenay, baron of Okehampton, asking for a loan of 200*l.* Courtenay refused his request, and advised him to be less magnificent. The bishop replied defending himself. He requested the archbishop, Simon Mepeham, to excuse him from attending a council to be held in London, alleging that it would be inconvenient to leave his diocese, that the people of Devon were 'enemies of God and his church,' and that his house in London had been wrecked at the time of Bishop Walter's murder. When Mepeham was about to make a provincial visitation, Grandison appealed to the pope to delay his coming to Exeter. The archbishop arrived in June 1332, and the bishop caused the door of the cathedral to be shut, and had his men drawn up in battle array to prevent his entrance. The king made the archbishop give up his visitation. Grandison was a magnificent and diligent prelate. He acquired great wealth through his family, and spent it liberally. He caused the clergy of the diocese to make large contributions to the

rebuilding of the cathedral. The splendid episcopal throne was built or finished by him, and in 1332–3 contracts were made for columns for the nave. It is supposed, though a contrary opinion has been advanced, that he added four bays to the nave, and that when these were completed he began the rebuilding of the old part of the nave on 20 May 1353, the date given in the chapter records for the 'beginning of the new work in front of the great cross' (compare works as below of Oliver and Dr. E. A. Freeman and Archdeacon Freeman). He made a burial-place for himself in St. Radegunde's Chapel. He lived to complete the nave of the church, and probably consecrated it on 21 Nov. 1367. The death of his eldest brother Peter without issue in 1358 added largely to his possessions, and he held lands in Somerset, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Berkshire. He founded the college of St. Mary Ottery, and was a benefactor to the nunnery of Canonslegh, the church of Crediton, and the hospital of St. John at Exeter. On 8 Sept. 1368 he made his will, which is extant (Oliver, p. 444), and died on 15 July 1369, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and the forty-second of his episcopate. He was buried in St. Radegunde's Chapel in his cathedral; his tomb was ransacked in the closing years of the sixteenth century. In 1366 he presented to his church two volumes, still extant, 'Lessons from the Bible' and 'Legends of the Saints,' the latter apparently compiled by himself. He wrote a 'Vita S. Thome Martyris,' probably extracted from his 'Legenda de Sanctis,' and two volumes, perhaps pontificals, and also copied and presented to Archbishop Simon Islip, for him and his successors, a splendid volume containing the letters of St. Anselm, now in the British Museum.

[Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, pp. 75, 87, 444; Freeman's Exeter, pp. 185, 189 (Historic Towns Ser.); Archdeacon Freeman's Architectural Hist. of Exeter Cathedral, p. 61; Fuller's Worthies, ii. 37; Hook's Lives of the Archbishops, iii. 507; Annales Paulini, Chrons. of Edward I and Edward II, i. 324, 356 (Rolls Ser.); Murimuth, pp. 54, 205 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Wilkins's Concilia, ii. 549–51; Anglia Sacra, i. 18, 443; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 17, and Monasticon, vi. 697, 1346; Bale's Scriptt. Brit. Cat. cent. vi. 39; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 339.] W. H.

GRANGE, Lord. [See Erskine, James, 1679–1754.]

GRANGE, JOHN (*fl.* 1577), poet, calls himself in the title of his only known work, 'Gentleman, Student in the Common Lavve of Englande;' and in the dedication to Lord Sturton says of himself, 'I vvho of all other am to be reputed the moste vnlearned.' His very curious volume, a copy of which is in the British Museum, is one of the rarest in the whole range of Elizabethan poetry. It is entitled 'The Golden Aphroditis: A pleasant Discourse . . . Wherevnto be annexed by the same Authour asvvell certayne Metres vpon sundry poyntes, as also diuers Pamphlets in prose, which he entituleth His Garden: pleasant to the eare, and delightful to the Reader, if he abuse not the scente of the floures,' 4to, London, 1577. He gives a curious anecdote respecting the title of his work, for which it appears that 'certen yong Gentlemen, and those of my professed friendes, . . . requested me earnestly to haue it intituled A nettle for an Ape, but yet (being somevvhat vvedded as most fooles are to mine ovvne opinion vvho vvould hardly forgoe their bable for the Tovver of London) I thought it good (somevvhat to stop a zoilous mouth) to sette a more cleanly name vpon it, that is, Golden Aphroditis.' The 'Golden Aphroditis' is a tale of love, written chiefly in prose, but interspersed with various pieces of poetry composed in different metres. It is carried on for the most part in a dialogue between N. O., the male gallant, and a female, the daughter of Diana by Endymion, styled A. O., that is 'Alpha and Omega, the firste and the laste that euer she shoulde beare.' The whole tale is written in a highly pedantic and quaint manner, full of classical, mythological, and unnatural conceits. The second part, called 'Granges Garden,' is chiefly in verse, and consists of a number of short poems on different subjects, written in various metres, the titles of which are given by Thomas Park in 'Censura Literaria' (i. 383). Grange is mentioned with praise by William Webbe in his 'Discourse of English Poetrie,' 4to, 1586.

[Corser's Collectanea (Chetham Soc.), pt. vii. pp. 44–52; Brydges's Censura Lit. (Park), i. 278; Ritson's Bibl. Poet. p. 223; Arber's Stationers' Registers, ii. 148.] G. G.

GRANGER, JAMES (1723–1776), print collector and biographer, son of William Granger, by Elizabeth Tutt, daughter of Tracy Tutt, was born of poor parents at Shaston, Dorsetshire, in 1723. On 26 April 1743 he was matriculated at Oxford, as a member of Christ Church, but he left the university without taking a degree (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* ii. 549). Having entered into holy orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, a living in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windsor. In the dedication of his 'Biographical History of England' to Horace Walpole, he states that his name and person were known to few at the time of its publication (1769), as he 'had

the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity, and content.' He adds that 'if he has an ambition for anything, it is to be an honest man and a good parish priest,' and in both those characters he was highly esteemed. His liberal political views gave rise to Dr. Johnson's characteristic remark: 'The dog is a whig. I do not like much to see a whig in any dress, but I hate to see a whig in a parson's gown.' The preparation of the materials for his 'Biographical History' brought him into correspondence with many collectors of engraved portraits and students of English biography. Writing on 28 Nov. 1771, two years after the appearance of the first edition, he mentions that his book had 'in money and marketable commodities' brought him in above 400*l.* (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. iv. 22). In 1773 or 1774 he accompanied Lord Mountstuart, afterwards Earl of Bute, on a tour to Holland, where his companion made an extensive collection of portraits. Some time before his death he tried unsuccessfully to obtain a living within a moderate distance of Shiplake. On Sunday, 14 April 1776, he performed divine service apparently in his usual health, but, while in the act of administering the sacrament, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died next morning.

His works are: 1. 'Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution, consisting of Characters dispersed in different Classes, and adapted to a Methodical Catalogue of Engraved British Heads. Intended as an Essay towards reducing our Biography to System, and a help to the knowledge of Portraits; with a variety of Anecdotes and Memoirs of a great number of persons not to be found in any other Biographical Work. With a preface, showing the utility of a collection of Engraved Portraits to supply the defect, and answer the various purposes of Medals,' 2 vols. Lond. 1769, 4to, and a supplement consisting of corrections and large additions, 1774, 4to; 2nd edit. 4 vols. 1775, 8vo; 3rd edit. 4 vols. 1779, 8vo; 4th edit. 4 vols. 1804, 8vo; 5th edit., with upwards of four hundred additional lives, 6 vols. 1824, 8vo. A continuation of the work from the revolution of 1688 to the end of the reign of George I appeared in 3 vols. Lond. 1806, 8vo, the materials being supplied by the manuscripts left by Granger and the collections of the editor, the Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A. Previously to the publication of the first edition of Granger's work in 1769 five shillings was considered a liberal price by collectors for any English portrait. After the appearance of the 'Biographical History,' books, ornamented with engraved portraits, rose in price to five times their original value, and few could be found unmutilated. In 1856 Joseph Lilly and Joseph Willis, booksellers, each offered for sale a magnificent illustrated copy of Granger's work. Lilly's copy, which included Noble's 'Continuation,' was illustrated by more than thirteen hundred portraits, bound in 27 vols. imperial 4to, price 42*l.* The price of Willis's copy, which contained more than three thousand portraits, bound in 19 vols. fol., was 38*l.* 10*s.* It had cost the former owner nearly 200*l.* The following collections have been published in illustration of Granger's work: (*a*) 'Portraits illustrating Granger's Biographical History of England' (known under the name of 'Richardson's Collection'), 6 pts. Lond. 1792–1812, 4to; (*b*) Samuel Woodburn's 'Gallery of [over two hundred] Portraits . . . illustrative of Granger's Biographical History of England, &c.,' Lond. 1816, fol.; (*c*) 'A Collection of Portraits to illustrate Granger's Biographical History of England and Noble's continuation to Granger, forming a Supplement to Richardson's Copies of rare Granger Portraits,' 2 vols. Lond. 1820–2, 4to. 2. 'An Apology for the Brute Creation, or Abuse of Animals censured,' 1772. This sermon was preached in his church on 18 Oct. 1772, and, as a postscript states, gave almost universal disgust to his parishioners, as 'the mention of horses and dogs was censured as a prostitution of the dignity of the pulpit, and considered as a proof of the author's growing insanity.' 3. 'The Nature and Extent of Industry,' a sermon preached before the Archbishop of Canterbury in the parish church of Shiplake on 4 July 1775. This was gravely dedicated: 'To the inhabitants of the parish of Shiplake who neglect the service of the church, and spend the Sabbath in the worst kind of idleness, this plain sermon, which they never heard, and probably will never read, is inscribed by their sincere well-wisher and faithful minister, J. G.' This and the previous discourse were favourably received by the public, and many clergymen and others purchased numbers of them for distribution. 4. 'Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M.A. [*sic*], and many of the most eminent Literary Men of his time: composing a copious history and illustration of the Biographical History of England. With Miscellanies and Notes of Tours in France, Holland, and Spain, by the same Gentleman,' London, 1805, 8vo, edited by J. P. Malcolm, author of 'Londonium Redivivum.'

A portrait of him was in the possession of his brother, John Granger, who died at Basingstoke on 21 March 1810, aged 82.

His collection of upwards of fourteen thousand engraved portraits was dispersed by Greenwood in 1778, but the sale is said to have been not very productive.

[Addit. MSS. 5824 f. 61 *b*, 5225 f. 132 *b*, 5992 f. 184, 28104 f. 42; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Boswell's Johnson; Dibdin's Library Companion, 1824, ii. 109; Gent. Mag. xlvi. 106, 168, 192, 207, 313, lii. 223, 277, 433, lxxiii. pt. ii. p. 895, lxxx. pt. i. p. 294; Granger's Biog. Hist. 5th edit. introd.; Granger Correspondence; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn); Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 112; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. i. 495; C. J. Smith's Hist. and Lit. Curiosities, pl. 34.] T. C.

GRANT, ALEXANDER (1679–1720), laird of Grant, brigadier-general, constable of Edinburgh Castle, eldest surviving son of Ludovick Grant [q.v.], laird of that ilk, was born in 1679. After studying civil law on the continent he entered the military service, presumably in the regiment of foot raised and for a time maintained by his father. Conjointly with his father he represented Inverness-shire in the Scottish parliament of 1703–7, and was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the union. Marlborough, writing on 7 Feb. 1707, would 'be much pleased to gratify the laird of Grant in respect of the employment of his regiment whenever her majesty's service shall admit of it' (*Marlb. Desp.* iii. 312), but the regiment was not taken on the British establishment until 24 Dec. 1707 (Abstracts of Muster Rolls, *Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 19023). After the heavy losses at Oudenarde in July 1708, orders, dated 17 Oct. 1708, were sent to Lord Strathnaver's and Colonel Grant's regiments of foot to march from North Britain to Newcastle-on-Tyne for immediate embarkation. The former numbered 450 and the latter 500 men. They suffered much from desertion on the march (*Treas. Papers*, cix. 40). These regiments were sent to Ostend to increase the force at Marlborough's disposal for the sieges of Bruges and Ghent (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. 33 *b*, 35 *b*). Grant's regiment, for he appears to have been colonel at this time, served in Flanders during the subsequent campaigns, but there are no details of it until 4 May 1711, when Grant memorialised for a sum of 932*l.* to replace 232 men of his regiment drafted into General Hill's expedition against Quebec (*Treas. Papers*, cxxxv. 8). Soon after Grant, the lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and some other officers, were taken prisoners, most likely on their passage home, and were carried to Calais, where they were eventually exchanged (*Marlb. Desp.* v. 142, 145, 170, 176). When the Duke of Argyll, who is said to have been a personal friend of Grant, was dismissed in 1711, Grant was deprived of his regiment for a time, but restored to it on the accession of George I. The treasury records contain a report of the commissioners of customs for Scotland, dated 9 April 1714, on a memorial of Grant 'and other owners of fir woods in Scotland' (*Treas. Papers*, clxxiv. 54); also a memorial praying for the rank of brigadier-general according to seniority, and also subsistence for his regiment (*ib.* clxxxix. 47–8). Grant was with his regiment in England, when the rising of 1715 took place. He wrote to his brother, Captain George Grant, to raise the clan for the service of the government, and part of it was present at the reduction of Inverness. His regiment was sent into Scotland, and after the failure of Lord Drummond's attempt to seize Edinburgh Castle, and the imprisonment of Colonel Stuart, Grant was appointed constable in his place. When a body of insurgents under Macintosh of Borlum took possession of Leith in October the same year, Grant attended Argyll as a volunteer, and aided in getting them out of the place. He was with Argyll at Sheriffmuir, although his regiment was at the time in Edinburgh. He was made a brigadier-general in 1715, and afterwards was appointed governor of Sheerness, but lost the appointment on a change of ministry. His regiment was disbanded. As justiciary for the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Banff, Grant was very successful in suppressing the bands of outlaws and robbers which infested them in those unsettled times. Grant sat in the first five British parliaments after the union, in the first two for Inverness-shire, in the other three for Elgin and Forres (*Return of Members of Parliament*). Although twice married (first to Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daughter of James, lord Downe, eldest son of Alexander, fourth earl of Moray, and secondly to Anne, daughter of John Smith, speaker of the House of Commons), he had no children. He died at Leith on 2 March 1719–1720, at the age of forty.

[No record of Grant's earlier military appointments appears in the War Office (Home Office) Military Entry Books. In Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. xxii. it is stated that the Grant family papers at Grant 'are not yet ready for the purpose of the commission.' See also Marlborough's Desp. ut supra; Return of Members of Parliament; Calendars of Treasury Papers, 1708–14, 1715–19; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 361; Keltie's Hist. of Scottish Highlands, ii. 253; Foster's Members of Parliament (Scotland), p. 158.] H. M. C.

GRANT, SIR ALEXANDER (1826–1884), principal of Edinburgh University, son of Sir Robert Innes Grant, the seventh

baronet of Dalvey, and his wife, Judith Tower, eldest daughter of Cornelius Durant Battelle, of the Danish island, Santa Cruz, West Indies, was born in New York, 13 Sept. 1826. His father had resided in the West Indies, and married the daughter of a planter.

Grant was taken to England soon after his birth, and subsequently accompanied his parents to the West Indies, where he remained for two or three years. He soon showed literary tastes, and was again conveyed to England, where he was first sent to one or two preparatory schools, and then entered at Harrow in 1839. Although he began in the lowest form, he left in five years at the head of the school. He won several prizes, and was the first Harrow boy who gained one of the open Balliol scholarships at Oxford. He played twice in the Harrow eleven against Eton and Winchester. His most intimate friend at Harrow was Percy Smythe, the last Lord Strangford. In the spring of 1845 Grant went into residence at Oxford, and immediately became popular with all sets in college. He read widely in modern literature, and was interested in the theological movement of the time, but only gained a second class. He was awarded, however, the Prosser exhibition in 1846, and the Balliol prize for his essay on 'Enthusiasm' in 1848. In 1849 he was elected, over twelve first-class men, to an open Oriel fellowship.

In 1848–9, by the unexpected emancipation of all the slaves in the island of Santa Cruz, without any compensation, Grant's family was impoverished. He gave up the bar and became a private tutor. He helped to introduce more intelligent methods of study by his edition of the 'Ethics of Aristotle,' which first appeared in 1857. The work at once became a standard text-book, and further editions of it were called for in 1866, 1874, and 1884. Though frequently criticised, it has not been superseded.

In 1855 Grant was nominated one of the examiners of candidates for the Indian civil service, and in 1856 was appointed one of the public examiners in classics at Oxford. In the same year, by the death of his father, he became eighth baronet of his line. In 1859 he accepted an offer of Sir Charles Trevelyan to go out to Madras. Before leaving England he married Susan, second daughter of Professor James Frederick Ferrier [q. v.] of St. Andrews. Trevelyan had formed comprehensive plans for the spread of vernacular education in India. On Grant's arrival at Madras, it was found that the only post to which he could be immediately appointed was that of inspector of native schools; but when in 1860 the Elphinstone Institution was remodelled, Grant was appointed to the new professorship of history and political economy. Two years later he succeeded Dr. Harkness as principal of the college and dean of the faculty of arts in the university.

In 1863, on the retirement of Sir Joseph Arnould, Grant was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Bombay. During this period he was a close student of all questions affecting India. In lectures and pamphlets upon Indian government he condemned the theory of a close centralisation. Grant temporarily resigned the office of vice-chancellor of Bombay University in 1865, but, on being shortly afterwards re-elected, continued to hold the office for three years more. In 1865 also he was appointed director of public instruction for the presidency of Bombay. He infused new life into the department, extending and liberalising the methods of supervision and education. In 1868 he became a member of the legislative council. A government minute of 3 Oct. 1868 affirmed that he had 'undoubtedly set his mark on the history of education in India.' The Duke of Argyll, as secretary of state for India, testified to 'the solidity and reality of his administration;' and a minute of the university of Bombay spoke of Grant's administration in the highest terms.

On the death in 1868 of Sir David Brewster, principal of the university of Edinburgh, Grant became a candidate for the post. He had lost two of his children in India, and felt painfully the long separation from the others. Grant was ultimately elected over Sir James Young Simpson, and inducted into the office at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, 3 Nov. 1868. He won the confidence of his colleagues and the respect of the students, besides ending the disagreement with the civic authorities. Mainly through his great personal exertions, Grant succeeded in obtaining for the medical department of the university of Edinburgh new and commodious buildings. Government gave 80,000*l.* towards the object, and Grant carried his project to completion with the help of public-spirited subscribers. Grant displayed his zeal for the university in connection with the tercentenary festival in 1884. He devised and carried out a remarkably successful celebration. The tercentenary led to the preparation by Grant of his elaborate work, 'The Story of the University of Edinburgh during its first Three Hundred Years' (1884). Among Grant's other literary undertakings, his lives of Aristotle and of Xenophon, published in Blackwood's series of 'Ancient Classics for English Readers,' are of much value. He also wrote upon the endowed

schools of Scotland, and took a keen interest in the higher education of women. In 1872 he published 'Happiness and Utility as promoted by the Higher Education of Women,' being the substance of an address delivered before the Edinburgh Ladies' Educational Association. His last 'Inaugural Address' to the students of Edinburgh University was delivered in October 1884.

Grant was a member of the Scotch education board, and had the chief credit of preparing the first Scotch code. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge and of Edinburgh and Glasgow conferred upon him their honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Grant died somewhat suddenly on 30 Nov. 1884, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Sir Ludovic Grant.

Besides the works cited above Grant edited 'Recess Studies,' and contributed thereto an article on the 'Endowed Hospitals of Scotland,' 1870. He was also the author of the following articles: 'Aristotle,' in 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 9th edit.; 'On the Origin and Nature of the Moral Ideas,' in 'Fortnightly Review,' March 1871; 'Tukaram, a Study of Hinduism,' in 'Fortnightly Review,' January 1867; 'Reform of Women's Education,' in 'Princeton Review,' May 1880. Reviews: Jowett's 'Plato,' in 'Edinburgh Review,' 1871; Fraser's 'Berkeley,' in 'Edinburgh Review,' 1872; Grote's 'Aristotle,' in 'Edinburgh Review,' 1872. In 1866 Grant edited, with E. L. Lushington, the 'Lectures and Philosophical Remains of Professor Ferrier.' He also published 'Lectures delivered in India and in Scotland.'

[Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1885; Quasi Cursores: Portraits of the High Officers and Professors of the University of Edinburgh at its Tercentenary Festival, 1885; The Story of the University of Edinburgh, by Sir A. Grant, 1884; Blackwood's Mag. January, 1885 (art. 'Sir A. Grant,' by Professor Sellar); Saturday Review, 20 Dec. 1884; Scotsman, 1 Dec. 1884; Academy, 6 Dec. 1884; Debrett's Baronetage; private memoranda.] G. B. S.

GRANT, Sir ALEXANDER CRAY (1782–1854), civil servant, sixth baronet of Dalvey, N.B., was born at Bowring's Leigh in Devonshire on 30 Nov. 1782. He was the eldest son of Sir Alexander, the fifth baronet, and Sarah, daughter and heir of Jeremiah Cray of Ibsley, Hampshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1806, and succeeded his father on 25 July 1825. He was for many years a prominent member of the House of Commons, to which he was first returned in 1812 for the borough of Tregony. Grant was a West India planter, and in 1810–11 had been a member of the colonial assembly of Jamaica. In the House of Commons he warmly espoused the interests of the West India proprietors, and during the session of 1816 replied to Brougham. In several subsequent sessions Grant supported the interests of the planters. In 1818 and 1820 Grant was elected for Lostwithiel, in 1826 for Aldborough, and in 1830 for Westbury. The operation of the Reform Act threw him for some years out of parliament. After having unsuccessfully contested Great Grimsby in 1835 and Honiton in 1837, he came forward for Cambridge in 1840, and was returned after a severe contest. He was re-elected for the same place in 1841, but retired from parliament in 1843. From 1826 to 1832 Grant was chairman of committees of the whole house. In 1834 he was appointed one of the members of the Indian board of control under Sir Robert Peel's administration, and held this office until the dissolution of the ministry in 1835. On resigning his seat in March 1843 he was appointed one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, with a salary of 1,200*l.* This post he retained until his death on 29 Nov. 1854. Grant was unmarried, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Robert Innes Grant, father of Sir Alexander Grant [q. v.]

[Ann. Reg. 1854; Gent. Mag. February 1855; Hansard's Parl. Debates.] G. B. S.

GRANT, ANDREW, M.D. (*fl.* 1809), physician, wrote a 'History of Brazil,' 8vo, London, 1809, of which a French translation, with additions, appeared at St. Petersburg in 1811.

[Work referred to.] G. G.

GRANT, ANNE (1755–1838), miscellaneous writer, was born at Glasgow on 21 Feb. 1755. Her father, Duncan Macvicar, 'a plain, brave, pious man,' according to her own account, was originally engaged in farming, but obtaining a commission in the 77th foot, he sailed for North America in 1757, whither his wife and child followed him the year afterwards. In 1758 Macvicar, being stationed near Albany, won the esteem of the Dutch settlers, rarely bestowed upon British officers; and when he joined the 55th regiment in the disastrous expedition to Ticonderoga he left his wife and daughter at Albany, where the child became a favourite with the Schuylers and other families. Indeed, the little girl was mainly brought up by the Schuylers until her father, who had retired on half-pay in 1765, settled on the banks of the Hudson, having acquired some grants of land in what is now the state of Vermont. In 1768 Mac-

vicar suddenly returned to Scotland, and engaged in business in Glasgow. In 1773 he was made barrack-master of Fort Augustus in Inverness-shire, where six years later his daughter married a clergyman named Grant, who was the garrison chaplain, and also minister of the neighbouring parish of Laggan.

As the wife of the clergyman of a highland parish, Mrs. Grant did her duty nobly. She warmly admired the peasantry, learned Gaelic, studied the 'folklore,' and strove to relieve the distress of the district. An active correspondence with her friends made her known by its vivacity and strong sense. In 1801 Grant died, after a brief illness, leaving his wife and eight children without any provision except the trifling pension accruing to the widow of an army chaplain, for her father's estate in Vermont had been confiscated during the revolution. She had long been in the habit of composing short poems in the artificial style of the day. Their publication was now suggested. Three thousand subscribers were obtained, and the volume was published in 1802. In 1803 Mrs. Grant removed from Laggan to the neighbourhood of Stirling. In order to provide an outfit for her eldest son, who had received a commission in the East India Company's service, she was advised to print a selection from her correspondence, which appeared in 1806 as 'Letters from the Mountains,' in three volumes. The success of the book was immediate. Since the publication of 'Ossian' there had been a growing interest in the highlands, where the disciples of Rousseau supposed they had found an example of a race uncorrupted by the vices of civilisation. Accordingly Mrs. Grant's lively and sympathetic descriptions of her life in Inverness-shire suited the taste of the day. The book speedily passed into a second edition, and secured for the writer several valuable friendships.

In 1808 Mrs. Grant published her 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' namely, the widow of Colonel Philip Schuyler, by whose kindness she had been deeply impressed. The book has still a certain value, though it is a record of the impressions of a child who quitted America at the age of thirteen. It describes an interesting period, when the Indian tribes were still formidable, when the New-England colonists were beginning to intrude upon the Dutch settlers, and when independence was approaching. The book was popular, though the style is more artificial and less vigorous than that of the 'Letters.' De Quincey, who met her soon after the 'Memoirs' appeared, remarks: 'Her kindness to me was particularly flattering, and to this day I retain the impression of the benignity which she—an established wit, and just then receiving incense from all quarters—showed in her manners to me, a person wholly unknown.'

In 1810 Mrs. Grant removed to Edinburgh, and increased her income by receiving young ladies as boarders in her house. Her literary reputation was an introduction to the then distinguished Edinburgh society. Lockhart speaks of her as 'a shrewd and sly observer.' 'Good Mrs. Grant,' said Scott, 'is so very cerulean, and surrounded by so many fetch-and-carry mistresses and missesses, and the maintainer of such an unmerciful correspondence, that though I would gladly do her any kindness in my power, yet I should be afraid to be very intimate with a woman whose tongue and pen are rather overpowering.' This was written when he was annoyed by a report emanating from America that he had confessed to Mrs. Grant his authorship of the 'Waverley Novels,' and he adds: 'She is an excellent person, notwithstanding.' Jeffrey reviewed her books in the 'Edinburgh,' and was induced by their perusal to make a tour to Loch Laggan, carrying with him introductions from Mrs. Grant. Although she admired Jeffrey, she disapproved of his treatment of the Lake poets, and was a staunch Wordsworthian. Indeed, she had very considerable critical discernment.

Though a high tory, Mrs. Grant kept up her American friendships, and received many tourists from the States. Ticknor mentions a visit to her in 1819, and says: 'She is an old lady of such great good nature and such strong good sense, mingled with a natural talent, plain knowledge, and good taste, derived from English reading alone, that when she chooses to be pleasant she can be so to a high degree.' In spite of many domestic trials she was keenly interested in passing events, and at the same time loved to tell amusing stories of old days in the highlands.

In 1826 Scott, Mackenzie, and other friends procured her a pension of 100*l.*, which, with several legacies from old friends and pupils, made her last years comfortable. All her children except one son died before her; but although a severe fall in 1820 rendered her lame for the remainder of her life, and forced her to go about on crutches, her vigorous constitution asserted itself, and she lived till 7 Nov. 1838.

Besides the books mentioned above, Mrs. Grant published in 1811 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland,' and in 1814 'Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen: a poem.' Both the 'Letters from the Mountains' and the 'Memoirs of an American Lady' were reprinted in the United States soon after their publication in this country.

An excellent edition of the latter, with a memoir of the writer and useful notes by General Grant Wilson, appeared at Albany, U.S., in 1876.

[Mrs. Grant's Memoirs of an American Lady and Letters from the Mountains furnish much information regarding her life down to 1804. After her death her son, Mr. J. P. Grant, published the Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, 3 vols. 1844. The Memoir consists mainly of a fragment of autobiography, breaking off in 1807. The Letters, which are judiciously selected, are intended to form a supplement to the Letters from the Mountains, begin in 1803, and reach to within a few weeks of the writer's death. A number of Mrs. Grant's manuscripts are preserved in the David Laing collection in the library of the university of Edinburgh; but from the account obligingly furnished to the writer of this biography by Mr. Webster, the librarian, they would seem to be of little biographical value.] N. McC.

GRANT, ANTHONY, D.C.L. (1806–1883), divine, was youngest son of Thomas Grant of Portsea. He was born 31 Jan. 1806, was sent to Winchester College in 1815, and on 17 Feb. 1825 matriculated as a scholar of New College, Oxford, becoming fellow in 1827. As a member of this college Grant did not go out in the university class lists, but he obtained the chancellor's Latin essay in 1830, and the Ellerton theological prize essay in 1832. He proceeded B.C.L. in 1832, and D.C.L. 1842. In 1834 he was ordained, and two years later became curate of Chelmsford; from 1838 to 1862 he was vicar of Romford, Essex, and from 1862 to 1877 vicar of Aylesford, Kent. In 1843 he was Bampton lecturer at Oxford, and delivered a course entitled 'The Past and Prospective Extension of the Gospel by Missions to the Heathen,' London, 1844. These lectures created a powerful impression, and their publication marks an epoch in the history of mission work. In 1846 Grant was made archdeacon of St. Albans, and the archdeaconry of Rochester was annexed to it in 1863; in 1852 and 1861 he was select preacher at Oxford; in 1860 he became canon of Rochester, and in 1877 chaplain to the bishop of St. Albans. In 1882 he resigned his archdeaconry of Rochester, but retained that of St. Albans and his canonry till his death, which took place at Ramsgate 25 Nov. 1883. He married in 1838 Julia, daughter of General Peter Carey.

Grant was remarkable for his administrative capacity, and was a good preacher. Besides his Bampton lectures and a few separate sermons, he published: 1. 'The Extension of the Church in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire,' Ramsden sermon for 1852. 2. 'An Historical Sketch of the Crimea,' 1855. 3. 'The Church in China and Japan,' a sermon with introductory preface, 1858. 4. 'Within the Veil, and other Sermons,' edited after his death in 1884 by his son, the Rev. Cyril Fletcher Grant.

[Guardian, 5 Dec. 1883, p. 1833; Times, 27 Nov. 1883, p. 7; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 300; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Oxford University Hon. Reg.; private information; British Museum Catalogue.] C. L. K.

GRANT, CHARLES (1746–1823), statesman and philanthropist, belonged to a branch of the family of Grant Castle in Inverness-shire. He was born at Aldourie in the parish of Dores, N.E. Inverness-shire, on 16 April 1746, the date of the battle of Culloden. A few hours after his birth his father, Alexander, was killed at Culloden fighting for Charles Edward. Grant was adopted by an uncle, was educated at Elgin, and in 1767 was sent to India in a military capacity. On his arrival, however, he obtained a post in the civil service through the patronage of Richard Becher, a member of the Bengal council. In 1770 he returned to Scotland, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Fraser, younger son of the family of Balnain in Inverness. He received the promise of an appointment as writer on the Bengal establishment, and again left Scotland in 1772. While the ship was waiting at the Cape a companion, Lieutenant Ferguson, was killed in a duel with Captain Roche. Grant insisted on an investigation. Roche, though released by the Dutch authorities at the Cape, was through Grant's action subsequently seized at Bombay and sent to England, where his case created much excitement. It was in 1775 referred to the king in council. During the voyage Grant began a lifelong friendship with the Danish missionary, Christian Frederick Swartz, on whose death in 1798 the company, on Grant's proposal, erected in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, a monument to commemorate his services during the wars with Hyder and Tippoo. Grant arrived at Calcutta in June 1773, and was shortly afterwards made a factor. He was subsequently secretary to the board of trade, and in 1781 became commercial resident in charge of the silk manufactory at Malda. He was promoted in June 1784 to the rank of senior merchant. His position at Malda was very lucrative, and he rapidly acquired a large fortune. His notable integrity gained him the respect of the governor-general, Cornwallis, who in February 1787 made him

fourth member of the board of trade at Calcutta. The immediate superintendence of all the company's trade in Bengal was thus placed in his hands. Family reasons compelled him to return to England in 1790.

In 1792 Grant wrote a pamphlet entitled 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain.' This was a plea for the toleration of missionary and educational work in the East. In 1797 it was laid before the court of directors, and in 1813 before the House of Commons, by whose orders it was printed. It was regarded as the ablest answer to the arguments of the anti-missionary party headed by Major Scott Waring ('Asiaticus') and Sydney Smith.

In 1802 Grant entered parliament as member for Inverness-shire, and in 1804 became member for the county which he represented till 1818. He was first chosen deputy-chairman of the court of directors of the East India Company in 1804, and chairman in 1805. He was four times re-elected to one or other of these offices. His knowledge of the company's commerce enabled him to introduce a reform in the system of freight, which produced a large saving. Representing the court of directors in parliament, he took a prominent part in all questions relating to the company's privileges. At the time the system of patronage was grossly abused, and grave suspicions of the direction were entertained. At Grant's request a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the matter. The inquiry cleared the court of all complicity.

Grant disapproved of the warlike policy pursued by Lord Wellesley as governor-general, and opposed it in the debates (1805–1808) on the Mahratta war, the government of Oude, and the affairs of the Carnatic. Lord Folkestone's unsuccessful motion to impeach Lord Wellesley received Grant's support (March 1808). In January 1806 he seconded the address to George III for a public monument in St. Paul's to the memory of Cornwallis, who died shortly after succeeding Wellesley in 1805, and whose pacific policy Grant approved. Grant also defended in the House of Commons (February 1811) the military reforms pressed forward by Sir George Barlow, governor of Madras [see Barlow, Sir George Hilaro]. In March 1811 he opposed as premature a proposal to allow freedom of the press in India.

Grant was a member of the deputation appointed in 1808 by the court of directors to confer with the ministry as to the renewal of the company's charter, which expired in 1813. He sought to secure the company's commercial interests, and, with his friend Wilberforce, to further the progress of Christianity and education in India. In the latter object he was successful. The Charter Act received the royal assent on 23 July 1813, and, while curtailing the commercial privileges of the company, increased the ecclesiastical establishment in India, and assigned an annual sum of a lac of rupees for purposes of education.

Failing health obliged Grant to retire from parliament in 1818. He had been for some time commissioner for the issue of exchequer bills, and now became chairman, an office which he held till his death. He also served on the commission for appropriating the 1,000,000*l.* voted by parliament in 1818 for the building of churches. When it was proposed to open the trade with China (1820–1) he gave evidence before committees of the lords and commons. For many years he was a director of the South Sea Company; and in Scotland, where he possessed an estate at Waternish in Inverness, he promoted the construction of the Caledonian Canal and roads and bridges in the highlands.

Grant originated the scheme of education for the company's servants fulfilled by the establishment of the East India College at Haileybury. He introduced Sunday schools into Scotland, and for twenty years personally supported two of them. While in India he was chiefly instrumental in building the church of St. John at Calcutta, now known as the Old Cathedral, which was consecrated in June 1787. When, in the same year, the mission church built by the Swedish missionary, John Zachariah Kiernander, was seized for debt together with the rest of Kiernander's estate, Grant redeemed it by paying ten thousand rupees. He also, while in India, supported a mission at Malda.

Grant was an energetic member of the evangelical party known as the Clapham sect, which included Zachary Macaulay, the Thorntons, John Venn, and Wilberforce. For some years he had a house on Henry Thornton's estate at Battersea Rise, but subsequently removed to Russell Square. He was one of the first directors of the Sierra Leone Company, chartered in 1791 for the purpose of providing a refuge for freed slaves, and one of the first vice-presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society on its institution in 1804. He was also one of the promoters of the Church Missionary Society, and an active member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. As chairman and deputy-chairman of the court of directors he used his patronage to send out as chaplains many who afterwards became famous as missionaries, like Claudius Buchanan in 1796, Henry

Martyn in 1805, and Thomas Thomason in 1808.

He died suddenly at his house in Russell Square on 31 Oct. 1823. There is a monument erected to his memory by the East India Company in St. George's, Bloomsbury. A funeral sermon preached at St. John's, Bedford Row, by his friend Daniel Wilson, afterwards bishop of Calcutta, is to be found among Wilson's works.

Grant had three sons: Charles, lord Glenelg [q. v.]; Robert [q. v.], who was knighted and became governor of Bombay; and Thomas William, who died 15 May 1848. One of his two daughters (Charamelle) was married to Samuel March Phillips, sometime under-secretary of state for the home department, and the other to Patrick Grant of Redcastle, Inverness-shire. Grant's widow died 23 Jan. 1827.

[Obituary notice in Gent. Mag. for 1823, by Thomas Fisher, reprinted in 1833, and the chief source of other contemporary notices; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Colquhoun's William Wilberforce, his Friends, and his Times; Higginbotham's Men whom India has known; Kaye's Christianity in India.] E. J. R.

GRANT, CHARLES, Lord Glenelg (1778–1866), politician, eldest son of Charles Grant (1746–1823) [q.v.], was born on 26 Oct. 1778 at Kidderpore in Bengal, and came to England with his family in 1790. He was, together with his brother Robert [see Grant, Sir Robert, 1785–1838], entered as a pensioner at Magdalene College, Cambridge, on 30 Nov. 1795; was fourth wrangler and senior chancellor's medallist in 1801; graduated B.A. in 1801, and M.A. in 1804; in 1802 gained the members' prize for Latin essay, and was elected to a fellowship at his college. In 1805 he won one of the four prizes offered to the university by Claudius Buchanan [q.v.], vice-provost of the college of Fort William in Bengal, for an English poem on 'The Restoration of Learning in the East.' Grant's poem was printed at the university press. In 1819 the university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Grant became a member of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh in January 1802, when he read an essay on the 'Usefulness of the Study of Mythology.' He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 30 Jan. 1807, but did not practise. He was an early contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' and wrote the review of Miss Berry's edition of Madame du Deffand's 'Letters to Horace Walpole,' in vol. v.

From 1811 to 1818 he was M.P. for the Inverness and Fortrose burghs. In 1818 he succeeded his father as member for the county of Inverness, and represented that constituency until his elevation to the peerage in 1835.

Grant first distinguished himself in the House of Commons by a brilliant maiden speech in support of Lord Castlereagh's Preservation of Public Peace Bill on 13 July 1812, and again by a speech in support of the East India Company on 31 May 1813. In December of the same year he became a lord of the treasury under Lord Liverpool, and in August 1819 chief secretary for Ireland, and a member of the privy council. He held the Irish secretaryship till 1823. His policy was conciliatory; he endeavoured to suppress Orange demonstrations, and to devise a system of national education which should satisfy catholics and protestants alike. At the same time he suggested changes in the systems of police and magistracy, and anticipated many reforms subsequently effected. His speech on 7 June 1822 in opposition to the second reading of the Constables (Ireland) Bill was published as a pamphlet, and was highly praised by the 'Edinburgh Review.'

In 1823 Grant was appointed vice-president of the board of trade, and in September 1827 entered Canning's last ministry as president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy. These offices he retained in the succeeding ministries of Goderich and Wellington, but resigned office in June 1828 with the other members of the Canningite party. He was president of the board of control under Earl Grey from December 1830 to July 1834, and in Lord Melbourne's first ministry from the latter date till its resignation in November following. As president of the board of control Grant took a leading part in the history of the East India Company at a critical period. The charter, renewed in 1813 for twenty years, was expiring. Grant proposed a compromise between the views of the ministry and those of the court of directors. On 28 Aug. 1833 his bill, introduced 28 June, became law. By its provisions the company retained its political rights, but surrendered to the crown all its property in return for an annuity and a guarantee fund. Additional clauses, on which Grant had insisted in opposition to the court of directors, provided for the establishment of bishoprics at Bombay and Madras.

Grant was appointed colonial secretary in Lord Melbourne's second ministry (April 1835). On 8 May he was raised to the peerage, with the title Baron Glenelg, the name of his estate in Scotland. His term of office saw the total abolition of West Indian slavery by the suppression of apprenticeship, which had been abused by the planters. But his policy elsewhere was sharply criticised. An

invasion of the Kaffirs into Cape Colony had led to a war, which terminated in 1835. The governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban [q. v.], had thereupon issued a proclamation extending the boundaries of the colony to the river Kei. Glenelg refused to sanction this action, and on 26 Dec. 1835 sent a despatch to this effect to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, who immediately resigned. Glenelg was vigorously defended in a pamphlet published in 1837 by 'Justus,' and entitled 'Wrongs of the Caffre Nation.'

Glenelg's Canadian administration exposed him to severe and on the whole deserved condemnation. Signs of disturbance were apparent in Canada on his assuming office. Without adopting a very definite line of policy, he at first aimed vaguely at reorganising the Canadian government in conformity with Canadian sentiment. He gained at once the dislike of the king, who, while resisting all concessions, called Glenelg 'vacillating and procrastinating' (Spencer Walpole, *Life of Lord John Russell*, i. 268). When the king saw Sir Charles Grey [q. v.] on his appointment (June 1835) as a commissioner to investigate Canadian grievances, he openly denounced Glenelg, and Melbourne in the name of the cabinet protested against his violent language (*Melbourne Papers*, p. 334). In June 1836, when the crisis in Canada was growing more acute, William IV forbade for a time the issue of Glenelg's despatch sanctioning the alienation of crown lands and the introduction of the elective principle in Lower Canada (*ib.* p. 349). The outbreak of the rebellion in 1837 increased Glenelg's unpopularity with all parties. The lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Sir Francis Bond Head [q. v.], readily quelled the disturbance, but Glenelg was still unable to determine to what policy to adhere, and Head resigned on 15 Jan. 1838 (see *Lord Glenelg's Despatches to Sir F. B. Head*, London, 1839). The next day Lord Durham was appointed governor-general of Canada with extraordinary powers. On 7 March Sir William Molesworth, the radical leader, who sympathised with Canadian claims to self-government, moved in the House of Commons that Glenelg did 'not enjoy the confidence of the house or of the country,' and attacked his policy not only in Canada, but in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to both of which he had refused autonomous institutions. Molesworth's motion was withdrawn in favour of an amendment proposed by Lord Sandon from the conservative benches attributing the Canadian crisis to 'the ambiguous, dilatory, and irresolute course' of the ministry. The amendment was lost, but the debate greatly injured Glenelg. On 28 May Durham arrived at Quebec, and on 28 June he issued his famous ordinance sentencing the rebels who had surrendered to perpetual banishment to the Bermudas. Glenelg at first approved the proclamation, but Lord Brougham carried in the House of Lords a motion strongly condemning it (5 Aug.) Lord Melbourne thereupon announced its partial withdrawal, and Glenelg admitted that it was in part illegal. Lord Durham resigned when this news reached him (22 Oct.), and joined the ranks of Glenelg's enemies. Glenelg's colleagues, Lord John Russell and Lord Howick, insisted in October that his incompetency at the colonial office made his dismissal necessary (*Melbourne Papers*, 380; Walpole, *Russell*, i. 308). The premier, Melbourne, hesitated to act. He wished to make other provision for Glenelg, and suggested a pension of 2,000*l.* a year or the auditorship of the exchequer, then held by Sir John Newport. Russell and his friends in the cabinet threatened to resign if Glenelg was not removed. But it was not until 8 Feb. 1839 that Glenelg yielded and retired. When announcing his resignation in the House of Lords 'he said very little,' writes Greville, 'but that little conveyed a sense of ill-usage and a mortified spirit.' He subsequently received the non-political post of commissioner of the land tax, and accepted a retiring pension of 2,000*l.* per annum. He appeared occasionally in the House of Lords, for the last time in 1856, when he took part in the debate on life peerages. The remainder of his life he devoted to books, society, and travel. Feeble health forced him to live abroad, and his last days were spent in the companionship of Brougham at Cannes, where he died on 23 April 1866. He was unmarried, and his title became extinct at his death. There is a portrait of him in Inverness Castle.

[Information from the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville; obituary notices in Inverness Courier, 3 May 1866, Morning Post and Times, 28 April 1866; Nouvelle Biographie Universelle; Annual Review; Thornton's Hist. of India; Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Macaulay; Melbourne Papers, ed. Lloyd C. Sanders (1889); Spencer Walpole's Life of Lord John Russell, vol. i.; Greville Memoirs, 1st ser.] E. J. R.

GRANT, COLQUHOUN (*d.* 1792), Jacobite, was son of the farmer of Burnside, on the estate of Castle Grant, Inverness-shire. He joined the army of the Chevalier in the highlands in 1745, and rendered important service in procuring recruits. According to one account he was one of those detached by the prince to force an entrance into Edinburgh, and pursued some of the guard to the very walls of the castle, where they had just time to close the outer gate, into which he stuck his dirk, leaving it as a mark of triumph

and defiance. Another account connects the dirk incident with his pursuit of the dragoons after the battle of Prestonpans, the story being that, mounted on the horse of a British officer, he chased single-handed a troop of dragoons to the castle of Edinburgh, and, baffled in his vengeance, plunged his dirk in disgust into the castle gate. It is as likely as not that the dirk incident is a humorous invention. He is, however, known to have distinguished himself in an attack on the dragoons at Prestonpans and the capture of two pieces of ordnance. For this he received at the first levee held at Holyrood the special thanks of the prince, who also presented him with a profile cast of himself. It has been conjectured that Grant was the highland recruit by whom Lord Gardenstone [see GARDEN, FRANCIS, LORD GARDENSTONE] and another Edinburgh volunteer were taken prisoners while in an inn at Musselburgh; but according to information supplied to Robert Chambers by Henry Mackenzie, author of the 'Man of Feeling,' it was by appealing to Grant, who was acquainted with their position in Edinburgh, that these two volunteers escaped being shot as spies (CHAMBERS, *Hist. of the Rebellion of* 1745–6). Though not of the gigantic size sometimes ascribed to him by tradition, Grant was tall and handsome, and was selected by the prince to form one of his life guards under the command of Lord Elcho. In this capacity he served with the prince till the disaster at Culloden (16 April 1746). Escaping after the battle to his native district, he remained in hiding till proceedings against the rebels terminated. Subsequently he settled in Edinburgh as a writer to the signet, having apparently served his apprenticeship before the outbreak of the rebellion. He was law agent to his chief, Sir James Grant of Grant. His portrait was drawn by Kay in a group with two other highland lawyers, Allan MacDougall of Glenlochan and Alexander Watson of Glenturke. Grant and Watson were constant associates, and used to dine together in a tavern in Jackson's Close for 'two placks apiece,' dividing half a bottle of claret between them. Being of frugal habits, Grant acquired sufficient wealth to purchase the estates of Kincaird and Petnacree, Perthshire. He died at Edinburgh 2 Dec. 1792. He was unmarried, but he left several illegitimate children, who were substantially provided for.

[Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, ed. Paton, 1877; Cat. of Portraits on Sale by Evans; Fraser's Chiefs of Grant, privately printed, 1883; Robert Chambers's Hist. of the Rebellion of 1745–6.]

T. F. H.

GRANT, COLQUHOUN (1780–1829), lieutenant-colonel, was son of Duncan Grant of Lingieston, Morayshire, and brother of Colonel Alexander Grant, C.B., in the East India Company's service, a distinguished Madras officer. Through General James Grant of Ballindalloch, Colquhoun Grant's widowed mother obtained for him an ensigncy in the 11th foot, to which he was appointed on 9 Sept. 1795, before he was fifteen, with leave to remain at a military school near London until promoted. He became lieutenant the year after, and in 1798 was taken prisoner, with the greater part of his regiment, in the unsuccessful descent on Ostend, and detained for a year at Douai. He obtained his company on 19 Nov. 1801, and served some years in the West Indies, at the capture of the Danish and Swedish West India islands, and afterwards on the personal staff of Sir George Prevost. He subsequently was with the 1st battalion of his regiment at Madeira and in the Peninsula. Napier, who was an intimate friend of Grant, wrote of him in after years, and describes his position as one of the 'exploring officers,' of whom Wellington said that 'no army in the world ever produced the like.' He conducted the secret intelligence, but never acted as a spy like his namesake John Grant (1782–1842) [q. v.] He often passed days in the enemy's lines, but always in uniform, trusting to his personal resources of sagacity, courage, and quickness (memorandum in *Autobiog. of Sir James MacGrigor*, App.) Grant, who had a talent for picking up languages and dialects, was a special favourite with the Spaniards, among whom he was known far and near as 'Granto bueno.' His position on the British staff was that of a deputy assistant adjutant-general. He became brevet-major on 30 May 1811.

As an example of the valuable character of Grant's services, Napier tells us that when Marmont came down on Beira in 1812, and was supposed to contemplate a *coup de main* against Ciudad Rodrigo, Grant entered the enemy's cantonments, and succeeded in obtaining information as to Marmont's numbers and supplies, which proved that he had no such intention. While watching the French movements on the bank of the Coa immediately afterwards, Grant was surprised by some French dragoons, his guide was killed, and himself carried prisoner to Salamanca. His popularity among the French officers, and his intimacy with Patrick Curtis [q.v.] and other members of the Irish College at Salamanca, caused uneasiness to Marmont, who appears to have confused the major with Grant the spy. After accepting Grant's parole, Marmont ulti-

mately sent him off under an escort of three hundred men to Bayonne, with secret orders to put him in irons on reaching French soil. Holding himself thus absolved from his parole, Grant made his escape at Bayonne, introduced himself as an American officer to the French general Souham, with whom he travelled unsuspected to Paris, where he found out an English secret agent, and with his aid remained in the city openly for several weeks, sending intelligence thence to Wellington, as he had done from Salamanca. Finding Paris getting too perilous for him, he shipped in the Loire for the United States, escaped in disguise as a sailor to England, where he put himself right by arranging for the exchange of a French officer of equal rank, and then returned to Spain, arriving at Wellington's headquarters within four months after his capture. He was employed on intelligence duties during the rest of the Peninsular war, became a brevet lieutenant-colonel on 19 May 1814, and major in his regiment on 13 Oct. following.

On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Wellington recalled Grant, who had just joined the senior department of the Royal Military College, and placed him in charge of the intelligence department of the army, with the rank of assistant adjutant-general. In some of the staff returns he is wrongly described as 'Sir' Colquhoun Grant, 11th foot (compare *Army Lists*, 1815). On 15 June Grant, who was at Condé, received information from his spies that a great battle would be fought within three days. The tidings were accidentally delayed, and did not reach the duke until delivered to him by Grant on the field of Waterloo. Grant was afterwards useful in Paris, where he was on the watch to prevent the allies from appropriating spoils of war without regard to the rights of the British troops.

Grant was put on half-pay as major 11th foot in 1816, and so remained until October 1821, when he was brought in as lieutenant-colonel to the 54th foot, then proceeding from the Cape to India. He commanded a brigade of the forces under General Morrison (H.M. 44th and 54th and native troops) employed in Arracan during the first Burmese war, for which he was made C.B. A fever there contracted completely broke down his health, and the effects appear to have been aggravated by a sense of the official neglect with which he had been treated. He sold out of the service on 1 Oct. 1829, and died on the 20th of the same month at Aix-la-Chapelle (*Gent. Mag.* xcix. pt. i. p. 477), where a monument was erected to him in the protestant burying-ground. Sir James MacGrigor, army medical department, who married Grant's youngest sister, describes him as a kindly, amiable man, possessing in a higher degree than any other officer he had met all the better and brighter attributes of a Christian soldier.

[Army Lists; Napier's Hist. Peninsular War, vol. iv. bk. xvi. chap. vii.; Autobiog. of Sir James MacGrigor (London, 1861), pp. 289–95, also App. pp. 413–17, where is a memorandum of the services of Brigadier-general Colquhoun Grant, addressed by General Sir William Napier to the Duke of Cambridge in September 1857. A biography, chiefly compiled from these sources, is given in Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. ii. A good account of the operations in Arracan appears in Thomas Carter's Hist. Rec. 44th foot. Colquhoun Grant has been repeatedly confused with more than one other officer of the name of Grant, and particularly with Colonel Colquhoun Grant, 15th Hussars [see Grant, Sir Colquhoun, Lieutenant-general], who at no time was connected with the intelligence department of the Duke of Wellington's troops.] H. M. C.

GRANT, Sir COLQUHOUN (1764?–1835), lieutenant-general, colonel of the 15th (king's) hussars, belonged to the branch of Grants of Gartonbeg. He joined the 36th foot at Trichinopoly immediately after his appointment to it as ensign in September 1793, became lieutenant in 1795, and in 1797 exchanged to the 25th (afterwards the 22nd) light dragoons, with which corps he was present at Malavelly and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799. In 1800 he became captain 9th dragoons, and the year after major in the 28th (Duke of York's) light dragoons. When that corps was disbanded in 1802 Grant became lieutenant-colonel 72nd highlanders. He was wounded at the head of his regiment at the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. On 25 Aug. 1808 he exchanged to the 15th hussars, which under his command was greatly distinguished at Sahagun and in other affairs during the Corunna retreat. The regiment was employed at home in the midland counties during the 'Luddite' and other disturbances, and subsequently returned to Spain in 1813. Grant, who had been made a brevet-colonel and aide-de-camp to the prince regent, took the troops out. He commanded a hussar brigade at Morales, where he was wounded, and again at Vittoria. He commanded a brigade composed of the 13th and 14th light dragoons at the end of the war. He was made major-general and K.C.B. in 1814. Grant, who was one of the most dashing hussars in the service, commanded a brigade composed of the 7th and 15th British hussars and the 2nd hussars, king's German legion, at Waterloo, where he had several

horses killed under him. He was appointed colonel 12th royal lancers in 1825, and transferred to his old corps, the 15th hussars, in 1827. He became lieutenant-general in 1830.

Grant was a K.C.B. and G.C.H., and had the orders of St. Vladimir in Russia and William the Lion in the Netherlands. He was at one time groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland. He was returned to parliament at the general election of 1831 for Queensborough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act. In 1833 he succeeded to large estates at Frampton, Dorsetshire, by bequest of his friend, Francis John Browne, formerly M.P. for that county (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 545). He stood for Poole in 1835, but was defeated by Mr. Byng, son of the former member. Grant married a daughter of the Rev. John Richards of Long Bredy, Dorsetshire, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Browne. He had by her a son, who died, and a daughter, who married in 1834 Richard Brinsley Sheridan, grandson of the famous Sheridan, upon whom the Frampton estates subsequently devolved (Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1886 ed., under 'Sheridan'). Grant died at Frampton, 20 Dec. 1835, in the seventy-second year of his age.

[Philippart's Royal Military Cal. 1820, iii. 359-60; Gent. Mag. new ser. v. 345. Some account of the 25th light dragoons in the Mysore campaign will be found in Combermere Corresp. vol. i. and in Colburn's United Service Mag. 1838. Some details connected with Grant's other services will be found in Cannon's Hist. Records 36th and 72nd Foot, and 15th Hussars; also in Napier's Peninsular War and Siborne's Waterloo.] H. M. C.

GRANT, DAVID (1823–1886), Scottish poet, born in 1823 in the parish of Upper Banchory, Kincardineshire, was educated at Aberdeen University. He became a teacher in 1852, and for some time kept a school at Elgin. In 1861 he was appointed French master in Oundle grammar school, Northamptonshire. In 1865 he became assistant master of Eccleshall College, a private school near Sheffield. Subsequently he purchased a day school in Sheffield, which proved a failure, and in 1880 he had to retire from his charge penniless. From that date till his death in 1886 he acted as a private tutor in Edinburgh. He published 'Metrical Tales' at Sheffield in 1880, and 'Lays and Legends of the North' at Edinburgh in 1884. 'A Book of Ten Songs,' with music, with a preface by Professor Blackie, appeared after his death. His poems evince a sense of humour, and he had considerable narrative power in verse.

[Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets; private information.] W. B–e.

GRANT or GRAUNT, EDWARD (1540?–1601), 'a most noted Latin poet' and head-master of Westminster School, was educated at Westminster, and matriculated as a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 22 Feb. 1563–4, where he completed his exercises for the degree of B.A. about 1567. In February 1571–2 he was granted the degree of B.A. at Oxford by virtue of his residence at Cambridge, and a month later proceeded M.A. in the same university after obtaining a dispensation which relieved him of the necessity of residence (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. II. ii. 1, 79, 368, iii. 14). Wood says that he was a member first of Christ Church or Broadgates Hall, Oxford, and afterwards of Exeter College. The university register does not mention his connection with any college. He was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge on 16 Dec. 1573, proceeded B.D. at Cambridge in 1577, and D.D. in 1589, being incorporated B.D. at Oxford 19 May 1579. He was a preacher licensed by Cambridge University in 1580, and presented books to St. John's College, Cambridge, 29 April 1579.

Grant became head-master of Westminster in 1572, after serving as assistant master for about two years previously. He retained that office for twenty years, and was succeeded by Camden in February 1592–3. On 15 Dec. 1587 he wrote a Latin letter to the queen begging to be released from teaching after seventeen years' service. The next vacant prebend at Westminster was granted him by letters patent 14 Nov. 1575, and he became a prebendary or canon 27 May 1577. He was vicar of South Benfleet, Essex, from 12 Dec. 1584 till the following year; became rector of Bintree and Foulsham, Norfolk, 20 Nov. 1586; canon of Ely in 1589; rector of East Barnet 3 Nov. 1591, and rector of Toppesfield, Essex, on the queen's presentation 22 April 1598. He was also subdean of Westminster Abbey, and dying 4 Aug. 1601 was buried in the abbey. A son Edward, who died 2 Jan. 1587–8, aged five, was previously buried there. Another son, Gabriel, graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1596–7, M.A. 1600, and D.D. 1612, and became canon of Westminster in 1612.

Grant was the intimate friend of Roger Ascham [q. v.] In 1576 he published a collection of Ascham's letters with an 'Oratio de Vita et Obitu Rogeri Aschami' prefixed, and a dedication of the whole to the queen. He was also author of 'Τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Γλώσσης σταχυολογία, Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium in Scholæ Westmonasteriensis Progymnasmata divulgatum,' London, 1575, 4to, de-

dicated to Lord Burghley. An epitome by Camden entitled 'Institutio Græcæ Grammatices,' London, 1597, 8vo, passed through numerous editions. He also published an enlarged and corrected version of a 'Lexicon Græco-Latinum Joannis Crispini . . . ex R. Constantini aliorumq. scriptis . . . collectum,' London, 1581, fol., dedicated to the Earl of Leicester. Both these works are rare. Grant contributed verses in Greek, Latin, or English to Lhuyd's 'Breviary of Britaine,' translated by Twyne, 1573; Prise's 'Historiæ Brytannicæ Defensio,' 1573; Ramus's 'Civil Wars in France,' translated by Timme, 1573; Baret's 'Alvearie;' Gabriel Harvey's 'Grat. Valdinens. lib. ii.' (on Leicester's arms); and John Stockwood's 'Disputatiunculum Grammaticalium Libellus.' He also lamented Bishop Jewel's and Ascham's deaths in Latin verse.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 320–1; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 711; Welch's Alumni Westmonast. vol. ii.; Le Neve's Fasti; Brit. Mus. Cat.] S. L. L.

GRANT, ELIZABETH (1745?–1814?) song-writer, of Carron, is vaguely known as the writer of one song, 'Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch.' She was the daughter of 'Lieutenant Joseph Grant, late of Colonel Montgomerie's regiment of highlanders,' and was probably born about 1745, near Aberlour, on the Spey, Banffshire. She was married about 1763 to her cousin, Captain James Grant of Carron, near Elchies, on the Spey. Grant being unfortunate, sold Carron in 1786 or 1787 to Robert Grant of Wester Elchies, and in 1790 he died within Holyrood. Mrs. Grant was afterwards married to Dr. Murray, a Bath physician, and she died at Bath about 1814. A portrait of her is at Castle Grant, where, however, little is known of herself.

'Roy's Wife,' Mrs. Grant's only known production, instantly became popular, and it remains a favourite among standard Scottish songs. Its allusions bear upon persons and places on the Aberdeen border of Mrs. Grant's native county. There are fragments of a legendary lyric with several of the same references, but 'Roy's Wife' has completely superseded this, besides appropriating to itself the old 'Ruffian's Rant' to which it is sung. Writing to Thomson in 1793 and 1794, Burns refers to the song, and himself makes a little English experiment to the same tune, in a conciliatory address to Mrs. Riddel. As in these letters Burns calls the air 'Roy's Wife,' while his 'Ladie Onlie,' written for Johnson's 'Museum' in 1787 is set to the tune 'The Ruffian's Rant,' we get an approximate date for the appearance of Mrs. Grant's song.

[Information kindly supplied by the Rev. W. M. Birch, vicar of Ashburton; Laing's Additional Illustrations to Johnson's Museum, iv. 368; Johnson's Museum; Fraser's Chiefs of Grant; Graham's Songs of Scotland; Rogers's Scottish Minstrel.] T. B.

GRANT, Sir FRANCIS, Lord Cullen (1658–1726), Scotch judge, the elder son of Archibald Grant of Ballintomb, Morayshire, a descendant of James Grant, third laird of Freuchie [q.v.], by his wife Christian, daughter of Patrick Nairne of Cromdale, was born at Ballintomb in 1658. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and afterwards at Leyden, where he was a favourite pupil of the learned civilian, John Voet. Soon after his return to Scotland he took a prominent part in the discussions on the constitutional questions arising out of the revolution. Some of the older lawyers insisted on the inability of the convention of estates to make any disposition of the crown. Grant strongly opposed this notion, and published a treatise arguing strongly for the power of the estates to establish a new succession. Grant was admitted an advocate on 29 Jan. 1691, and, owing to the reputation which he had made by this treatise, quickly acquired a large practice. In the exercise of his profession we are told that he 'was very scrupulous in many points; he would not suffer a just cause to be lost through a client's want of money . . . and with respect to clergymen of all professions, his conscience obliged him to serve them without a fee' (*Biog. Brit.* iv. 2256). He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia with remainder to his heirs male by patent dated 7 Dec. 1705. A few years later he was appointed an ordinary lord of session in the place of James Murray, lord Philiphaugh, and took his seat on the bench on 10 June 1709 as Lord Cullen, his title being derived from the name of his paternal estate in Banffshire, which had been ratified to him in 1698 (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, x. 160–1), but which he afterwards sold. In 1713 he purchased the estate of Monymusk in Aberdeenshire, which is still the residence of his family, from Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo. On 17 May 1720 he obtained a grant of supporters and an addition to his coat-of-arms, at the same time taking as one of his mottoes the words 'Jehovah Jireh,' the only instance in Scottish heraldry of a Hebrew motto. He died at Edinburgh on 23 March 1726, and was buried in Greyfriars churchyard on 26 March. He was a deeply religious man, a learned lawyer, and a conscientious judge. Wodrow records: 'His [literary] stile is dark and intricat, and so

wer his pleadings at the barr, and his discourses on the bench. One of his fellow-senators tells me he was a living library, and the most ready in citations; when the Lords wanted anything in the Civil or Canon law to be cast up, or Acts of Parliament, he never failed them, but turned to the place. He seemed a little ambulatory in his judgment as to church government, but was a man of great piety and devotion, wonderfully serious in prayer and hear'ng the word' (*Analecta*, iii. 282). The same authority relates that Grant and a few other lawyers set up a 'society for prayer, and a kind of correspondence for religiouse purposes about the [year] 1698. . . . This privat meeting laid the first foundation of that noble designe of reformation of manners in King William's time and Queen Ann's time that did so much good' (*ib.* iv. 235). Grant married three times: first, on 15 March 1694, Jean, daughter of the Rev. William Meldrum of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire; secondly, on 18 Oct. 1708, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Fordyce of Ayton, Berwickshire; and thirdly, in 1718, Agnes, daughter of Henry Hay. By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Archibald, succeeded to the baronetcy, and represented Aberdeenshire from 1722 to May 1732, when he was expelled the house for the share which he had taken in the management of the charitable corporation. His second son was William Grant (1701?–1764) [q. v.] By his second wife Cullen had two daughters. There is a large picture at Monymusk representing Cullen and his family, painted by Smybert, a Dutch artist, in 1720. Cullen's portrait has been engraved by S. Taylor. He was the author of the following works: 1. 'The Loyalists Reasons for his giving Obedience, and Swearing Allegiance to the Present Government. . . . Wherein are answered (by prevention) all the Objections of Dissenters, according to their own Uncontrovertible Principles,' by F. G., gent., Edinb. 1689, 8vo. 2. 'A Brief Account of the Nature, Rise, and Progress of the Societies for Reformation of Manners, &c. in England and Ireland; with a preface, exhorting to the use of such Societies in Scotland, 1700,' (anon.), Edinb. 1700, 4to. 3. 'A Discourse concerning the Execution of the Laws made against Prophaneness,' &c. (anon.), Edinb. 1700, 8vo. 4. 'A Letter from . . . a Magistrate in the Countrey to . . . his Freind, giving a new historical account of Designs, through the Christian World, for Reforming Manners therein,' &c. (anon.), Edinb. 1701, 4to. 5. 'A Vindication of Informers of the Breaches of the Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality—Asserting and Proving the Lawfulness and Necessity of Informing,' &c. (anon.), Edinb. 1701, 4to. 6. 'Reasons in Defence of the Standing Laws about the Right of Presentation in Patronages; to be offered against an act (in case it be) presented for alteration thereof: by a Member of Parliament. In a letter to his friend in the country' (anon.), Edinb. 1703, 4to. This pamphlet was reprinted as No. 7 of the 'Select Anti-Patronage Library,' Edinb. 1841, 8vo. 7. 'An Essay for Peace by Union in Judgment; about Church-Government in Scotland. In a letter from . . . to his neighbour in the countrey' (anon.), Edinb. 1703, 4to. 8. 'A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in the City; showing the Reasons which induce him to think that Mr. W[ebste]r is not the Author of the Answer to the Essay for Peace,' &c., fol. (1704). 9. 'A Short History of the Sabbath, containing some few grounds for its Morality, and cases about its Observance; with a brief answer to, or anticipation of, several objections against both' (anon.), Edinb. 1705. 10. 'The Patriot Resolved, in a Letter to an Addresser, from his Friend, of the same Sentiments with himself; concerning the Union' (anon., Edinb.), 1707, 4to. 11. 'A Key to the Plot, by reflections on the Rebellion [in Scotland 1715]. . . . In a Letter from a Countryman in Scotland to a Courtier in London,' Lond. 1716, 8vo. The authorship of 'Law, Religion, and Education considered in Three Essays,' &c., Edinb. 1715, 8vo. has generally been ascribed to Cullen, but from internal evidence it would appear the author was another Francis Grant and not Cullen.

[Biog. Brit. (1757), iv. 2255–8; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. (1814), xvi. 187–91; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen (1869), ii. 169–71; runton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice (1832), pp. 488–90; Anderson's Scottish Nation (1863), ii. 364; Burke's Peerage, &c. (1886), pp. 610–11; Cat. of the Advocates' Library (1874), iii. 481, Supplementary Vol. (1879), p. 323; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

G. F. R. B.

GRANT, Sir FRANCIS (1803–1878), portrait-painter, born in Edinburgh on 18 Jan. 1803, was fourth son of Francis Grant, laird of Kilgraston. General Sir James Hope Grant [q. v.] was his brother. He was educated at Harrow School, and was intended for the bar. 'In youth, that is in extreme youth,' writes Sir Walter Scott in his diary on 26 March 1831, 'he was passionately fond of fox-hunting and other sports, but not of any species of gambling. He had also a strong passion for painting, and

made a little collection. As he had sense enough to feel that a younger brother's fortune would not last long under the expenses of a good stud and a rare collection of *chefs-d'œuvre*, he used to avow his intention to spend his patrimony, about 10,000*l.*, and then again to make his fortune by the law. The first he soon accomplished. But the law is not a profession so easily acquired, nor did Frank's talents lie in that direction. His passion for painting turned out better.' Although he enjoyed no systematic artistic training beyond having received when a boy twelve lessons in drawing the human figure, yet such was his ability that by copying the works of Velazquez and other masters he made rapid progress, and gained an early reputation as a painter of sporting scenes. He was already thirty-one when he first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834, sending an equestrian portrait of Captain Vandeleur and the 'Breakfast Scene at Melton,' which was engraved by Charles G. Lewis. In 1837 he exhibited 'The Meeting of His Majesty's Staghounds on Ascot Heath,' painted for the Earl of Chesterfield, and in 1839 'The Melton Hunt,' which was purchased by the Duke of Wellington. Both of these have been engraved, the former by F. Bromley, the latter by W. Humphreys. He likewise painted in 1841 'A Shooting Party at Rawton Abbey' for the Earl of Lichfield, and in 1848 'The Cottesmore Hunt' for Sir Richard Sutton. In 1840 Grant exhibited an equestrian group of Queen Victoria riding with Lord Melbourne and others in Windsor Park, and at once became the fashionable portrait-painter of the day. His portrait of Lady Glenlyon, exhibited in 1842, increased his reputation, and for nearly forty years the most graceful and refined portraits in the Royal Academy exhibitions came from his studio. In 1842 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1851 an academician. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake in 1865, and after Sir Edwin Landseer had declined the honour of succeeding him, Grant was elected president in March 1866, and was shortly afterwards knighted. He filled the position with good taste, tact, and dignity. Between 1834 and 1879 he contributed no less than 253 works, many of which were full-length portraits, to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. Among these works were equestrian portraits of Queen Victoria and the prince consort, painted for Christ's Hospital; the Prince of Wales; an equestrian group of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea; Lord John Russell, afterwards Earl Russell; Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield; General Sir James Hope Grant; Sir George Grey; Edward, earl of Derby, first lord of the treasury; Lord Clyde; Viscount Palmerston, painted for Harrow School; Viscount Gough; Lord Truro, lord high chancellor; Sir Frederick Pollock, lord chief baron; Sir William Erle, lord chief justice of the common pleas; Dr. Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Moberly, bishop of Salisbury; and John Gibson Lockhart. His portraits of the Marchioness of Waterford, exhibited in 1844, and of Mrs. Markham, exhibited in 1857, claim notice among those of ladies. After some years of gradually failing health, Grant died of heart disease very suddenly at his residence, The Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on 5 Oct. 1878, and was interred in the church of England burying-ground in that town, his relatives having declined the usual honour of burial in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The National Portrait Gallery has Grant's portraits of Field-marshal Viscount Hardinge; Lord Campbell, lord high chancellor; Lord Macaulay, a study in oil for the portrait in the possession of Viscountess Ossington; and a pen-and-ink sketch of Sir Edwin Landseer. There is 'A Jewish Rabbi' by him in the National Gallery of Scotland, and in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery a small full-length portrait of Sir Walter Scott with his two staghounds, commissioned by Lady Ruthven in 1831, and said by John Gibson Lockhart to be 'the last really good portrait that was painted.' His own portrait, painted by himself, is in the possession of his son, Colonel Francis Grant, and another portrait, painted by J. P. Knight, R.A., is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

[Times, 7 Oct. 1878; Athenæum, 1878, ii. 473; Academy, 1878, ii. 367; Builder, 1878, p. 1072; Graphic, 19 Oct. 1878, with portrait; Art Journal, 1878, p. 232; Illustrated London News, 10 March 1866, with portrait; Eclectic Magazine, 1866, new ser. iii. 770, with portrait; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886–9, i. 594; Sandby's Hist. of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1862, ii. 294–7.] R. E. G.

GRANT, JAMES (1485?–1553), third laird of Freuchie, surnamed 'The Bold,' eldest son of John Grant [q.v.] (*d.* 1528), of Freuchie and Margaret Ogilvie, his wife, was born about 1485. Like his father he attached himself by bond of maurent to the Earl of Huntly [see GORDON, GEORGE, *d.* 1502?], who was his overlord in certain of his lands, and royal lieutenant in the north. In respect of other lands he was a vassal of James Stewart, earl of Moray, natural brother of James V, and he also entered into a bond of maurent service to Moray. A question arose between the king and his brother respecting the lands Grant

held from Moray, and Grant was threatened by the king with deprivation of these lands for having paid the feu duties to Moray instead of to the king. But the matter was satisfactorily arranged, though it delayed the feudal investiture of Grant in his lands for a number of years after his father's death.

In 1528 the clan Chattan rendered itself obnoxious to government. The neighbouring clans were empowered to extirpate it, saving alive only the priests, the women, and the children. The women and children were to be shipped off to Norway (*Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, ii. 83). The clans recoiled from this atrocity, and Grant protected some of the clan Chattan, to whom he was related by marriage (A. M. Shaw, *The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan*, p. 197). For this he was processed before the council and condemned to pay a fine of 1,000*l.* Scots.

Grant took part in 1544 in an expedition under the Earl of Huntly against the Clanranald and the Mackenzies of Kintail, during which the Frasers of Lovat fought the celebrated battle of Blarnan-leine, or field of shirts, with the Macdonalds. The combatants, on account of the excessive heat, stripped to their shirts, and both parties were all but exterminated (*Diurnal of Occurrents in Scotland*, p. 34).

From James V in 1535 Grant obtained the privilege of exemption from appearing in any court, save the court of session in civil causes, and the high court of justiciary in criminal causes. This extended to all his servants, dependents, and tenants, and was to endure during his lifetime. Several years later, when the advance of the Reformation was alarming churchmen, Grant was appointed bailie of the abbey of Kinloss by Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney. The Bishop of Moray about the same time feued out the church lands in Strathspey to Grant on the understanding that they would be divided by the laird between himself and seven of his friends of the same name. The Clanranald, in revenge for his raid of 1544, aided by the Camerons, ravaged Grant's lands of Urquhart, and took his castle of Urquhart. Grant sought redress by the law. His assailants made no appearance, and he was legally placed in possession of a large tract of his now outlawed enemies' lands in Ross-shire (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. xxx. No. 314). On their giving assurance that they would respect his Urquhart estates and tenants he allowed them to repossess their lands under his own superiority.

Grant died at his castle of Freuchie on 26 Aug. 1553, and was buried at the church of Duthil. He was twice married: first to Elizabeth, daughter of John, sixth lord Forbes, and secondly to Christian Barclay, and had four sons and several daughters. His sons were John Grant of Freuchie, who succeeded him, and William, Duncan, and Archibald, all of whom obtained portions of the church lands of Strathspey. Archibald became the ancestor of the Grants of Monymusk, from whom descended Sir Francis, lord Cullen [q. v.], and William Grant, lord Prestongrange [q. v.]

[Fraser's The Chiefs of Grant, i. 96–122; Gregory's Highlands and Islands of Scotland, pp. 159–79.] H. P.

GRANT, JAMES (1706–1778), Scotch catholic prelate, born at Wester Boggs, in the Enzie, Banffshire, in July 1706, was admitted into the Scotch College at Rome 16 Jan. 1725–6, and ordained priest in 1733. On his return to Scotland in 1734 he was appointed to the mission at Brae-Lochaber, to assist the Rev. John Macdonald. Afterwards he was removed to the Isle of Barra. In the spring of 1746 some ships of war landed some men there who threatened to desolate the whole island if the priest were not delivered up to them. Grant surrendered himself and was carried prisoner to Mingarry Castle, on the western coast, where he was detained for some weeks. He was then conveyed to the prison at Inverness, and for several weeks was chained by the leg to an Irish officer in the service of Spain, who had come over to help the Pretender. In 1747 he was liberated on bail, and in the following year he was stationed at Rathven, Banffshire. Afterwards he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Alexander Smith, vicar-apostolic of the lowland district; papal briefs nominating him bishop of Sinita *in partibus* were issued 21 Feb. 1755, and he was consecrated at Edinburgh on 13 Nov. in that year. On the death of Bishop Smith in 1766, he became, *jure successionis*, vicar-apostolic of the lowland district. He died at Aberdeen on 3 Dec. 1778.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 460; Gordon's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 11; London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, 1837, iv. 84.] T. C.

GRANT, JAMES (1720–1806), of Ballindalloch, Banffshire, general, brother of Colonel William Grant, laird of that ilk, who raised one of the original companies of the Black Watch, was born in 1720, and after studying the law obtained a commission in the army in 1741, and became captain in the 1st battalion 1st royal Scots 24 Oct. 1744. The battalion in question joined the army in Flanders soon after Dettingen; it fought at Fontenoy and at Culloden, was again in Flanders in the campaigns of 1747–8, and

afterwards many years in Ireland. All that is known of Grant is that he served with the battalion in Flanders and in Ireland, and was aide-de-camp to General St. Clair, colonel of the royal Scots, on his mission to Vienna in 1747. Grant became major in the newly raised 77th or Montgomery highlanders (at first called the 1st highland battalion) in February 1757, with which he proceeded to America. In September 1758 he was sent with eight hundred men to reconnoitre Fort Duquesne. Dividing his force to draw the enemy into an ambuscade he was himself surprised and defeated with the loss of a third of his party killed, wounded, and missing. Grant and nineteen officers were captured (Parkman, ii. 151–5). He became lieutenant-colonel of the 40th foot in 1760, and was appointed governor of East Florida. In 1761 he was despatched by Amherst, with a force of thirteen hundred regulars, against the mountaineers of Carolina. In May the same year he led an expedition against the Cherokees, and defeated them in a severe battle at Etchoe.

Grant succeeded to the family estate on the death of his nephew, Major William Grant; in 1772, as lieutenant-colonel commanding the 40th foot in Ireland, he became brevet-colonel; in 1773 he was returned in parliament for Wick burghs, and at the general election of the year after for Sutherlandshire. In December 1775 he was appointed colonel of the 55th foot.

In 1776 Grant went as a brigadier to America with the reinforcements under Howe. He commanded two British brigades at the battle of Long Island, was employed by Howe on special services in New Jersey at a critical period, accompanied the expedition to Philadelphia, and commanded the 1st and 2nd brigades of British at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In May 1778 he was sent with a strong force to cut off Lafayette on the Schuykill, but was unsuccessful. He commanded the expeditionary force sent from New York to the West Indies which captured St. Lucia in December 1778, and gallantly defended the island against a desperate attempt to recapture it made by a French force under the Count d'Estaing. Grant became a major-general in 1777, lieutenant-general in 1782, general in 1796. He was transferred from the 55th to the colonelcy of the 11th foot in 1791, and was governor in succession of Dumbarton and Stirling Castles. In 1787 he appears to have claimed a share of the compensation paid to the Florida loyalists.

Grant was again returned to parliament for Sutherlandshire in 1787, 1790, 1796, and 1801. He was noted for his love of good living, and in his latter years was immensely corpulent. He died at Ballindalloch 13 April 1806, in his eighty-sixth year. Having no descendants his estate went to his maternal grand-nephew, George Macpherson of Inverness-shire, who assumed the surname of Grant and was made a baronet in 1838.

[Appleton's Dict. American Biog.; Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe, vol. ii. and footnote references there given; Calendar Home Office Papers, 1760–5, pars. 5, 961, 999, 1034, 2114; Foster's Members of Parliament (Scotland); Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs, vols. ii–vi.; Army Lists; Cornwallis Corresp. i. 257–64, 286–93. Anderson (Scottish Nation, ii. 362) gives a biographical notice of Grant, which, although otherwise correct, contains the misstatement that he was second in command of the expedition against Havana in 1762. Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, was second in command, and the only general officer of the name of Grant present was Brigadier Francis Grant, son of Sir James Grant of Luss, bart., and afterwards a general and colonel of the 63rd foot, and sometime M.P. for Elgin and Forres (see *ib.* ii. 361–2). Family correspondence relating to the Grants of Ballindalloch form Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 25405–15; a memorial from Grant to the treasury is Addit. MS. 24322, f. 14; and his letters to General Haldimand are Addit. MSS. 21673 ff. 23, 58, 21728 ff. 368, 377, 21729 ff. 146, 168. According to Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep. p. 238, a large number of Grant's letters are preserved among the Marquis of Lansdowne's papers.] H. M. C.

GRANT, Sir JAMES (1738–1811), baronet of Grant, N.B., member of parliament, born 19 May 1738, was only son of Sir Ludovick Grant, baronet of that ilk, by his second wife, Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, earl of Findlater and Seafield. He sat in parliament for Elgin and Forres from 1761 to 1768, and on the death of his father, 18 March 1773, succeeded to the baronetcy and the chieftainship of the clan Grant. On the formation of the Highland Society in 1784 he was one of the original office-bearers. He represented Banff from 1790 to 1795, resigning his seat on appointment as cashier of the excise. He was lord-lieutenant of Inverness-shire from 1794 until 1809, when he resigned and was succeeded by his eldest son. On the breaking out of the war with France, Grant offered to raise a regiment of Strathspey or Grant fencible infantry, a service so speedily accomplished that when the regiment assembled at Forres, two months after the declaration of war, seventy men had to be discharged as supernumeraries in excess of the authorised strength. Grant received the army rank of colonel, 1 March 1793. Immediately after he raised a highland regi-

ment of the line, enrolled as the 97th or Strathspey foot. It served for a time as marines on board Lord Howe's fleet, in 1794, and was broken up at Portsmouth and drafted into other regiments the year after, the flank companies, which were very fine, being transferred entire to the Black Watch. His great local influence and popularity thus enabled Grant to add thirteen hundred men to the defensive force of the country within a few months, exclusive of the recruits raised for the 97th by other officers.

Grant married, in 1763, Jean, daughter of Alexander Duff of Hatton, Aberdeenshire, and by her, who died in 1805, had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Ludovick Grant, succeeded in 1811 to the earldom and estates of Seafield. Grant died at Castle Grant, where the greater part of his useful life had been spent, on 18 Feb. 1811, after a lingering illness, aged 72.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Seaforth;' Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 362; General David Stewart's Scottish Highlanders (Edinburgh, 1822), ii. 255–6, 351–7, lxxxvii.] H. M. C.

GRANT, JAMES (1743?–1835), Scotch advocate, born about 1743, was the son of James Grant of Corrimony in Urquhart, Inverness-shire, a Jacobite of 1745, by his wife Jean, daughter of James Ogilvy of Kempcairn. He was admitted advocate in 1767. Being early distinguished for his liberal politics, he numbered among his friends Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, Francis Jeffrey, Leonard Horner, and other eminent men. He died father of the Scottish bar in 1835 at Lakefield, Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, having attained the patriarchal age of ninety-two (*Gent. Mag.* new ser. iv. 558–9). He was author of: 1. 'Essays on the Origin of Society, Language, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts, and Marriage. Interspersed with Illustrations from the Greek and Gaelic Languages,' 4to, London, 1785. 2. 'A Letter addressed to the Heritors or Landed Proprietors of Scotland, holding their lands of subject superiors or mediately of the Crown,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1790, published anonymously under the pseudonym of 'Scoto-Britannus.' 3. 'Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael; with an Account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots; and observations relative to the authenticity of the poems of Ossian,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1814; another edition, 8vo, London, 1828.

[Private information; Cat. of Printed Books in Library of Faculty of Advocates, iii. 482; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 366.] G. G.

GRANT, JAMES (1802–1879), journalist, born at Elgin, Morayshire, in 1802, when nineteen became a contributor to the 'Statesman' and other metropolitan papers. In 1827 he (with others) founded the 'Elgin Courier,' of which he became editor. In 1833, still keeping an interest in the 'Courier,' he came to London, where he was employed first on the 'Morning Chronicle,' and then on the 'Morning Advertiser.' He was editor of the latter paper from 1850 to 1871. After this connection ceased he published his chief work, 'The Newspaper Press, its Origin, Progress, and Present Position' (3 vols., 1871–2; German translation by Duboc, Hannover, 1873), readable enough, but marred by true journalistic looseness and inaccuracy. Grant was a devout Calvinist, and many of his works touch on theological subjects. He died at 35 Cornwall Road, Bayswater, 23 May 1879. Grant conducted several other London periodicals. These were: 'The London Saturday Journal' (new series, 1839, &c.); 'Grant's London Journal' (new series, 1840, &c.), and the 'Christian Standard' (1872, &c.) He also wrote: 1. 'Life of Mary Queen of Scots,' 1828. 2. 'Random Recollections of the House of Commons, and Random Recollections of the House of Lords,' 1836; a second series under title of 'The British Senate,' 1838. 3. 'The Great Metropolis,' 1836 and 1837. 4. 'The Bench and the Bar,' 1837. 5. 'Sketches in London,' 1838; new edit. 1861. 6. 'The Metropolitan Pulpit, or Sketches of the most Popular Preachers in London,' 1839. 7. 'Travels in Town,' 1839. 8. 'Portraits of Public Characters,' 1841. 9. 'Lights and Shadows of London Life,' 1842. 10. 'Pictures of Popular People,' 1842. 11. 'Joseph Jenkin, or Leaves from the Life of a Literary Man,' 1843. 12. 'Impressions of Ireland and the Irish,' 1844. 13. 'Paris and its People,' 1844. 14. 'Records of a Run through Continental Countries, embracing Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and France,' 2 vols., 1853. 15. 'The Brother Born for Adversity,' 1856. 16. 'Who is Right, and Who Wrong? correspondence between T. Binney and J. Grant . . . including Mr. Grant's suppressed rejoinder,' 1857. 17. 'God is Love,' 1858. 18. 'The Comforter,' 1859. 19. 'Our Heavenly Home,' 1859. 20. 'Personal Visit to the Chief Scenes of the Religious Revivals in the North of Ireland,' 1859. 21. 'The Glorious Gospel of Christ,' 1861. 22. 'God's Unspeakable Gift,' 1861. 23. 'The Foes of Our Faith and How to Defeat Them,' 1862. 24. 'Grace and Glory,' 1863. 25. 'The Dying Command of Christ,' 1863. 26. 'Truths for the Day of Life and the Hour of Death,' 2nd

edit. 1864. 27. 'Steps and Stages on the Road to Glory,' 1865. 28. 'The End of all Things, or the Coming and Kingdom of Christ,' 1866. 29. 'Hymns of Heaven, or the Song of the Saints in Glory,' 1867. 30. 'Seasons of Solitude, or Moments of Meditation on the Things of Eternity,' 1868. 31. 'The Religious Tendencies of the Times, or how to deal with the Deadly Errors and Dangerous Delusions of the Day,' 1869. 32. 'Memoirs of Sir G. Sinclair, Bart.,' 1870. 33. 'Sources of Joy in Seasons of Sorrow, with other Help on the Heavenward Way,' 1871. 34. 'The Plymouth Brethren, their History and Heresies,' 1875. 35. 'Papist Versions of the Scriptures and the British and Foreign Bible Society,' 1876. 36. 'Meditations on the Loving Words of Our Lord,' 1877.

[Times, 26 May 1879, p. 9; Morning Advertiser, 27 May 1879; Athenæum, 31 May 1879, p. 697; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. x. 55, xi. 451, 6th ser. ii. 15; Cat. Advocates' Library; Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. W–T.

GRANT, JAMES (1840–1885), Scottish antiquary, born in 1840 in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, was educated at Aberdeen University, where he took the degree of M.A. He obtained the Grant bursary, and studied law at Edinburgh with a view to the Scottish bar; but his grotesque dwarfish figure and his odd voice making success in this wellnigh unattainable, he devoted himself to studies connected with Scottish antiquities.

For a number of years he acted as assistant to Professor Cosmo Innes (whose books owe a good deal to him), and did much work under John Hill Burton and Professor Masson, in preparing for publication the Scots privy council records (*Register of the Privy Council*, introduction (Burton), vol. i. p. liv; introduction (Masson), vol. iii. p. lxxxviii). The work by which Grant deserves to be remembered, however, is his 'History of the Burgh and Parish Schools of Scotland' (in two volumes: the first, on the burgh schools, has alone been published (1876); the second volume exists in a completed or almost completed state). The special excellence of this work is that it is largely based on hitherto unpublished sources, which the author collected with vast labour and patience. It is full of curious and minute details, which shed light, not only on the educational, but on the social history of Scotland. The book excited little notice when it appeared (a neglect which the author felt somewhat keenly); but it is of permanent value, and it is almost impossible to suppose that it can ever be superseded by a more learned or exhaustive treatise. Grant also wrote a 'History of the University of Edinburgh' (unpublished). He was elected a F.S.A. (Scotl.), and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of David Laing and other distinguished Scottish scholars. He died at his brother's house, 114 Bell Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 9 Aug. 1885, and was buried on the 13th in his native glen.

[Scotsman, 10 and 14 Aug. 1885; Inverness Courier, 13 Aug. 1885; Memoir of Cosmo Innes (Edinburgh, 1874), p. 78; personal recollections.] F. W–T.

GRANT, JAMES (1822–1887), novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh 1 Aug. 1822. He was eldest son of John Grant and grandson of James Grant of Corrimony (1743?–1835) [q. v.], advocate. From his grandfather, James Grant, the novelist inherited strong Jacobite proclivities, and he was connected by descent with the Veitches of Dawyck, Peeblesshire, and thus possessed a strain of border blood. His mother, who died when he was a child, belonged to the Watson family of Overmains, not unknown in the artistic annals of Scotland, and through her he was intimately related to Sir Walter Scott, the Swintons of Swinton, and other eminent families. Captain Grant, his father, of the 92nd Gordon highlanders, had served with distinction throughout the Peninsular war. After his wife's death Captain Grant obtained a command in Newfoundland, whither he sailed in 1833, taking with him his three sons. After spending six years in American barracks Grant returned home with his father, who had resigned his command, in 1839, and in 1840, through the influence of Lord Hill, under whom Captain John Grant had served in Spain, was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd foot, and joined the provisional battalion at Chatham. He was soon appointed to command the depôt, but in 1843 resigned his commission and entered the office of Mr. Rhind, architect, Edinburgh. He became a skilled draughtsman, but other and literary tastes were showing themselves, and he now devoted himself to novel writing, speedily becoming a most prolific writer. His first novel, and in some respects his best, 'The Romance of War,' appeared in 1845. It owed its birth to the many anecdotes of Spain and the French war, which had been related to him by his father, and described the adventures of the Gordon highlanders in the Peninsula. The vivid description of battles speedily procured for it an enormous sale; but it only produced 20*l.* for its author. A sequel entitled 'The Highlanders in Belgium' soon followed. Then came 'The Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp,' of which the popularity equalled that of his first novel. 'The Yellow Frigate,' 'Both-

well,' 'Jane Seton,' and many more succeeded, and from that time to his death never a year passed without one, often two, and even three novels being produced. His latest works of fiction were 'Love's Labour Won' (1888), dealing with incidents of Burmese dacoity, and 'Playing with Fire' (1887), a story of the war in the Soudan. He wrote in all some fifty-six novels. A quick succession of incidents, much vivacity of style, and a dialogue that seldom flags characterise all of them. Those dealing with Scottish history embody considerable research, are vigorous and picturesque in style, and express much sympathy with the reckless daring, loyalty, and manliness of Scotch and border heroes. A charge of plagiarism has been brought against Grant owing to his having incorporated without acknowledgment a good many descriptive passages from a book of travels and campaigning in one of his novels. Grant, however, does not seem to have exceeded the license justly allowed a novelist of appropriating local colour for his fictions from graver writers (*Athenæum*, 9 Jan. 1875).

Grant wrote much and well on history, especially the history of his native land. The following are his works in this department of literature: 1. 'Memoirs and Adventures of Sir W. Kirkaldy of Grange,' 1849. 2. 'Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh,' 1850. 3. 'Memoirs and Adventures of Sir J. Hepburn,' 1851. 4. 'Memoirs of Montrose,' 1858. 5. 'The Cavaliers of Fortune, or British Heroes in Foreign Wars,' 1859; reissued with title reversed, 1873. 6. 'British Battles on Land and Sea,' 1873; followed in 1884 by 'Recent British Battles on Land and Sea.' 7. 'Illustrated History of India,' 1876. 8. 'Old and New Edinburgh,' 1880; of this book over thirty thousand copies were sold in the United States. 9. 'History of the War in the Soudan,' 1885–6. 10. 'The Tartans of the Clans of Scotland,' 1886. 11. 'Scottish Soldiers of Fortune,' 1889 (posthumous).

In 1852 Grant founded and acted as secretary to the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, upholding its views steadily in spite of the ridicule heaped upon him by 'Punch' and many English newspapers. He was an energetic supporter of the volunteer movement, and one of the first to join its ranks. As an authority on military matters he was frequently consulted by the war office, and was examined as a witness in connection with the present territorial system, and many of his suggestions, such as the present facings of the British army, were adopted. The plans for the proposed alterations in Edinburgh Castle were also submitted to him. Grant married the eldest daughter of James Browne, LL.D., and had two sons: James, who died before his father, and Roderick, a Roman catholic priest. He had himself embraced the Romish faith in 1875. He died 5 May 1887, at 25 Tavistock Road, London, at the age of sixty-five. His popularity had decayed before his death. He was modest and retiring, genial, intensely patriotic, and of strong religious susceptibilities; but with all his devotion to literature he died penniless.

[Grant's Works; Times, 7 May 1887; Scottish News, do.; Athenæum, 14 May 1887; Academy, do.; Scottish Review, art. 'Grant's Scottish Historical Novels,' by S. F. F. Veitch, January 1888; private information from Mr. F. J. Grant, Carrick Pursuivant; Saturday Review, 14 May 1887; Daily News, 7 May 1887.] M. G. W.

GRANT, Sir JAMES HOPE (1808–1875), general, youngest son of Francis Grant of Kilgraston House, Perthshire, was born 22 July 1808 and educated at the high school, Edinburgh, and at Hofwyl, Switzerland. He received his first commission as cornet in the 9th lancers in 1826, in which regiment he remained until 1858, when he was promoted to the rank of major-general. His career represents an experience of India and China warfare such as falls to the lot of few. He became captain in May 1835. He was a first-rate performer on the violoncello, and in 1841 Major-general Lord Saltoun, a great lover of music, who had been appointed to command a portion of the British forces in the first Chinese war, was in quest of a brigade-major. Grant's musical skill would render him a welcome associate during the then tedious sea voyage. This consideration, added to Grant's high military reputation, secured his appointment to the vacant post. It is remarkable that Grant was unable to execute one intelligible stroke of the most mechanical sketching, while his brother the artist, Sir Francis [q.v.], was scarcely able to distinguish one bar of music from another. Grant served throughout the first Chinese war, and was present at the attack and capture of Chinkiang-foo and at the landing before Nankin. He had attained the rank of regimental-major in 1842, and for his services in China was nominated a C.B. In 1844 he rejoined the 9th lancers, which meanwhile had proceeded to India. He served with his regiment during the Sutlej campaign of 1845–6, including the hard-fought battle of Sobraon. In 1848–9 he commanded his regiment throughout the greater part of the campaign in the Punjaub, wherein the 9th lancers were actively employed, especially at the passage of the Chenab at Ramnuggur, and the desperately contested battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat.

For these services he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1849 he was gazetted to the command of his regiment.

During these operations, Grant on one occasion observed that an officer far his senior was manifestly intoxicated when the regiment was awaiting orders to move against the enemy. The day after he formally reported this fact to the second in command, who declined to meddle in the matter. Grant at once went to the offender and said to him, 'Unless you resign at once, I must report the fact that you were drunk.' The senior put his junior in arrest on the spot for insubordinate language. A court of inquiry was assembled, Grant was kept in arrest for six weeks, and was only released by the finding of an open verdict which practically justified the action taken by the accuser. In May 1857 Grant was at Umballa on the outbreak of the mutiny. To describe the important part which he took in its suppression would be almost to narrate the history of the Sepoy war of 1857–8. He was appointed brigadier of the cavalry which marched from Umballa to relieve Delhi; he was in the action at Budlee-ka-Serai; in the operations before Delhi, and at the storming of the town; he commanded a movable column marching on Lucknow; was present at the engagement at Kallee Nuddee; the relief of the Alumbagh, and the first relief of Lucknow; the battle of Cawnpore; commanded a flying column which fought engagements at Serai Ghat, Goorsaigunj, and Meangunj; was at the second relief of Lucknow; commanded movable columns at Moosa Bagh, Koorsie, the Baree road, Sirsee, Nawabgunj, and Sooltanpore; and commanded the Trans-Ghogra force which fought the numerous engagements attending the final suppression of the revolt.

Many characteristic incidents occurred during these operations. The hand-to-hand fighting in which Grant was often engaged was of a most desperate nature. In one encounter before Delhi, when darkness was closing in and the overwhelming masses of the enemy were surrounding Grant's exhausted little knot of horsemen, a sepoy at a distance of five yards shot his charger dead, in the hope of capturing the rider alive. His native orderly instantly urged him 'to take his horse.' The general refused, but grasped the tail of his orderly's charger, and was thus dragged unharmed out of the throng. The four months spent on the Delhi ridges taxed his physical and moral energies to a greater extent than any other period of his life. Daily and nightly his rapidly dwindling cavalry was called out to repel the attacks of an enemy tenfold his number, and he used to quote his constant experience with the three successive generals in command, Anson, Barnard, and Archdale Wilson, as instances of the failure even of brave men to resist the strain of tremendous responsibility. No human being could have had a greater aversion to the infliction of the punishment of death than Grant. But on one occasion he did not hesitate to order the instant execution of twenty-five rebels who had been convicted on the clearest evidence of atrocities. Yet, with a justice rare in those days, he flogged twelve men of the 53rd regiment, although in actual presence of the enemy, whom he had caught looting. This very regiment so fully recognised the righteousness of the retribution, and became so warmly attached to their general, that when going into action they would on his approach laughingly warn each other, 'Now, boys, take care of your backs; here is the provost-marshal coming.' Grant was one of Lord Clyde's most trusted lieutenants, especially in the conduct of outposts. Whenever he was entrusted with this duty, Lord Clyde was wont to omit visiting the covering force. For his services throughout the mutiny Grant was raised from C.B. to K.C.B. (1858), and was promoted major-general, a reward which cost him the value of his commission, 12,000*l.*

In 1860 Grant sailed from Calcutta for Hongkong, having been appointed to command, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, the expedition sent out to China, in conjunction with the French. In three months the Chinese army received three defeats in the open, and was finally dispersed with a loss of 120 guns. The strong forts of Taku, mounting six hundred guns, were captured; Pekin surrendered, and a new treaty of peace was signed, the provisions of which have been maintained up to the present date (1890). This campaign is universally admitted to have been the most successful and the best carried out of England's 'little wars.' In recognition thereof, Grant's K.C.B. was changed to G.C.B.

The co-operation of his French allies proved a greater obstacle to his success than the antagonism of his Chinese enemy. Thus, the French commander, Montauban, insisted that the vulnerable point of the Taku forts was the earthwork south of the Peiho, whereas Grant was resolute that the attack should be directed against the north fort. The English general adhered to his determination, in face of the opposition of all the French and of some of the English officers. Montauban, in a formal written protest, washed his hands of all responsibility, and declined to participate in

what he considered a hopeless undertaking, though at the last moment, with a prudent care for possibilities, he despatched four hundred infantry and two batteries to 'put in an appearance.' After the unsoundness of his opinions had been practically demonstrated, he sent to beg for the return of his protest.

Again, when the two armies were within a short distance of Pekin, the French lagged behind, declared they had 'lost their way,' and made straight for the adjacent Summer Palace, the treasures whereof they proceeded to loot. Grant ultimately succeeded in securing a small portion of the booty for his own army, caused an immediate auction to be held, and, resigning his own share of the proceeds, distributed the money among his men without tedious reference to England. For this act he was informed by Lord Russell that he had 'taken a grave responsibility upon himself,' but that her majesty had under the circumstances approved of what he had done.

Grant on his return from China was appointed commander-in-chief of the Madras army, 1862–3. In 1865 he was made quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards, and in 1870 was selected for the command of the camp at Aldershot. His tenure of this post marks the beginning of almost a new phase of military instruction throughout the British army. Hitherto the Prussian system of manœuvring troops as two opposing forces had been angrily denounced by most of our military authorities as childish, and even pernicious. Grant held a different opinion, persisted in spite of all opposition, and finally succeeded in bringing to pass the autumn manœuvres of 1871–2–3, the value of which has been so fully recognised that the practice thereof has been continued up to the present day. He reformed our entire system of outpost duties, in which he had had such wide experience during the mutiny, introduced the war game and military lectures at Aldershot, inaugurated a soldiers' industrial exhibition, and was a warm supporter of every institution for the social and religious welfare of those under his command.

An all-pervading feature of Grant's life was his resolute religious faith. From his early years in the 9th lancers till his command at Aldershot, every act and precept was regulated by the bold observance of the Christian profession. Indeed his maxim, 'Act according to your conscience and defy the consequences,' on more than one occasion very seriously militated against his professional prosperity. A most distinguished English general states: 'His example is always in my mind whenever I am tempted to do anything ignoble or unworthy.' Grant was one of the first to recognise the abilities of the present Lord Wolseley, whom he contributed more than any one else to bring under public notice. 'If I have attained any measure of military prosperity,' said Lord Wolseley when delivering a lecture on railway transport at Aldershot in 1872, 'my gratitude is due to one man, and that man is Sir Hope Grant.' Grant's discovery of the military worth of his staff officer, then Lieutenant-colonel Wolseley, dates from the Trans-Ghogra operations of 1859. He then mentions him in his private journals with warm approval, and subsequent entries show how much this favourable opinion was strengthened and increased during the China war of 1860. When others were somewhat aghast at what they considered the 'advanced views' of Wolseley, Grant would good-humouredly laugh, and in many instances tacitly supported or even openly advocated them. Subsequently he never lost an opportunity of advocating the merits of his former staff officer. Grant, in whose disposition not a particle of jealousy could exist, rejoiced beyond measure at the later success of Lord Wolseley, and was foremost in enlarging on it.

In 1847 Grant married Elizabeth Helen, daughter of Benjamin Tayler, esq., of the Bengal civil service. He died, aged 67, on 7 March 1875 of an internal malady, aggravated if not contracted by active service in tropical climates.

[Personal acquaintance; Sir Hope Grant's private journals; Incidents in the Sepoy War, and Incidents in the China War, by Sir Hope Grant and Major Knollys.] H. K.

GRANT, JAMES MACPHERSON (1822–1885), Australian statesman, was born at Alvie, Inverness-shire, in 1822, and educated at Kingdenie. When fourteen years of age he emigrated with his parents to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, where he was articled to Chambers & Thurlow, solicitors, but having gone to New Zealand in 1844 he volunteered in the war against Honi Heki, and was present in several engagements. Returning to Sydney he completed his articles; was admitted in 1847 as an attorney and solicitor of the supreme court, and received into partnership by Mr. Thurlow. In 1850 he went to San Francisco for the benefit of his health, and on his return to Australia, he and his brother went to Bendigo, where they were among the successful diggers in the newly discovered gold-fields. In 1854 he began practice in Melbourne. In December of that year the miners' riots took place at the Eureka stockade, Ballarat. Macpherson Grant openly took the miners' part, and

joined them in condemning the policy of the government. On the trial of the miners he acted as their attorney without a fee, and in conjunction with Butler Cole Aspinall, barrister-at-law, obtained a verdict in their favour. He was returned as representative of the Bendigo miners to the legislative council of Victoria in November 1855, when he proposed the throwing open of the lands to the people. He also advocated vote by ballot, manhood suffrage, unsectarian education, and other measures which were afterwards passed into law. In the following year he was elected a member for the Sandhurst boroughs under the new constitution. In 1859 he was returned for Avoca. He first took office in Richard Heales's ministry as vice-president of the board of land and works, and commissioner of public works, and served from 26 Nov. 1860 to 20 Feb. 1861, during which period, in conjunction with the president of the board of lands, he initiated the occupation licenses, the first step towards settling the people on the lands. On the death of Heales, 19 June 1864, Grant succeeded him on 5 Sept. as president of the board of lands. His administration of this department was successful, and many well-to-do selectors settled on the public lands under the celebrated '42nd clause' of the Land Act of 1865. When the second M'Culloch ministry was constituted, 11 July 1868, he again undertook the administration of the lands department, and remained in office until 20 Sept. 1869. He joined Sir Charles Gavan Duffy 19 June 1871, and continued at the lands department until 10 June 1872. He was then out of office until 9 Aug. 1875, when he became minister of justice in the Berry administration, which post he held only until 25 Oct. in the same year. He took the same position in the second Berry administration, from 22 May 1877 to 5 March 1880. The last appointment he held was in Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's government, when he was chief secretary from 9 July 1881 to 8 March 1883. During these various changes he had continued to sit as the representative for Avoca, and was always considered to be one of the most prominent land reformers in Australia. He died 1 April 1885.

[Men of the Time in Australia, Victoria, 1878, p. 73; Heaton's Australian Dict. of Dates, 1879 p. 81; Times, 4 April 1885, p. 9.] G. C. B.

GRANT, JAMES WILLIAM (1788–1865), astronomer, was born at Wester Elchies in Morayshire on 12 Aug. 1788. His father, Robert Grant, made a fortune abroad, and bought about 1783 the Elchies estate, hereditary in a branch of his family, to which he subsequently added the lands of Knockando and Ballintomb. James William Grant entered the East India Company's service as a writer on 22 July 1805, and filled appointments of increasing importance in Bengal until his retirement in 1849. He employed his leisure in scientific pursuits, and with an excellent five-foot achromatic he detected, on 23 July 1844, the companion of Antares, two years before the duplicity of the star was perceived by Mitchel. Excessive modesty, however, caused him to neglect publishing the discovery, which became known only through Professor Piazzi Smyth's examination of his observing papers. On his elder brother's death, in 1828, he inherited the family estates. He returned to Scotland in 1849, and erected at Elchies a fine observatory in granite, the entrance guarded by sphinxes. Here was placed the 'Trophy Telescope,' conspicuous in 1851 in the nave of the Great Exhibition, and the first large telescope erected in Scotland. The object-glass, eleven inches in diameter, was by Ross, the mount by Ransome & May. Grant's use of it was hampered by the climate and growing ill-health; but Professor Piazzi Smyth found its performance excellent in a set of observations on double stars made at Elchies in the autumn of 1862 (*Monthly Notices of Royal Astronomical Soc.* xxiii. 2). It was sold in 1864 to Mr. Aytoun of Glenfarg, Perthshire.

Grant was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society on 13 Jan. 1854. His sole publication was a letter 'On the Influence of Climate upon the Telescopic Appearance of a Celestial Body' (*ib.* xiv. 165), accompanying two sketches of Mars, made respectively at Calcutta and Elchies. He was an accomplished microscopist, his slides evoking the admiration of native and foreign experts. Botany, natural history, and painting were also cultivated by him. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson of Gamrie in Banffshire, and had by her eight sons and four daughters, all born in India. The present laird of Elchies is his grandson. He died at Wester Elchies of gout on 17 Sept. 1865, and was buried in Knockando churchyard. His wife died in London on 28 Jan. 1855. Grant's mind was one of singular sweetness and elevation, and he was regretted alike as a friend, a landlord, and a benefactor to the poor.

[Information from the family; Banffshire Journal, 19 Sept. 1865; Lachlan Shaw's Hist. of the Province of Moray, i. 112, 117 (1882); Jervise's Epitaphs and Inscriptions in the North-east of Scotland, i. 299 (1875); Monthly Notices, xxiii. 1 (Professor R. Grant); Good Words, iv. 125, February 1863 (Professor Piazzi Smyth); Dodwell's Bengal Civil Servants.] A. M. C.

GRANT, JOHN (*d.* 1528), second laird of Freuchie, the Bard, the eldest son of John Grant younger of Freuchie (now Grant in Strathspey), and grandson of Sir Duncan Grant, first laird of Freuchie, succeeded his grandfather, Duncan, as second laird in 1485. He was surnamed 'The Bard,' sometimes 'The Bard roy,' on account of his poetical talents. Grant attached himself by bond of maurent to the Earl of Huntly [see GORDON, GEORGE, *d.* 1502 ?], then the most powerful nobleman in the north of Scotland, and his own overlord. At Huntly's castle in Strathbogie, on 15 Sept. 1484, the marriage of Grant with Margaret, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie of Deskford, Banffshire, was arranged. There is a tradition that the father of this laird marched at the head of the clan Grant in 1488 to the assistance of James III during the insurrection of the prince, and that along with some other highland clans the Grants arrived only in time to find the decisive battle of Sauchieburn already fought and their king dead. But as Grant's father died in 1482 the tradition, if true, has probably reference to this second laird of Freuchie. He, at least, is mentioned in that struggle as having captured a traitor and conveyed him to Edinburgh (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, i. 98).

Under James IV the Earl of Huntly became chancellor of Scotland and royal lieutenant in the northern counties, with a special commission for promoting the peace of these counties by dealing summarily with the more unruly clans. Grant supported his overlord so heartily in this work that as a reward the king conferred upon him several extensive estates in Inverness-shire and Morayshire. In 1498 he received the lands of Glencarny and Ballindalloch, and in 1509 the barony of Urquhart, while upon two of his sons were bestowed the neighbouring lands of Glenmoriston and Corriemony. At an earlier date he had acquired by purchase and exchange several estates adjoining his own patrimony, and to consolidate these he obtained a royal charter erecting them into the barony of Freuchie.

His barony of Urquhart, after the battle of Flodden in 1513, was invaded and laid waste by a party of the Macdonalds of the Isles, the most refractory of the clans. But Grant succeeded in subduing them and recovered his lands. He held special commissions for the pacification of the highlands, and contributed largely towards the efforts of James IV. In 1492 he, with certain others, was sent by the Earl of Huntly to inflict punishment on the clan Mackenzie, which, among other enormities, had been guilty of the slaughter of Harold of Chisholm. In this he acquitted himself successfully (*History of the Clan Mackenzie*, p. 74). Among other services he captured certain freebooters who infested Braemar and the upper reaches of the river Dee. During the regency of John, duke of Albany, Grant was summoned to take part in a military expedition into England; but taking his cue from Huntly, as the allegiance of the country was divided, he held back. He was afterwards obliged to condone his disobedience by purchasing a remission.

Grant died in May 1528. He had, besides five daughters, three sons: James (1485 ?–1553) [q. v.], his successor; John, who got Corriemony, and became ancestor of the Grants of Corriemony and Shenglie, from whom descended Charles Grant, lord Glenelg [q. v.], and others; and John Mor Grant, a natural son, of Glenmoriston, the ancestor of that branch of the family of Grant.

[The Chiefs of Grant, by Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., i. 71–95; Acta Dominorum Concilii, pp. 267, 273, 298; Gregory's Highlands and Islands of Scotland, pp. 50–114.] H. P.

GRANT, JOHN (1568 ?–1622), fifth laird of Freuchie, was the eldest son of Duncan Grant younger of Freuchie, and his wife Margaret, daughter of William Mackintosh of that ilk. Left fatherless in 1582 he was placed under guardians till 1588, before which year he succeeded as fifth laird his grandfather John, fourth laird of Freuchie, who died in 1585, and who was son of James Grant, third laird [q.v.] He was one of three commissioners appointed by the privy council in 1588, and again in 1590 with justiciary and extraordinary powers over the district of Moray for the apprehension of jesuits and papists. In 1589 he signed a bond in defence of the true religion and of the king, with special reference to popish conspiracies at the time, and in the same year he joined the army led by James VI against George Gordon, first marquis of Huntly [q. v.]

In this way Grant incurred the resentment of Huntly, who, after having made his peace with James, returned to the discharge of his viceregal offices in the north. Grant thought himself affronted by Huntly, and with several of the neighbouring clans carried fire and sword into the territory of the Gordons. These hostilities, however, were peremptorily stopped by the crown; but Grant resumed the quarrel in a legal form in the courts of law. This issued in an amicable agreement in 1591, when Grant acknowledged himself again under the protection of Huntly. In the following year Huntly killed James, earl of Moray (the Bonny Earl), at Donibristle,

Fifeshire, and Grant, whose grandmother was a Stewart, repudiated his allegiance to Huntly, and took up arms to avenge the slaughter of his kinsman. He joined the army which James VI sent soon afterwards under the Earl of Argyll to subdue Huntly. Argyll was defeated by Huntly at Glenlivet, and, when Huntly again regained favour from James, Grant deemed it prudent to keep himself more in favour with him.

In 1602 Grant was commissioned by James VI to put down witchcraft in the highlands. In 1607 he was chosen as one of two commissioners from the king to introduce the restored Bishop of Moray at the meeting of the synod of Moray under pretext of appointing the bishop constant moderator. About this time the clan Gregor or Macgregors had been proscribed by the authorities. Some of them found shelter with the Grants and assumed their name. A complaint was laid against Grant that he was a chief harbourer of the Macgregor outlaws, and he was ordered by letters from James VI to disprove the accusation and attest his loyalty by proceeding against the obnoxious clan. Grant apprehended a few of them; but notwithstanding this he was fined in a large sum for intercommuning with the outlaws and permitting members of his clan, for whom he was responsible, to do so.

As convener of the justices of the peace in Moray Grant was summoned in 1612 to attend a meeting of the privy council in Edinburgh. In 1615 he was again in Edinburgh, and sat as a juror on the trial of Patrick Stewart, earl of Orkney, who was convicted of rebellion and treason and executed (Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, iii. 308–18). In 1620 he had also a commission to deal with the 'vagabond gipsies,' whose lawlessness obliged the privy council to adopt stringent measures for their suppression. Grant added to the patrimonial inheritance the neighbouring estates of Abernethy and Cromdale in Strathspey, and also secured Rothiemurchus from the Mackintoshes as a Grant possession. He sold his Ross-shire lands to the Mackenzies, from whom his great-grandfather, John, second laird of Freuchie [q. v.], had taken them (*History of the Mackenzies*, p. 163). It is said that James VI in 1610 offered Grant a peerage, but that he refused it, asking the question, 'An' wha'll be laird o' Grant?' He died on 20 Sept. 1622, and was buried in Duthil churchyard.

His wife was Lilias, daughter of Sir John Murray (afterwards first earl) of Tullibardine, Perthshire. Their contract of marriage is dated 15 April 1591, and James VI and his queen are said to have been present at the marriage. John Taylor, the Water Poet, who visited Castle Grant in 1618, says she was a lady both inwardly and outwardly plentifully adorned with the gifts of grace and nature (Taylor, *Works*, ed. C. Hindley, 1872, p. 55). She was herself a poetess. She survived her husband till 1643, and bore to Grant one son and four daughters. Grant had also a natural son, Duncan, ancestor of the Grants of Clunie.

[Sir William Fraser's The Chiefs of Grant, i. 159–96; Shaw's History of the Province of Moray, pp. 31, 32; Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vol. iv. passim; Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earldom of Sutherland, pp. 192–226; Gregory's History of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, pp. 245–53.] H. P.

GRANT, JOHN (1782–1842), lieutenant 2nd royal veteran battalion, and lieutenant-colonel Portuguese service, a famous spy in the Peninsular war, began his military career as a subaltern in the Glamorganshire militia, with which he served in Ireland in 1799. In the same year he volunteered to the line from the embodied militia, and was appointed a lieutenant in the 4th foot, but was placed on half-pay at the peace of Amiens. On the renewal of the war he was brought on full pay as a lieutenant of foot, which rank he held throughout the war. He served under Sir Robert Thomas Wilson on the Portuguese frontier in 1808–9, with the irregular force known as the Lusitanian legion, and was wounded. When Wilson was defeated and left Portugal, Grant joined the Portuguese army under Marshal William Carr Beresford [q. v.], in which he became major, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel. Grant was much employed as a partisan leader and spy, in which capacity he assumed a variety of disguises, and underwent most extraordinary adventures. There is much confusion of his exploits with those of Major Colquhoun Grant (1780–1829) [q. v.], 11th foot, a scouting officer. Wellington wrote to Beresford, on 19 Feb. 1811, apparently in reference to John Grant: 'I wish he had sent us the examination of some of his prisoners. He appears to be going on capitally, and likely to save much valuable property in the Estrada. I shall be much obliged if you will tell him how much gratified I have been at reading the accounts of his operations' (*Naval and Military Gazette*, 1 July 1848, p. 429). At the end of the war Grant was appointed lieutenant in the late 2nd royal veteran battalion, and was retired on full pay when the veteran battalions were abolished. Grant acted as secretary to the committee formed in London by the Earl of Durham, Lord William Bentinck, and others in 1820, when Marshal Beresford was dismissed from his Portuguese

command by the constitutional government. In 1823, at the time of the invasion of Spain by the French troops under the Duc d'Angoulême, Grant's committee despatched Sir Robert Thomas Wilson on a fruitless mission to the Peninsula. The promised volume of Wilson's memoirs dealing with the Lusitanian legion episode of 1808–9 and the Spanish mission of 1823 have not been published (see introduction to *Life of Sir R. T. Wilson*, 1793–1807, London, 1862), and Grant's share in these transactions has never been treated in detail.

Grant died, after a long and painful illness, broken in health and circumstances, at the age of sixty, at Kensington on 14 July 1842. His appeals and those of his widow for assistance were left unanswered (*Naval and Military Gazette*, 4 March 1843, p. 137). Sir Robert Peel, when prime minister, conferred a gift of 100*l.* and a lieutenant's widow's pension of 40*l.* a year on Grant's widow, Sophia Grant, who died at Chelsea on 26 May 1848 (*ib.* 3 Jan. 1848, and 1 July 1848, p. 429).

[Army and Militia Lists; Naval and Military Gazettes, 1842–3, 1848.] H. M. C.

GRANT, Sir JOHN PETER (1774–1848), chief justice of Calcutta, only son of William Grant, M.D., of Lyme Street, London, and afterwards of the Doune of Rothiemurchus, was born 21 Sept. 1774. He succeeded to the entailed estate of Rothiemurchus, on the death of his uncle, Patrick Grant, called the 'White Laird,' in 1790. Grant studied law first at Edinburgh, where he was admitted advocate 28 June 1796, then at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar 29 Jan. 1802. He sat in the parliament of 1812 for Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and in the two subsequent parliaments for Tavistock. In 1827 he went to India as puisne judge, first at Bombay then at Calcutta, where he was afterwards chief justice. Previous to leaving this country he was knighted. He died at sea on his passage home, 17 May 1848, and was buried in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh. He was married and had issue two sons and three daughters; his second son, Sir John Peter Grant (*b.* 1807), was successively lieutenant-governor of Bengal and governor of Jamaica.

Grant wrote: 1. 'Some Observations on the Constitution and Forms of Proceeding of the Court of Session in Scotland, with Remarks on the Bill now depending in the House of Lords for its Reform,' 1807. 2. 'Essays towards Illustrating some Elementary Principles relating to Wealth and Currency,' 1812. 3. 'A Summary of the Law relating to Granting New Trials in Civil Suits by Courts of Justice in England,' 1817. 4. 'Speech in the House of Commons, 10 Feb. 1818, on Lord A. Hamilton's Motion relating to the Conduct of the Law Officers of the Crown in Scotland,' 1818. 5. 'Substance of a Speech delivered in the House of Commons on 5 May 1825, on Moving for Leave to bring in a Bill to Alter and Amend an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, 8th and 9th Session, 1st Parliament of King William III, intituled an Act for Preventing Wrongous Imprisonments, and against Undue Delays in Trials,' 1825 (manuscript notes by Lord Cockburn are appended to the British Museum copy).

[Fraser's Chiefs of Grant, Edinb. 1883, ii. 510; Gent. Mag. September 1848, p. 335; Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, ed. 1877, ii. 362–3; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cat. Advocates' Library.] F. W–T.

GRANT, JOHNSON (1773–1844), divine, born at Edinburgh in 1773, was son of Dr. Gregory Grant, by Mary, daughter of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk (son of Francis Grant, lord Cullen [q. v.]). He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, on 21 Oct. 1795, and took his degree of B.A. in 1799, and M.A. in 1805. Taking holy orders, he became curate in succession of Ormskirk, Lancashire, Frodsham and Latchford in Cheshire, and Hornsey and St. Pancras in Middlesex. Through the interest of Bishop Majendie he was presented to the living of Binbrooke St. Mary, Lincolnshire, in 1818, and to the incumbency of Kentish Town, London, in 1822, where he remained, a zealous and hard-working clergyman, till his death on 4 Dec. 1844.

He wrote, in addition to occasional sermons and pamphlets: 1. 'A Manual of Religious Knowledge,' 1800, 2nd ed. 1805, 3rd ed. 1809. 2. 'Reverie considered as connected with Literature,' 1802 (in 'Memoirs' of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society). 3. 'A Summary of the History of the English Church,' 1811–26, 4 vols. 4. 'Sermons,' 1812. 5. 'Sacred Hours.' 6. 'Arabia, a Poem,' 1815. 7. 'God is Love, freely translated from Eckartshausen,' 1817. 8. 'The Crucifixion, a Series of Lent Lectures,' 1821. 9. 'A Memoir of Miss Frances Augusta Bell,' 1827. 10. 'The Last Things, a Series of Lent Lectures,' 1828. 11. 'Six Lectures on Liberality and Expediency,' 1830. 12. 'A Course of Lectures for the Year,' 1833–1835, 2 vols. 13. 'The Joshuad, a Poem,' anonymous, 1837. 14. 'Sketches in Divinity,' 1840. 15. 'Discourses, &c.,' 1843.

[Gent. Mag. April 1845, p. 444; Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 550; Darling's Cyclop. Bibliog. i. 1301; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] C. W. S.

GRANT, JOSEPH (1805–1835), Scottish poet, was born 26 May 1805 at his father's farm of Affrusk in Kincardineshire. As a child he was employed on the farm in the summer, and during the winter picked up what learning he could at a village school. When only fourteen he began to write verses. In 1831 he was engaged as assistant to a shopkeeper at Stonehaven, and afterwards was employed as a clerk at Dundee, first in the office of the 'Guardian' newspaper, and then in that of a writer to the signet. He died 14 April 1835 at Affrusk. Grant's poems, often, like his prose tales, of much merit, were mainly written in Scots, but some are in English. Besides tales and sketches contributed to 'Chambers's Journal' between 1830 and 1835, he published: 1. 'Juvenile Lays,' 1828. 2. 'Kincardineshire Traditions,' 1830, in verse. At the time of his death he was preparing 3. 'Tales of the Glens: with Ballads and Songs.' This collection was published in 1836, 'with a memoir of the author by R. Nicoll.'

[Memoir by R. Nicoll; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 370.] C. L. K.

GRANT, LUDOVICK (1650?–1716), of Grant, was eldest son of James Grant, seventh laird of Freuchie, and his wife, Lady Mary, only daughter of James Stewart, second earl of Murray (*d.* 1638). He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and, being still under age when his father died in 1663, was for a time under the guardianship of his uncle, Lieutenant-colonel Patrick Grant, who thus became known as 'tutor of Grant.' On 26 Dec. 1671 he married Janet, only daughter of Alexander Brodie of Lethen, Nairnshire (*Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie*, Spalding Club, p. 323). During the rising of the covenanters in 1679 he was summoned with his clan to the assistance of the government. His wife, however, was a strong sympathiser with the presbyterians, and frequently received the ministers in her house. For this offence she and her husband were summoned in 1685 before commissioners appointed by the privy council, and Grant was condemned to pay a fine of 42,500*l.* Scots. He appealed to the king, and on account of his previous services obtained a remission. His father-in-law had been at the same time fined 40,000*l.* Scots for a similar offence, and to secure his safety Grant was constrained to pay three-fourths of the amount. The money paid by Grant is said to have been given by James to the Scots College at Douay. At the revolution an order rescinding the fine was obtained, but the money could not be recovered.

In 1681 Grant represented the county of Elgin in the Scottish parliament, and when the Test Act was under consideration he, along with Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, took exception to some part of the procedure, and demanded that his protest should be placed on the minutes. James, then duke of York, was present and presided as commissioner for his brother, Charles II, and observing Grant's persistence remarked from the throne: 'His highland majesty need not be afraid, the protest shall be marked.' Grant was not opposed to the claim of James VII to the British throne, and on Argyll's insurrection in 1685 raised a regiment on the king's side from among his own kinsmen and vassals.

At the revolution, however, he declared for the Prince of Orange, and was an active member of the convention of estates which met at Edinburgh in 1689. He was one of a committee appointed to report on the state of the highlands. He raised a regiment in support of the government of between seven and eight hundred men, and was appointed its colonel in April 1689, about which time also he was constituted sheriff of Inverness-shire, an office which he held until his death (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, ix. 1–100 passim). He rendered material assistance to General Mackay in his campaign in the highlands against Dundee at considerable expense, which was never made good by the government. It was on his lands and in the neighbourhood of Castle Grant that the final battle of 'the haughs of Cromdale' was fought between the adherents of James VII and the troops of the Prince of Orange (Mackay, *Memoirs*, p. 95).

Grant was chosen parliamentary representative for the county of Inverness, and sat as such until the dissolution of the Scottish parliament in 1707. He was frequently employed on parliamentary commissions. One of these visited the universities of the kingdom and dealt with disloyal professors, while another regulated the plantation of churches.

In 1694 Grant obtained a crown charter erecting his barony of Freuchie into the regality of Grant. His castle, which was formerly known as Ballachastell, became Castle Grant, and Castleton became the village of Grantown, while his own designation of laird of Freuchie was changed to laird of Grant. In 1677 he became proprietor of the estate of Pluscarden, Elgin. It was purchased for 5,000*l.*, the money being provided by his father-in-law, the laird of Brodie, who stipulated that the lands should form the inheritance of his daughter's second son.

By his first wife, Janet Brodie, Grant had five sons and four daughters. Three of the sons held high positions in the army. His suc-

cessor as laird of Grant was his second son, Brigadier-general Alexander Grant of Grant, who is separately noticed above, and was succeeded by his immediate younger brother, Sir James Grant of Grant. The two youngest sons were Major George Grant of Culbin, governor of Fort George, and deputy-governor of Inverness-shire, and Colonel Lewis Grant. Grant's youngest daughter, Margaret, was the first wife of Simon Fraser, twelfth lord Lovat [q. v.] Janet Brodie died in 1697, and Grant married as his second wife, in 1701, Jean, daughter of Sir John Houston, and widow of Sir Richard Lockhart of Lee, but had no issue by her. He died at Edinburgh in November 1716, and was buried in the abbey of Holyrood there, beside the remains of his father, on the 19th of that month.

[Sir William Fraser's The Chiefs of Grant, i. 291–328; authorities quoted above.] H. P.

GRANT, MALCOLM (1762–1831), lieutenant-general in the East India Company's service, was appointed to an infantry cadetship on the Bombay establishment in 1776, left England in January 1777, and was made ensign on 20 Nov. following. In 1779 he served with a corps employed against the Mahrattas during the war in support of Ragonauth Rao. He became lieutenant in 1780, and in 1780–1 served at the siege of Bassein and elsewhere with the Bengal force under General Goddard, and was afterwards employed in the neighbouring districts, and subsequently in Malabar under General Macleod until 1788, when he went home on furlough. He became captain 19 Jan. 1789, and major 8 Jan. 1796. He returned to India in 1790, and was employed from 1792 to 1798 in Malabar. When operations were commenced against Tippoo Sultan he commanded the Bombay native grenadier battalion in the force sent under Colonel Little to act against the Mahrattas. This force was obliged to retire, and Grant's corps embarked at Jeyghar and proceeded by sea to Cannonore, and thence by the Pondicherryum ghauts, reaching Sidapoor on the Cavary before the fall of Seringapatam. After the capture of the Mysore, Grant, in command of the 1st battalion 3rd Bombay native infantry, was employed with the troops under General James Stuart at Mangalore and in Canara, and at the reduction of the fortress of Jemaulghur. On 6 March 1800 he became lieutenant-colonel 8th Bombay native infantry, with which he served several years in Malabar, then in open rebellion, and in 1804 he succeeded Colonel Montresor in the chief command in Malabar and Canara. Madras troops having relieved the Bombay force in these districts in December of the same year, Grant was on his way to Bombay when he received reinforcements of artillery and stores from the presidency, with orders to land in the Concan with the force under his command, about three thousand men, and effect the reduction of the fortress of Savendroog, then held, says Sir Barry Close, 'by that wily and atrocious rebel, Hurry Bellal.' This service Grant accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Indian government and of the peishwa. In 1807 Grant returned to England in extreme ill-health. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant in 1809, and in 1810 colonel of the 9th Bombay native infantry; he became a major-general in 1813, and lieutenant-general in 1825. He died at his residence in Upper Wimpole Street, London, 28 Sept. 1831, aged 69.

[Dodswell and Miles's Indian Army Lists; East India Military Cal. (London, 1823), i. 207, 287; Gent. Mag. ci. pt. ii. 468.] H. M. C.

GRANT, PATRICK, Lord Elchies (1690–1754), judge, son of Captain Grant of Easter Elchies, born 1690, was admitted an advocate on 12 Feb. 1712, and obtained a good practice. On 3 Nov. 1732 he was raised to the bench with the title of Lord Elchies, in succession to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock; on 3 March 1737 he succeeded Walter Pringle of Newhall as a lord of justiciary; and he died at Inch House, near Edinburgh, on 27 July 1754. He was a man with strong grasp of legal principles and power of reasoning, and an intuitive perception of law, but, though perfectly upright, he was harsh and overbearing in manner. He collected the decisions of the court of session from 1733 to 1757, which were printed in 1813 by W. M. Morison, wrote notes to Stair's 'Institutes,' which appeared in 1824, and left notes in manuscript upon his sessions papers, which are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

[Brunton and Haig's Senators; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Tytler's Life of Lord Kames, i. 39; Scots Mag. xvi. 257.] J. A. H.

GRANT, PETER (*d.* 1784), Scotch abbé, born in the diocese of Moray, was a member of the Grant family of Blairfind in Glenlivat. He entered the Scotch College at Rome in 1726 and returned to Scotland as a priest in 1735. He was sent to the mission of Glengarry, where he remained till 1737, when, upon the murder of the Roman agent, Mr. Stuart, he was appointed to fill that office. He became acquainted with all the British travellers who went to Rome, and rendered them many services. For a long period hardly any British subject of dis-

tinction visited Rome without being provided with letters of introduction to the Abbé Grant. Clement XI was very fond of him and meant to raise him to the purple, but died before he was able to carry his intention into effect. Grant died at Rome on 1 Sept. 1784.

[Abbé McPherson's MS. Cat. quoted in Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, pp. 240, 560.] T. C.

GRANT, RICHARD (*d.* 1231), archbishop of Canterbury, also called RICHARD OF WETHERSHED, possibly either from the Wetheringsett in Sussex or in Suffolk, appears to have been called Le Grant or Le Grand, from his stature ('Magister Richardus Magnus,' WYKES, *Annales Monast.* iv. 420; BIRCHINGTON, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 10), for he was, Matthew Paris says, wonderfully tall and of good carriage, as well as eloquent, learned, and virtuous (iii. 205; WENDOVER, iv. 186). He is said to have been dean of London (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ii. 309), but this seems unlikely; he was certainly chancellor of Lincoln from 1221 until 1227, when the election of Walter of Eynsham to the primacy having been quashed by Gregory IX, the king, Henry III, and the suffragan bishops joined in recommending Richard to the pope as likely to be of use to the Roman court as well as to the king and kingdom. Richard was accordingly appointed archbishop by the pope, being 'given rather than elected' to the office (WENDOVER, iv. 186); the appointment received the king's assent on 23 May, and the archbishop was consecrated at Canterbury on 10 June. On the king's return from France the archbishop and his suffragans welcomed him in Winchester Cathedral, and on 23 Nov. Richard received the pall [see under CANTELUPE, WALTER DE], and celebrated mass in the presence of the king and the suffragan bishops. His rights of jurisdiction were impaired by the application which was made to the pope to confirm an election to the abbacy of Evesham (*Ann. Tewkesbury*, i. 74). When at the parliament which assembled the following January the king demanded a scutage of three marks from all holding of the crown by barony, clergy as well as laymen, the archbishop and some of the bishops vigorously opposed the grant, on the ground that it had been allowed without their consent by the lay barons when in foreign parts, and that the clergy were not to be bound by the laity. The majority, however, both of the clergy and of the lay barons, were in favour of yielding to the king's will. At this time also he had a dispute with the justiciary, Hubert de Burgh [q. v.], who had received from the king the wardship of Tunbridge Castle and the other lands of Gilbert, earl of Clare [see under CLARE, GILBERT DE, seventh earl], during the minority of the heir. He claimed that the custody of the castle and its appendages belonged of right to his see. On complaining to the king he was told that the earl held of the king in chief, that the wardship of the lands of barons belonged to the crown, and that the king had a right to confer them on whom he would. He forthwith excommunicated those who were in possession of the castle and lands, and all, save the king himself, who should hold any communication with them, and immediately before Easter set out for Rome to appeal to the pope on this and other matters. The monks of Christ Church sided with the king and the justiciary. Besides his anger at the king's demand on the church, and at the invasion, as he held it, of the rights of his see, he had a quarrel with the abbot of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, who refused to receive consecration from him, and was displeased at the appointment of Anselm le Gras to the see of St. David's. He was received at Rome with much honour (WYKES), and complained to the pope that the king left everything to Hubert de Burgh, and took no counsel with his other nobles; that Hubert had married a woman too near akin to him, and had violated the rights of his see; that the suffragan bishops were given up to worldly affairs, and that the beneficed clergy were pluralists, and he prayed the pope to correct these evils. The king sent proctors to represent his cause, but the pope decided in the archbishop's favour. He set out on his homeward journey on 1 Aug. 1231, and on the 3rd died at the convent of the Friars Minors at S. Gemini in Umbria, between Todi and Narni (MATT. PARIS, iii. 206 *n.*) He was buried in his pontifical robes and jewels, and an attempt is said to have been made to rifle his corpse, but the robbers, finding that they were unable to pull the ring from his finger, retired abashed. The next year Hubert de Burgh was accused, wholly without ground, of having procured his death by poison. He is said to have published constitutions, but those which are ascribed to him cannot be distinguished with any certainty from those of the earlier archbishop Richard, the successor of Thomas, and, except the first and fourteenth of the first set and the last of the second set, are probably republications of the constitutions of the first Richard (JOHNSON). There are also ascribed to him treatises, 'De fide et legibus,' 'De Sacramentis,' and 'De universo corporali et spirituali.' Dr. Hook's estimate of his character seems needlessly severe. He was a personal

enemy of Hubert de Burgh, certainly the greatest statesman of his day, but his quarrel was by no means unprovoked. He was jealous of the rights of his order and his see, and though it is evident that he would gladly have seen a revival of papal interference in English affairs, and may possibly have helped to inspire the king's wish to again admit a legate into the kingdom, much allowance must be made for the allegiance which churchmen of the day considered was due to the pope. Matthew Paris certainly does not seem to have thought badly of him, and his resistance to the king's unconstitutional demand shows that he was a man of bold and independent spirit.

[Hook's Lives of the Archbishops, iii. 103–27; Wendover, iv. 185, 219, 220, 226 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Matthew Paris, iii. 170, 191, 200, 205, 223 (Rolls Ser.); Annals of Tewkesbury, Dunstable, &c., and Wykes in Ann. Monast. i-iv. passim (Rolls Ser.); Anglia Sacra, i. 11, 115; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 11, ii. 91; Lynwood's Provinciale, p. 330; Johnson's Laws and Canons, ii. 126, 127 (Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology); Pits, De Angliæ Scriptt. p. 307; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 626.] W. H.

GRANT, Sir ROBERT (1779–1838), governor of Bombay, second son of Charles Grant [q. v.], the Indian philanthropist and statesman, and brother of Charles Grant, lord Glenelg [q. v.], was born in Bengal in 1779 and came to England in 1790. On 30 Nov. 1795 he was admitted, together with his brother Charles, a pensioner at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He gained the Craven scholarship in 1799, and in 1801 graduated B.A. as third wrangler and second chancellor's medallist. In 1802 he was elected fellow of his college, and took the degree of M.A. in 1804. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 30 Jan. 1807. Some years afterwards he became king's serjeant in the court of the duchy of Lancaster and one of the commissioners of bankrupts. He was elected member of parliament for Elgin burghs in 1818, for Inverness burghs in 1826, for Norwich in 1830 and 1831 (in which year he was sworn a privy councillor), and for the newly constituted borough of Finsbury in 1832. When his brother Charles became president of the board of control in 1830, he was chosen one of the commissioners. In the House of Commons Grant championed the movement for repealing the civil disabilities of the Jews. On 5 April 1830 he successfully moved for leave to bring in a bill with this object, and on 23 May moved the second reading, which was rejected by a majority of sixty-three. On 17 April 1833 he carried a resolution in favour of Jewish emancipation, with the aid of Macaulay, Joseph Hume, and O'Connell, and in the same session safely conducted a bill to a third reading, but the House of Lords rejected it. Grant repeated his exploit in 1834, but his bill met the same fate in the upper house. Grant's persistent advocacy of Jewish rights was frequently acknowledged by the Jewish community in London. The House of Lords withstood a settlement of the question till 1858 (cf. Picciotto, *Anglo-Jewish History*, 388 et seq.; Hansard, *Parl. Debates*, 1830–4).

Grant became judge advocate-general in 1832, and was appointed governor of Bombay in June 1834. In August of the same year he was knighted, and received the knight grand cross of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. He assumed his post as governor in March 1835, and died at Dalpoorie on 9 July 1838 of an attack of apoplexy following a fever. He was buried at St. Mary's Church in Poonah.

Grant published in 1813 an essay entitled 'The Expediency maintained of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated,' and a 'Sketch of the History of the East India Company from its first foundation to the passing of the Regulation Act of 1773.' These were originally intended to form portions of an extensive work dealing with the whole question of the connection between this country and India. He also published in 1826 a 'View of the System and Merits of the East India College, Haileybury,' being the substance of a speech delivered by him at a meeting of the court of directors in February 1824. After Grant's death, a volume of his sacred poems, containing some of the best known and most beautiful of modern hymns, was edited in 1839 by his brother Charles, lord Glenelg; new editions of the work appeared in 1844 and 1868.

Grant married in 1829 Margaret, only daughter of Sir David Davidson of Cantray, Nairnshire, N.B. He had two sons and two daughters: Sir Charles, K.C.S.I., late member of council in India; Colonel Robert, R.E., deputy adjutant-general; Constance Charemile, who died in childhood; and Sibylla Sophia, married to Granville Ryder, esq.

[Information from the Rev. A. R. Grant and the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Bombay Courier; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Gent. Mag. December 1838; Ward's Men of the Reign.] E. J. R.

GRANT, ROBERT EDMOND (1793–1874), comparative anatomist, seventh son of Alexander Grant, writer to the signet, was born in Edinburgh on 11 Nov. 1793. He was educated at the high school and the univer-

sity of Edinburgh, graduating M.D. in 1814. From 1815 to 1820 Grant studied medicine and natural history in Paris, and at many continental universities. Returning to Edinburgh in 1820 he devoted himself to natural history, exploring the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, and dissecting and watching the habits of many animals. In 1824 he gave lectures on the comparative anatomy of the invertebrates for his friend Dr. John Barclay (1758–1826) [q. v.], and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1825 and 1826 he published a series of papers on the structure and functions of sponges in the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' which marked a notable advance in knowledge, indicating clearly their animal nature, and in which he announced his belief in the transformation of species. At this time Charles Darwin was his intimate companion in study, and described him (*Life*, i. 38) as 'dry and formal in manner, with much enthusiasm beneath this outer crust.' The numerous original papers he wrote at this period seemed to mark him out for a great career, and in June 1827 he was elected professor of comparative anatomy and zoology in the university of London, afterwards University College. He became absorbed in teaching, lecturing five times a week at University College for forty-six years without missing a single lecture, and also lecturing at the Royal Institution, the Aldersgate Street and Windmill Street medical schools, and many other institutions. In 1836 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1837 Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution for three years. Later he was appointed Swiney lecturer on geology for five years at the British Museum. His means and stipend being small, some friends purchased for him an annuity of 50*l.* after he had lectured for more than twenty years. In 1852 the death of a brother placed him in easy circumstances, but his day for original work was past. As a lecturer he was clear and impressive. From its first promulgation he became a warm supporter of the Darwinian theory of natural selection. He frequently visited and corresponded with Cuvier, Saint-Hilaire, and other great naturalists of France, Holland, and Germany, and was at one time styled the Cuvier of England. He died on 23 Aug. 1874, still holding his professorship, at the age of eighty.

Grant was above middle height, strongly built, with very intellectual countenance. In manner he was gentle and courteous, but on occasion could speak strongly against shams and in favour of reforms. He was noticeable for always wearing full evening dress. His scientific papers, principally on subjects of invertebrate anatomy, are comprised in the period between 1825 and 1839 (for their titles see the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers'). His separate works, besides pamphlets, were his 'Lectures' reported in the 'Lancet,' 1833–4, his 'Outlines of Comparative Anatomy,' 1835–1841, of which only two parts appeared, and his article 'Animal Kingdom' in Todd's 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.' He was never married, and having no surviving relatives, he left all his property, collections, and library to University College, London.

[Lancet, 1850 ii. 686–95, with portrait, 1874, ii. 322; Medical Times, 1874, ii. 277; Proceedings of Royal Soc. xxiii. vi–x.] G. T. B.

GRANT, ROGER (*d.* 1724), quack oculist, having lost an eye as a soldier in the German emperor's service, set up as an oculist in Queen Anne's reign in Mouse Alley, Wapping, and contrived to get appointed oculist to Anne and to George I, and to acquire considerable wealth. He is satirically referred to as 'putting out eyes with great success' in No. 444 of the 'Spectator' (30 July 1712). A sheet describing his professed cures is in the British Museum Library, and also an 'Account of a Miraculous Cure of a Young Man in Newington,' London, 1709, evidently written to discredit his pretensions. The latter pamphlet states that Grant was a baptist preacher, had been a cobbler, and was illiterate. He died 7 April 1724 (*Hist. Reg.* for 1724, p. 20).

[Wadd's Nugæ Chirurgicæ, p. 72; works referred to above.] G. T. B.

GRANT, THOMAS, D.D. (1816–1870), bishop of Southwark, was born at Ligny-les-Aires in the diocese of Arras, France, on 25 Nov. 1816, being the son of Sergeant (afterwards Captain) Bernard Grant, an Irishman and an officer in the British army. Under the auspices of Dr. Briggs, afterwards bishop of Beverley, he was sent to St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and in 1836 to the English College at Rome, of which he became rector in 1844, in succession to Dr. Baggs. He was secretary to Cardinal Acton, and was agent at Rome for the English bishops who were petitioning for the restoration of the hierarchy. He translated into Italian, for the use of Propaganda, the numerous English documents sent to the holy see during the progress of those negotiations, and he furnished Mgr. Palma with the materials for his historical preface to the apostolic decree of 1850, re-establishing the Roman catholic hierarchy in this country. He was

nominated by Pope Pius IX the first bishop of the new see of Southwark, and was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Franzoni 6 July 1851. He was eminent for the simplicity and self-denial of his life, and for his extreme modesty. His opinion was frequently sought by the government on points where the canon law and the law of the land appeared to be in conflict, and, according to Bishop Ullathorne, he was very successful in negotiations respecting the appointment of catholic chaplains in the public services. Although suffering from cancer in the stomach, he went to Rome in November 1869 to attend the œcumenical council of the Vatican. He was appointed latinist to the council, and member of the congregation for the oriental rite and the apostolic missions. Ill-health incapacitated him from taking any active duty after 14 Feb. 1870. He died at Rome, 1 June 1870, and was buried in the cemetery attached to the convent at Norwood, Surrey.

A biography of him was published by 'Grace Ramsay' (i.e. Miss Kathleen O'Meara), London, 1874, 8vo, with two photographic portraits. A monument with bust was erected to his memory in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark.

[Life by O'Meara; Brady's Episcopal Succession, vol. iii.; Catholic Directory, 1888, p. 241; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Month, new ser. ii. 24; Ornsby's Life of J. R. Hope-Scott; Tablet, 11 June 1870, pp. 741, 746; Ullathorne's Hist. of the Restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in England; Weekly Register, 4 June 1870.] T. C.

GRANT, Sir THOMAS TASSELL (1795–1859), inventor, born in 1795, entered the service in 1812, and in 1828 was appointed storekeeper at the Clarence victualling yard, Gosport. His steam machinery for manufacturing biscuit was invented in 1829, and he was rewarded by a parliamentary grant of 2,000*l.* and medals from the French crown and the Society of Arts. It effected a saving to the nation of 30,000*l.* a year. Other important inventions were a new life-buoy, a feathering paddle-wheel, and (about 1839) 'Grant's patent fuel,' which was extensively used in the navy. His greatest achievement was the distilling from the sea of fresh water for drinking and culinary purposes. He had proposed it in 1834, but it was not adopted till fourteen or fifteen years later. In 1850 he became comptroller of the victualling and transport service, and held the post during the Crimean war. The Wye, fitted up with his distilling apparatus, was despatched to the Crimea, and produced ten thousand gallons of fresh water daily. His health broke down under the strain of the war, and he retired in 1858 and was created K.C.B. He was a prominent member of the Royal Society. He died 15 Oct. 1859, at his house in Chester Terrace, Regent's Park.

[Times obituary; Gent. Mag. 1859, ii. 534; Men of the Reign.] J. B–y.

GRANT, WILLIAM, Lord Prestongrange (1701?–1764), Scotch judge, was the second son of Sir Francis Grant [q.v.], lord Cullen, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Fordyce of Ayton, Berwickshire. He was admitted an advocate on 24 Feb. 1722, and on 13 May 1731 was appointed procurator for the church of Scotland, and principal clerk to the general assembly. In 1736 Grant wrote 'Remarks on the State of the Church of Scotland with respect to Patronages, and with reference to a Bill now depending before Parliament,' a pamphlet which was reprinted in 1841 as No. 6 of the 'Select Anti-patronage Library,' Edinburgh, 8vo. On 20 June 1737 he succeeded Charles Erskine of Tinwald as solicitor-general, and on 28 Aug. in the following year was constituted one of the commissioners for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland. Upon Robert Craigie's retirement Grant was appointed lord advocate on 26 Feb. 1746, and on 20 May following the assembly held that the lord advocate could not act as procurator and clerk, and that consequently these offices were vacated. At a by-election in February 1747 Grant was returned to parliament as member for the Elgin burghs, and on 1 April 1747 was 'added to the gentlemen who are appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for taking away and abolishing the heretable jurisdictions in . . . Scotland' (*Journals of the House of Commons*, xxv. 332). Grant took part in the debate on the second reading of the bill, and is said by Horace Walpole to have spoken 'excessively well for it' (*Letters*, Cunningham's edit. ii. 81). This important measure of Scotch reform was subsequently carried through both houses and passed (20 Geo. II, c. 43), as well as another bill, which had been introduced by the lord advocate and the English law officers, for the abolition of ward holding (20 Geo. II, c. 50). At the general election in July 1747 Grant was again returned for the Elgin burghs, and in April 1749 supported the grant to the city of Glasgow for the losses sustained during the rebellion in a vigorous speech (*Parl. History*, xiv. 533–8). On 24 Feb. 1752 he introduced a bill for annexing the forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown inalienably, which after some opposition became law (25 Geo. II, c. 41). He was for the third time returned for the Elgin burghs at the general election in May 1754, but vacated his seat

on his appointment as an ordinary lord of session and a lord of justiciary in the place of Patrick Grant, lord Elchies. He took his seat on the bench on 14 Nov. 1754, and assumed the title of Lord Prestongrange. In the following year he was appointed one of the commissioners for the annexed estates. Grant died at Bath on 23 May 1764, aged 63, and was buried on 7 June following in the aisle of Prestonpans Church, Haddingtonshire, where a monument in the churchyard was erected to his memory. Tytler speaks highly of his integrity, candour, and 'winning gentleness,' and says that his 'conduct in the adjustment of the claims on the forfeited estates merited universal approbation' (*Memoirs of Lord Kames*, 1814, i. 57). With the exception of the proceedings at the trial of Stewart in 1752 (Howell, *State Trials*, 1813, xix. 1–262), Grant's conduct as public prosecutor was both fair and moderate. Grant married Grizel, daughter of the Rev. — Millar, and by her had four daughters: Janet, who married John, fourth earl of Hyndford; Agnes, who married Sir George Suttie, bart., of Balgone; Jean, who married Robert Dundas of Arniston, the second lord president of that name; and Christian, who died unmarried in 1761. On the death of the Countess of Hyndford in 1818, her nephew, Sir James Suttie, succeeded to the Preston-Grange estate (purchased by Grant in 1746), and assumed the additional surname of Grant. Grant's widow survived him many years, and died in 1792, aged 83. There is an engraving by J. McArdell, after the portrait of Grant by Ramsay, painted in 1751. Grant is said to have written 'The occasional Writer, containing an Answer to the second Manifesto of the Pretender's eldest Son, which bears date at the Palace of Holyrood House, 10 Oct. 1745; containing Reflections, political and historical, upon the last Revolution, and the Progress of the present Rebellion in Scotland,' London, 1745, 8vo. The authorship of this pamphlet has, however, also been ascribed to Thomas Hollis (Halkett and Laing, vol. iii. 1797).

[Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland (1883), ii. 28–58; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice (1832), pp. 518–20; Allardyce's Scotland and Scotsmen (1888), i. 121–7; Anderson's Scottish Nation (1863), ii. 364; Burke's Peerage, &c. (1886), pp. 610–11, 1306; Foster's Members of Parliament of Scotland (1882), p. 162; Scots Mag. (1746), viii. 245–6 (1749), xi. 303 (1755), xvii. 212 (1764), xxvi. 291; Rogers's Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland (1871), pp. 212–13; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 96, 107, 121; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

GRANT, WILLIAM (*d.* 1786), physician, a native of Scotland, graduated M.D. at Aberdeen in 1755, and became licentiate of the London College of Physicians in 1763. He practised in the city of London with success, and was physician to the Misericordia Hospital, Goodman's Fields. He died in Edinburgh, 30 Dec. 1786. His writings include: 1. 'An Inquiry into . . . the Fevers most common in London,' 1771; French translation, 1773. 2. 'Observations . . . on Fevers,' 1772; 3rd ed. 1779. 3. 'An Essay on the . . . Fever . . . commonly called Jail . . . Fever,' 1775; German translation, 1778. 4. 'Account of the Epidemic Cough and Fever,' 1776. 5. 'Account of a Fever and Sorethroat in London,' 1777. 6. 'Observations on the Atrabilious Temperament and Gout,' 1779–81. 7. 'Observations on the Influenza of 1775 and 1782,' 1783.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 256.] G. T. B.

GRANT, Sir WILLIAM (1752–1832), master of the rolls, was born at Elchies on the banks of the Spey on 13 Oct. 1752. His father, James Grant, was a small farmer in Morayshire, and afterwards became collector of the customs in the Isle of Man. Upon the death of his parents Grant was taken care of by his uncle, a wealthy London merchant. He was educated at the grammar school at Elgin, and at King's College, Aberdeen, and after studying the civil law at Leyden University for two years was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 30 Jan. 1769. He was called to the bar on 3 Feb. 1774, and in the following year sailed to Canada, where he arrived in time to command a body of volunteers during the siege of Quebec. Grant was appointed attorney-general of Canada on 10 May 1776, and remained there a few years. Upon his return to England he first joined the western and afterwards the home circuit, but obtained so little success that he contemplated returning to Canada. In consequence of Lord Thurloe's advice he abandoned the common law bar for the equity courts. In an interview with Pitt, who was then preparing a bill for the regulation of Canada, Grant made a great impression upon the prime minister, by whom he was ultimately induced to enter parliament. At the general election in June 1790 Grant was returned as one of the members for the borough of Shaftesbury, and on 15 April 1791 made his maiden speech in the House of Commons, when he opposed the resolutions condemning the armament against Russia (*Parl. Hist.* xxix. 237–40). In the following month he spoke on the Quebec Government Bill, giving a lucid explanation

of the Canadian law (*ib.* pp. 407–9), and in the same year was appointed a commissioner with Sir John Nichol to report on the laws of Jersey. In April 1793 he received a patent of precedence, and in the same year was appointed joint justice of the Carmarthen great sessions. The acceptance of this office obliged Grant to vacate his seat for Shaftesbury. He was not re-elected, but was returned for the borough of Windsor after a sharp contest at a by-election in February 1794, and was appointed solicitor-general to the queen. At the general election in June 1796 Grant was returned for Banffshire, which county he continued to represent until his retirement from parliamentary life at the dissolution in September 1812. In 1798 he was promoted to be chief justice of Chester in succession to Serjeant Adair, and on 18 July 1799 was appointed solicitor-general in Pitt's administration, and was thereupon knighted. Upon Pitt's resignation in February 1801 Grant retired from office, and being sworn a member of the privy council on 21 May following was appointed master of the rolls on the 27th of the same month, in the place of Sir Richard Pepper Arden [q. v.], who had become chief justice of the common pleas. After sitting on the bench for more than sixteen years he retired on 23 Dec. 1817, to the great regret of the court (Merivale, *Reports*, ii. 567–9), and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Plumer, then vice-chancellor of England. For a few years after his retirement from the rolls Grant occasionally sat in the cockpit and assisted in the hearing of appeals. He gradually retired from public life, and died after a lingering illness at Barton House, Dawlish, on 23 May 1832, aged 79. He was buried at Dawlish, where there is a monument to his memory in the church. Grant was one of the few lawyers who have made a great reputation in the House of Commons. 'In parliament,' says Brougham, 'he is unquestionably to be classed with speakers of the first order. . . . No speaker was more easily listened to; none so difficult to answer' (*Statesmen of the Time of George III*, 1st ser. pp. 138–9). Horner, who heard Grant's masterly speech in support of the ministry during the debate on the Spanish papers (*Parl. Debates*, iii. 437–48), described it as an 'extraordinary oration . . . quite a masterpiece of his peculiar and miraculous manner: conceive an hour and a half of syllogisms strung together in the closest tissue, so artfully clear that you think every successive inference unavoidable; so rapid that you have no leisure to reflect where you have been brought from, or to see where you are to be carried, and so dry of ornament or illustration or refreshment that the attention is stretched—stretched—racked. All this is done without a single note' (Horner, *Memoir*, 1843, i. 285). Grant's most important speeches were delivered in the debates on Whitworth's motion respecting the armament against Russia (*Parl. Hist.* xxix. 935–40), Fox's motion for sending a minister to Paris (*ib.* xxx. 105–107), the Seditious Meetings Bill (*ib.* xxxii. 397–408), the message relative to a union with Ireland (*ib.* xxxiv. 383–7), the address of thanks (*ib.* xxxv. 921–31), the definitive treaty of peace (*ib.* xxxvi. 796–804), the Spanish papers (before referred to), Whitbread's motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville (*Parl. Debates*, v. 310–13), the American Intercourse Bill (*ib.* vii. 987–1008), the orders in council (*ib.* x. 332–7), the conduct of the Duke of York (*ib.* xiii. 393–403), and the resolutions respecting the regency (*ib.* xviii. 638–45).

Though Grant had acquired a far greater reputation as a parliamentary orator than as a leader of the chancery bar, his success as a judge was remarkable. Charles Butler [q. v.] declared that 'the most perfect model of judicial eloquence' which had come under his observation was that of Sir William Grant. 'His exposition of facts, and of the consequences deducible from them, his discussion of former decisions, and showing their legitimate weight and authority, and their real bearings upon the point in question, were above praise; but the whole was done with such admirable ease and simplicity that, while real judges felt its supreme excellence, the herd of hearers believed that they should have done the same' (*Reminiscences*, 4th edition, i. 134–5). While Romilly in his 'Diary,' referring to Grant's resignation, says: 'His eminent qualities as a judge, his patience, his impartiality, his courtesy to the bar, his despatch, and the masterly style in which his judgments were pronounced, would at any time have entitled him to the highest praise' (*Memoirs*, 1840, iii. 324–5). Though a tory in politics, Grant supported Romilly's reform of the criminal law, while his speech in defence of the definitive treaty of peace actually secured the approbation of Bentham, who pronounced him to be 'an animal sui generis amongst lawyers, and indeed amongst parliamentary men,' and added, 'The notions of the master about colonies approach nearer to what I call reason than those of almost anybody else I have met with' (Bentham, *Works*, 1843, x. 387). Reserved and formal in manner, his habitual taciturnity disappeared in social intercourse over a bottle of madeira. Grant was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in Easter term 1793, and acted

as treasurer of the society in 1798. In 1802 he was chosen major-commandant of the Lincoln's Inn corps, in 1809 was elected lord rector of the university of Aberdeen, and on 14 June 1820 was created a D.C.L. by the university of Oxford. He was unmarried. His portrait, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence 'for the gentlemen of the chancery bar,' which formerly hung in the Rolls Court, was presented in 1883 to the National Portrait Gallery (No. 671), and has been engraved by Richard Golding. An engraving by W. H. Mote of the portrait of Grant by Harlow, which used to hang in the six clerks' office, will be found in Brougham's 'Statesmen of the Time of George III' (1st ser. p. 135).

[Townsend's Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges, 1846, ii. 191–233; Foss's Judges of England, 1864, viii. 295–300; Brougham's Statesmen of the Time of George III, 1839, 1st ser. pp. 135–141; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, ii. 368–9; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, (1869), ii. 173–4; The Georgian Era, 1833, ii. 328; Morgan's Celebrated Canadians, 1862, pp. 86–8; Legal Observer, iv. 81–4; Gent. Mag. vol. lxiii. pt. i. p. 382, pt. ii. p. 966, vol. cii. pt. i. pp. 561–2; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1851; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. v. 28, 135, 193, 273; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, ii. 187, 190, 211, 225, 238, 253; Lincoln's Inn Registers.] G. F. R. B.

GRANT, WILLIAM JAMES (1829–1866), painter, born at Hackney in 1829, showed an early talent for drawing, and at the age of ten was much impressed by the Elgin marbles. He studied drawing regularly, attended Haydon's lectures, and obtained two prizes from the Society of Arts. In 1844 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1847, while still a student, exhibited his first picture, 'Boys with Rabbits.' In the following year he aimed higher, with 'Edward the Black Prince entertaining the French King after the Battle of Poitiers.' During the next few years he painted chiefly sacred subjects, such as 'Christ casting out the Devils at Gadara' (1850), 'Samson and Delilah' (1852). In 1853 he reverted to historical subjects, and among his later pictures may be noticed 'Mozart's Requiem' (1854), 'Scene from the Early Life of Queen Elizabeth' (1857), 'Eugene Beauharnais refusing to give up the Sword of his Father' (1858), 'The Morning of the Duel' (1860), 'The Last Relics of Lady Jane Grey' (1861). In 1866 he exhibited 'The Lady and the Wasp' and 'Reconciliation,' but died on 2 June in that year, at the early age of thirty-seven. All his works showed great promise. A picture of 'The Widow's Cruse of Oil,' painted for a private commission, was exhibited only at Liverpool. Grant also executed numerous drawings in red and black chalk, chiefly illustrations to poetry.

[Art Journal, 1864, p. 233; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

GRANT, Sir WILLIAM KEIR (1772–1852), previously Grant-Keir and Keir, general, son of Archibald Keir, H.E.I.C.S., was born in 1772, and on 30 May 1792 was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 15th king's light dragoons (now 15th hussars), in the name of William Keir. He became lieutenant in 1793, and accompanied part of his regiment to Flanders, where he fought at Famars, Valenciennes, and elsewhere in the campaigns of 1793–4. He distinguished himself personally on 17 April 1794, when a squadron of his regiment saved the Prince of Schwartzenberg from the enemy's hussars during a reconnaissance, and was present at Villiers-en-Couche, 24 April 1794, where two squadrons of the 15th and two of the Austrian Leopold hussars, although they found themselves unexpectedly without supports, overthrew a much superior force of French cavalry, pursued them through the French infantry, and captured three guns, an action which saved the emperor of Germany, who was on his way to Coblentz, from being taken by the French (see Cannon, *Hist. Rec. 15th Hussars*; also Randolph, *Life of Sir Robert Wilson*, pp. 60–102). Keir was promoted to a troop in the 6th dragoon guards (carabineers), with which he served in Germany in 1795 and Ireland in 1798. In the latter year Keir received permission from George III to wear the large gold medal given by Francis II in commemoration of the action at Villiers-en-Couche. Only nine of these medals were struck, one being given to each of the eight British officers present, and the ninth placed in the Imperial Museum, Vienna. These officers were also made knights of the military order of Maria Theresa, which, as in the case of other foreign orders of chivalry previous to 1814, carried the rank of a knight-bachelor in England and other countries. It also gave the wearer the rank of baron in Austria. Keir 'joined the Russian and Austrian armies in Italy early in 1799, and served the campaigns of 1799–1800–1. He was present at the battles of Novi, Rivoli, Mondovi, and Sanliano; he served in the gunboats at the siege of Genoa, in which he was frequently engaged, and in several actions in the mountains of Genoa, when the Austrians and Russians lost nearly thirty-three thousand men; also at the battle of Marengo and the sieges of Alessandria,

Sanaval, Tortona, Cunio, Savona, Genoa, &c.' (information supplied by the War Office 7 Dec. 1887). On 3 Dec. 1800 Keir was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 22nd light dragoons, with which corps he landed in Egypt after the cessation of hostilities in 1801. The regiment was disbanded on the peace of Amiens, and Keir was placed on half-pay. For a short time he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales, and afterwards was first aide-de-camp to Lord Moira, commanding in North Britain from December 1804 to May 1806, when he was appointed adjutant-general of the king's troops in Bengal. He commanded the advance of Major-general St. Leger's force on the Sutlej in 1810. Subsequently, while on the Bengal staff, Keir, who became colonel in 1810 and a major-general in 1813, was appointed to command a small force of cavalry and grenadiers sent against Ameer (Amir) Khan (a noted Pathan freebooter, afterwards nawab of Tonk) in 1814. In 1815 he was made commander-in-chief and second member of council in the island of Java, a position he held until the island was restored to the Dutch after the peace. In 1817 he was appointed to the Bombay staff and commanded the Guzerat field force, part of the army of the Deccan, in the operations against the Pindarrees. In February 1819 he was in command of a force assembled on the frontier of the Sawunt Warree state. The latter proving intractable the troops entered the country, carried the strong hill fort of Raree by storm and marched to the capital, where a treaty was signed with the regency, which met with the full approval of the governor-general. In March the same year he commanded a force sent against the rajah of Cutch, which, after defeating the enemy and capturing the hill fortress of Bhooj, received the submission of that province. In October 1819 Grant-Keir, as his name was then written, was despatched by the Bombay government with a strong armament for the suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf. The attack was specially directed against the Joasmi, a tribe of maritime Arabs of the sect of Wahabees or followers of the Arab religious reformer, Abd-ul-Wahab (Bestower of Blessings), whose pirate craft had long been the terror of the coasts of western India. Rhas-ul-Khymah, their stronghold, had been destroyed by a small force from Bombay in 1809, but their power was again in the ascendant. Rhas-ul-Khymah was captured with small loss on 9 Dec. 1819, and on 8 Jan. 1820 Grant-Keir signed a general treaty of peace on the part of the British government with the chiefs of the tribes of maritime Arabs of the Persian Gulf, by whom it was subsequently signed at different times and places. It provided for the entire suppression of piracy and the adoption of measures of prevention and co-operation. Captain Perronet Thompson [q. v.], Grant-Keir's secretary and interpreter, introduced art. 9 abolishing slavery in the Persian Gulf. For his services Grant-Keir received the thanks of the governor-general in council and the Persian decoration of the Lion and Sun. He returned home on the expiration of his staff service, and assumed later the name of Keir Grant. He was made K.C.B. in 1822, lieutenant-general in 1825, G.C.H. in 1835, colonel 2nd royal North British dragoons (Scots greys) in 1839, and general on 23 Nov. 1841.

He married in 1811 a daughter of Captain Jackson, R.N. He died at his residence, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, London, 7 May 1852, aged 80.

[War Office Records; Dod's Knightage, 1851; Philippart's Royal Military Cal. 1820, iii. 267–269; H. T. Prinsep's Transactions in India (London, 1825, 2 vols.); Mill's Hist. Brit. India, ed. Wilson, vol. viii.; Low's Indian Navy, chap. vii.; Gent. Mag. 1852, i. 619.] H. M. C.

GRANT-DUFF. [See DUFF.]

GRANTHAM or GRANTHAN, HENRY (*fl.* 1571–1587), translator, published in 1571 'An Italian Grammar written in Latin by Scipio Lentulo, a Neapolitane, and turned into English by H. G.' The volume, dedicated to Mary and Frances, daughters of Henry, lord Berkeley, reached a second edition in 1587. Tanner also ascribes to Grantham 'XIII Questiones translated out of Boccace's "Philocopo" from Italien into English by H. G.,' London, 1571, 1587, 12mo. The dedication is dated '6 March 1566.' It is possible that another translation by H. G.—i.e. Girolamo Cataneo's 'Most briefe Tables to know redily how many ranckes of footemen . . . go to the making of a just Battaile,' London, 1588, 4to—may also be by Grantham.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Grantham's Grammar.] A. V.

GRANTHAM, THOMAS (*d.* 1664), schoolmaster, a native of Lincolnshire, was a nephew of Sir Thomas Grantham, knt., of Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire, who bequeathed to him the rectory of Waddington in the same county, and an inn called the Reindeer in Lincoln. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1634, and was ordained (*University Register*). He is, however, undoubtedly identical with the Thomas Grantham who

entered Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1626, and proceeded B.A. on 16 Dec. 1630 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 454). In 1641, when curate of High Barnet, near London, he published 'A Marriage Sermon [on Gen. xxix. 25]. A Sermon called a Wife mistaken, or a Wife and no Wife; or Leah in stead of Rachel; a Sermon accused for railing against Women; for maintaining Polygamie, many Wives, for calling Jacob a Hocus-Pocus. A Sermon laught at more than a Play (by the Ignorant) for many such mistakes: Justified by the Wise,' 4to, London; 4th edit. 1656. This specimen of clerical buffoonery was, according to the author, more disfigured by the press licenser 'than Davids servants were by Hanun;' he had therefore to print it secretly. It was republished at London in 1730, at Dublin in 1752, and in a collection of marriage sermons entitled 'Conjugal Duty,' London, 1732, &c. Grantham removed from High Barnet to become curate of Easton-Neston, Northamptonshire, where he composed a sensible little treatise, called 'A Motion against Imprisonment, wherein is proved that Imprisonment for Debt is against the Gospel, against the good of Church, and Commonwealth,' 4to, London, 1642. He seems to have derived substantial profit from his scheme for the speedy teaching of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. 'He taught fourteen boys,' says Wood, 'and would have no more, and they learned but four hours in the day, then play'd, but spoke Latin.' Corporal punishment was unknown at his school; if kindness failed, the pupil was sent home. He seems to have first imparted his method to the world in the introduction to his 'Animadversions upon Cambdens Greek Grammar,' in which he is very severe upon masters forcing boys to learn grammar by rote, and that by manual violence. By 1644 he had opened school in Bow Lane, London, but afterwards in Mugwell Street, near Barber Chirurgeons' Hall. Thence he issued as advertisements some diverting tracts; one is 'A Discovrse in Derision of the Teaching in Free-Schooles, and other common Schooles,' 4to [London, 1 July 1644]. Another, which he called 'Μνημοφθοροπαίκτης, The Brain-breakers-Breaker; or, The Apologie of Thomas Grantham for his Method in teaching; dwelling in Lothbury, London,' 4to, appeared in London in 1644. J. S., who has been identified with James Shirley, approves Grantham's method in commendatory Latin verse. 'The Brain-breakers-Breaker' was reissued in a different form in 1650, when the author was located 'over against Graies Inn Gate in Holborne, at Master Bulls.' From this later edition we learn that Grantham commenced his crusade against the free schools by printing, about 1646, six queries addressed to the masters, which remained unanswered. He states that he had challenged the schools of London to an examination 'seven against seven,' and that his scholars had beaten 'one of the primest schools in London.' The 'boys of Paul's school and others were ready to knock Mr. Grantham's boys on the head,' and Grantham by way of retaliation 'wrote a "mastix" against the schoolmaster' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 167). Grantham hastened to inform parents and guardians that he would teach boys in two months 'to conster an Author in Latine and Greeke,' and 'make Greeke and Latine Verses and Orations,' besides learning Hebrew. He would only take two shillings a day for himself, and give the rest in charity (*Brain-breakers Breaker*, p. 10). Soon after this Grantham held his classes at 'Mr. Martins in the great Old Bayly, near the Ship.' In the summer of 1656 he was ejected from his living of Waddington on the grounds of insufficiency, at the instance of 'two or three ignorant lying men' of the parish. His curate was also put out. He thereupon addressed 'A Complaint to the Lord Protector . . . concerning the unjust and illegal ejecting of miserable Ministers,' 12mo [London, 1656], which he caused to be extensively distributed, apparently without effect, on 25 June of that year. After the Restoration Grantham printed a translation in heroic couplets of the first three books of Homer's 'Iliad' (London, printed by L. Lock for the author, 1660). He added loyal verses to Charles II, Monck, and others. He similarly expressed his loyalty in a little pamphlet called 'Charles the Second, Second to none,' 4to, London, 1661. He was then teaching in the Barbican, at the sign of the Horseshoe. Under an agreement John Barnard held the rectory of Waddington during Grantham's life. Grantham died in the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, in March 1664 (*Probate Act Book, P. C. C.* 1664). He bequeathed his property to his landlord, John Tring, 'of the Little old Bayly London schoolmaster,' and Mary Tring, his wife, the latter of whom he constituted his sole executrix.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 165–7; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Addit. (Cole) MS. 5870, f. 11; Collier's Bibliographical Catal. ii. 193–7 (where Collier wrongly ascribes to the schoolmaster 'The Prisoner against the Prelate,' by Thomas Grantham, 1634–1692 [q. v.])] G. G.

GRANTHAM, Sir THOMAS (*fl.* 1684), naval commander, was son of Thomas Grantham of Kessiter, *alias* Burncester, Oxfordshire, killed fighting for the king at the siege of

Oxford in 1645. In 1673 he convoyed twenty-five sail from Virginia to England during the Dutch war. He returned to Virginia in 1676 in command of the Concord, a ship of 32 guns, and took an important part in pacifying the colony during the insurrection of Nathaniel Bacon (1642?–1676) [q. v.] On a third voyage to Virginia he was attacked (25 Oct. 1678) by a corsair of very superior force commanded by a Spanish renegade, and beat her off after a gallant action. Charles II acknowledged his services, and in 1682 recommended him to the East India Company. They accordingly granted him a commission for a ship named the Charles II. The king, with the Duke of York, was present at the launch on 8 Feb. 1683, when the king knighted him. He sailed in the summer, with directions to enforce the company's claims for half the revenues of Gombroon against the shah of Persia, and to replace the English at Bantam, from which they had been expelled by the king's son, acting in concert with the Dutch. Grantham reached Bantam in June 1684, but, an agreement having been made meanwhile in Europe, his visit was peaceful. He next proceeded to Gombroon, where he found the Dutch already in possession and could do nothing. Sailing to Surat, he received orders from Mr. (soon afterwards Sir) John Child [q. v.], president of the council, to suppress a mutiny at Bombay. Captain Keigwin had seized the government and taken possession of the company's ship Return, with a treasure on board. Grantham with much firmness and judgment succeeded in persuading the mutineers to submit, granting Keigwin a free pardon. He ran considerable risk of being murdered, as Keigwin's followers were less reasonable than himself, and ticklish negotiations were needful. After revisiting Surat he reached England in July 1685.

Grantham was afterwards 'gentleman ordinary' of the privy chamber to William and Mary, and held the same position under Queen Anne. In 1690 he bought the manor of Kempton, Sunbury, where in 1697 he built a 'fair house' (Lysons, *Parishes not in 'Environs,'* pp. 274, 277). In 1711 he was described as of Batavia House, Sunbury, Middlesex. The time of his death is uncertain. He obtained a coat of arms on petition in 1711. The grant, dated 27 July 1711, is in Addit. MS. 26516, ff. 72 et seq. This is the sole authority for his earlier services; and as the statement no doubt came from himself and is very inaccurate in regard to some later events, it is not a very satisfactory record.

[Diary of William Hedges, edited by Colonel (Sir Henry) Yule for the Hakluyt Society, vol. ii. (illustrations), pp. clx–clxxxiv.]

GRANTHAM, THOMAS (1634–1692), general baptist divine, was born at Halton-Holegate, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, in 1634. He belonged, he says, to the 'poor kindred' of the 'ancient family of the Granthams, in the county of Lincoln' ('Epist. Dedic.' to *Christ. Prim.*) Tradition makes him a tailor by trade, and afterwards a farmer. He early took an interest in religious movements. In 1644 a nonconformist congregation had been formed in the South Marsh district, between Spilsby and Boston. One of its tenets was the rejection of sponsors in baptism. Four persons seceded from this congregation in 1651, having become baptists. Grantham joined them, was baptised at Boston in 1653, and in 1656 was chosen their pastor. He gathered a congregation which met in private houses at Halton and elsewhere, but after considerable opposition he obtained a grant of Northolme Chapel, at Thorpe Northolme, near Wainfleet. Grantham's most important convert was John Watts, a man of some property, who had received a university education, and became pastor of a baptist congregation meeting in his own house. By the efforts of Grantham and his evangelists a number of small congregations were formed in the south of Lincolnshire, holding Arminian sentiments, and distinct from the particular or Calvinistic baptists.

It is not clear that Grantham had any direct hand in preparing the 'brief confession' of the general baptists drawn up in London (March 1660). His name is not appended to the original edition (1660). But he seems to have drawn up shortly after the 'narrative and complaint,' which was signed by thirty-five general baptists in Lincolnshire (Kennett mistakes them for quakers). Grantham and Joseph Wright of Westby were admitted (26 July 1660) to present this 'narrative' to Charles II, with a copy of the 'brief confession' and a petition for toleration, which were 'courteously received' (*Christ. Prim.* bk. ii. pt. 2, p. 61). The insurrection of fifth-monarchy men under Venner in January 1661 excited apprehensions of 'anabaptist' outbreaks. Two addresses to the throne were drawn up by Lincolnshire baptists. The second of these was presented (23 Feb.) by Grantham to Charles, who expressed himself as well disposed towards Lincolnshire baptists (Kennett). But Grantham's zeal soon brought him into conflict with the authorities. Twice in 1662 he was arrested. The first time he was bound over to appear at the next assize at Lincoln; he was again arrested at Boston, his Arminian preaching having led to the rumour of his being a papist and a jesuit. He was thrown into Lin-

coln gaol, and kept there some fifteen months, till at the spring assize of 1663 he and others were released, pursuant to a petition drawn up by him and presented to the king on 26 Dec. In 1666 he became an 'apostle' or 'messenger,' an office originally created by the older baptists for the supervision of congregations in a district (cf. ROBERT EVERARD [q. v.], *Faith and Order*, 1649). Grantham developed the office into an itinerant ministry-at-large to 'plant churches.' The title of messenger is still retained in the 'old connection' of general baptists, and has been by other baptists revived in a somewhat different sense.

On 7 March 1670 he issued proposals for a public disputation with Robert Wright, formerly a baptist preacher, who had conformed at Lincoln; but neither Wright nor William Silverton, chaplain to Bishop Fuller, would respond. Under the Conventicle Act of 1670 Grantham was imprisoned again for six months at Louth. Soon after his release he baptised a married woman. The husband threatened him with an action for damages for 100*l.* in having thereby assaulted her. The indulgence of 15 March 1672 did not meet the case of the Lincolnshire baptists; accordingly Grantham had another interview with the king on their behalf, and obtained an ineffectual promise of redress. He suffered several imprisonments during the remaining years of Charles's reign.

In 1685 or 1686 Grantham removed to Norwich, where he founded a general baptist congregation in White Friars Yard. In 1686 he founded a similar congregation in King Street, Yarmouth; in 1688 he baptised persons at Warboys, Huntingdonshire; in 1689 he was allowed to preach in the town hall of King's Lynn, and founded a congregation there. His closing years were full of controversies with other dissenters in Norwich, especially John Collinges, D.D. [q. v.], and Martin Fynch [q. v.] With the established clergy of the city he was on better terms; John Connould, vicar of St. Stephen's, was his warm friend, their intimacy having begun in a theological correspondence. By dint of self-education Grantham had acquired much literary capacity. He is credited with the knowledge of eight or nine languages; his writings show acquaintance with the Greek and Latin fathers. He seems to have had access to the manuscript copy of the 'Christianismi Restitutio' of Servetus, in the library (now at Cambridge) of John Moore [q. v.], prebendary of Norwich, and bishop from 1691. His somewhat remarkable verses (1691) constitute the earliest favourable notice of Servetus in English. His later theology was of a Sabellian type, with a strong leaning to the quaker doctrine of the inner light. He advocated the imposition of hands on the newly baptised, believed in the permanence of miraculous power of healing by unction, and disapproved of psalmody (except by single voices) as a part of public worship.

On 6 Oct. 1691 John Willet, rector of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, was brought up before the mayor of Norwich, Thomas Blofield, for slandering Grantham at Yarmouth and Norwich. Willet admitted that there was no foundation for his statement that Grantham had been pilloried at Louth for sheep-stealing. Grantham paid Willet's costs, and saved him from gaol. He died on Sunday, 17 Oct. 1692, aged 58 years, and was buried just within the west door of St. Stephen's Church. A great crowd attended the funeral; the service was read by his friend Connould, who added, 'This day has a very great man fallen in Israel.' Connould was buried in the same grave in May 1703. A long memorial inscription on canvas (given by Richard) was afterwards placed in his meeting-house, probably by his grandson, Grantham Killingworth [q. v.]

Grantham published: 1. 'The Prisoner against the Prelate, or a Dialogue between the Common Gaol at Lincoln and the Baptist,' &c., n.d. (1662, in verse; has rude cut of gaol and cathedral). 2. 'The Baptist against the Papist,' &c., 1663, 4to (dated Lincoln Castle, 10 Jan. 1662, i.e. 1663; reprinted in 'Christ. Prim.,' bk. iv.) 3. 'The Seventh Day Sabbath Ceased,' &c., 1667, 4to (embodied in 'Christ. Prim.,' bk. ii. pt. 2, chaps. 12, 13). 4. 'A Sigh for Peace: or the Cause of Division Discovered,' &c., 1671, 4to (in answer to 'A Search for Schism'). 5. 'The Baptist against the Quaker,' &c. (1673? against Robert Ruckhill and John Whitehead; reprinted in 'Christ. Prim.,' bk. iv.) 6. 'A Religious Contention . . . a Dispute at Blyton,' &c., 1674, 4to. 7. 'The Loyal Baptist; or an Apology for the Baptised Believers,' &c., 1674, fol.; 2nd part, 1684, fol. (answer to Nathaniel Taylor). 8. 'The Fourth Principle of Christ's Doctrine Vindicated,' &c., 1674, 4to (reprinted in 'Christ. Prim.,' bk. iv.) 9. 'The Successors of the Apostles, or a Discourse of the Messengers,' &c., 1674, 4to (reprinted in 'Christ. Prim.,' bk. iv.) 10. 'The Paedobaptists Apology for the Baptised Churches,' &c. (1674? reprinted in 'Christ. Prim.,' bk. iv.) 11. 'Christianismus Primitivus,' &c., 1678, fol. (four books, each book and each part of bk ii. separately paged; bk. iv. has separate title-page; it is a collection of treatises rather

than a distinct work). 12. 'An Epistle for Plain Truth and Peace,' &c., 1680, 8vo. 13. 'A Friendly Epistle to the Bishops and Ministers of the Church of England,' &c., 1680, 4to. 14. 'Presumption, No Proof,' &c. (1687? in reply to Samuel Petto). 15. 'St. Paul's Catechism,' &c., 1687, 4to; 2nd ed. 1693, 4to. 16. 'Hear the Church, an Appeal to the Mother of us all,' &c., 1688, 4to. 17. 'The Infants' Advocate,' &c., 1688, 4to; 2nd part, 1689, 4to (against Firmin and Whiston). 18. 'Truth and Peace: a Friendly Debate concerning Infant Baptism,' &c., 1689, 4to. 19. 'A Dialogue between the Baptist and the Presbyterian,' &c., 1691, 4to (against Collinges; answered by Fynch; contains the lines on Servetus). 20. 'The Forerunner to a Further Answer to Two Books,' &c. (1691?). 21. 'The Grand Imposter caught in his own Snare,' &c., 1691, 4to. 22. 'The Dying Words of . . . Grantham,' &c., 1691, 4to.

Among his unpublished manuscripts were 'The Baptist's Complaints against the Persecuting Priests,' 1685, and 'Christianitas Restaurata,' of which the title seems borrowed from Servetus; both are quoted by Crosby for their biographical matter. Richard in 1805 could not gain access to Grantham's manuscripts; their owner had lent them to 'a minister in London.'

[Sketch of the Life of Grantham by W. R. (William Richard), with additions by Isaac James, in Universal Theological Magazine, January to April 1805; Kennett's Register, 1728; Crosby's Hist. of the Baptists, 1738–40, vols. ii. iii. iv.; Wood's Hist. of the General Baptists, 1847; Confessions of Faith, ed. Underhill (Hanserd Knollys Soc.), 1854, xii. 107 sq.; Records of Fenstanton, Warboys, &c., ed. Underhill (Hanserd Knollys Soc.), 1854, p. 282; Barclay's Inner Life of Rel. Societies of the Commonwealth, 1876, p. 353; Christian Life, 12 Aug. 1876, p. 163 sq., 19 Aug. p. 178 (reprints the lines on Servetus); Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff. 1877, p. 556 sq.; information supplied by the Rev. Dr. Angus.] A. G.

GRANTHAM, Barons. [See Robinson, Thomas, first Baron, *d.* 1770; Robinson, Thomas, second Baron, 1738–1786.]

GRANTLEY, Baron. [See Norton, Fletcher, 1716–1789.]

GRANTMESNIL, Barons de. [See Hugh, *d.* 1094; Ivo, *fl.* 1100.]

GRANVILLE. [See also Grenville.]

GRANVILLE, Earls. [See Carteret, John, 1690–1763; Leveson-Gower Granville, 1773–1846.]

GRANVILLE, AUGUSTUS BOZZI (1783–1872), physician and Italian patriot, third son of Carlo Bozzi, for sixty years postmaster-general at Milan, was born at Milan on 7 Oct. 1783. His maternal grandmother, Rosa Granville, wife of Chevalier Rapazzini, was the daughter of Bevil Granville, a Cornish gentleman who had settled in Italy on account of political troubles. After a varied education Bozzi entered the university of Pavia as a medical student in 1799, under Spallanzani, Scarpa, Volta, and Joseph Frank. He was an ardent republican, and was imprisoned for giving public addresses and writing lampoons in a daily sheet, the 'Giornale senza Titolo.' After his release he became a more serious student, and received the diploma of doctor of medicine in 1802. Fearing the French conscription, Bozzi escaped by stratagem to Genoa, and thence reached Venice, joining a dramatic company by the way. He visited Corfu in 1803, and made the acquaintance of W. R. Hamilton, then private secretary to Lord Elgin at Constantinople, with whom he travelled in Greece, and saw Ali Pasha at Janina. Hamilton being ordered home, Bozzi became second physician to the Turkish fleet, cruised among the Greek islands, and visited Jerusalem. He afterwards left the Turkish service, sailed in a trading venture to Malaga, and practised medicine in Spain. At Madrid he was received by Godoy, and saw the best society. His mother died about this time, and, in accordance with her deathbed wish, he took the name of Granville. Reaching Lisbon about Christmas 1806, Granville found an English fleet in the Tagus, and obtained an appointment as assistant-surgeon to the Raven. Successive examinations at Haslar and at the College of Surgeons secured Granville the appointment of full surgeon to the fleet; and in 1813 he became M.R.C.S., and in 1817 L.R.C.P. He served on board the Millbrook, which was wrecked off Portugal, and subsequently on the Elizabeth and the Cordelia. He was invalided at Deal, and joined the English church, declaring himself a convert from atheism. He married a Miss Kerr early in 1809, and was appointed to the Arachne for the West Indian station. At Antigua he met General Bolivar, then seeking the aid of Great Britain, and was commissioned in 1811 to deliver Spanish documents to the colonial secretary in London, having been declared unfit for the West Indian station. During a short visit to Manchester he became intimate with Dalton the chemist, and published his first English writing. During 1812 he served in the Maidstone (which was at Quiberon Bay and the bombardment of Cadiz) and in the Swift-

sure. He was sent home to give evidence at a court-martial, and settled in London on half-pay in January 1813 as tutor to the sons of his old friend Hamilton. He studied at the Westminster Hospital, was house-pupil with Sir Anthony Carlisle, and then attended the private lectures of Tuthill, Taunton, and Joshua Brookes. During 1813 Granville translated many Peninsular bulletins for distribution in Italy to excite a rising against the French, which were republished in 'L'Italico,' a journal which he conducted in London. In 1814 Granville went with Hamilton to the Paris congress, and thence to Milan with despatches, revisiting his father. He travelled through Italy, meeting many eminent men, and promoting the movement for independence. After being improperly arrested by the Austrians he returned through Geneva with a warning, neglected by the government, of Napoleon's probable escape from Elba. He brought to London the earliest specimen of iodine, then recently isolated by Gay-Lussac. In the autumn Granville undertook the lectureship on chemistry at the Windmill Street medical school, and permanently lost the sense of smell by an accident with chlorine gas. The school broke up in 1815, the treasurer absconded, and Granville was not paid for his lectures. During the early part of 1815 he introduced to the Duke of Sussex a deputation from the provisional government at Milan, offering him the Italian crown.

In September 1815 Granville materially assisted Canova in his mission to Paris to procure the restoration of the Italian art treasures. In gratitude Canova presented him with a genuine portrait of the anatomist, Vesalius, by Titian. By the advice of Sir Walter Farquhar [q. v.] Granville spent most of 1816–17 in Paris, at La Maternité, in order to qualify himself as an accoucheur. He also studied under Cuvier, Gay-Lussac, Jussieu, Haüy, Majendie, and Orfila, working eighteen hours a day. He prepared an (unpublished) 'History of Science in France during the Revolution.' He deposited the drawings made for the work with the Institute of British Architects. In 1817 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1818 he settled in practice at Savile Row, became physician accoucheur to the Westminster General Dispensary, and soon gained considerable practice. He gave important evidence in support of the quarantine laws before two parliamentary committees, edited the 'Medical Intelligencer' (started in 1820), and for two years the 'London Medical and Physical Journal,' introduced the use of prussic acid in small doses in irritative chest affections, and vigorously defended himself against some strictures of Professor Brande. His general medical practice consequently increased greatly. He established a West-end infirmary (really a dispensary) for sick children, and in fifteen years registered the cases of twenty-five thousand children. He took an active part in 1825 in promoting the requirement of a knowledge of midwifery by the medical corporations from candidates. In 1826–7 he was a candidate for the professorship of midwifery at the new university of London, when Brougham is said to have suppressed his testimonials in the interests of Mrs. Brougham's physician. Granville's return was to dedicate his 'Catechism of Health' to Brougham. In 1827 he made a journey to St. Petersburg with the Count and Countess Woronzow, the incidents of which he recounted in two bulky volumes; his absence being prolonged a few days beyond the prescribed time he was peremptorily struck off the navy half-pay list. He was secretary of the visitors of the Royal Institution for twenty years (1832–52), and introduced important reforms in its management. He criticised the constitution of the Royal Society in pamphlets (1830 and 1836), mentioned below, and though he gave much offence helped to secure reforms in the mode of electing fellows and publishing papers. In 1831 he published a 'Catechism of Health,' with simple rules for avoiding cholera, of which four editions were published in one month. He was elected president of the Westminster Medical Society in 1829, and his presidency was notable for the exhaustive discussion of the Gardner peerage case (*Medical Gazette*, 12 Dec. 1829). He was also an active member and vice-president of the British Medical Association. He advocated in 1836–7 the adoption of Martin's plan for purifying the Thames, and collected information in many parts of Europe upon the disposal of sewage. His report was published at Lord Euston's expense. In 1837 he published 'The Spas of Germany,' and in 1841 'The Spas of England and Sea-bathing Places.' These were followed by several other works on similar subjects. His last medical work of importance (on counter-irritation) appeared in 1838. From 1840 to 1868 he regularly spent three months in every year at Kissingen, the repute of which is largely due to him.

Granville, whose family was connected with the Bonapartes in Corsica (as afterwards shown in Joseph Bonaparte's first volume of 'Memoirs' in 1853), was the confidential friend of the ex-king Joseph from 1832 to his death, and was present at some historic interviews between Joseph and his

nephew Louis, afterwards emperor. In 1848 he advocated the cause of Italian unity, and in 1849 visited St. Petersburg professionally. In 1853 he wrote a remarkable letter to Lord Palmerston on the physical and mental constitution of the Emperor Nicholas and his family; he predicted Nicholas's death before July 1855. After his wife's death in 1861 Granville gradually gave up practice in London, but continued to practise at Kissingen till 1868. He then set about writing his autobiography, a work which, though prolix and egotistical, contains interesting notices of many remarkable people. He died at Dover on 3 March 1872, aged 88. Four sons and one daughter survived him.

Granville was about the middle height, somewhat square-faced, with a high forehead, keen-looking, and firm. His manners were very suave and prepossessing, and his conversation was lively, witty, and learned. Dr. Munk observes that he was full of resource in practice, confident in his own powers, and able to impart confidence to his patients. 'He was a good nurse and a better cook, qualities which did him good service on many occasions.'

Granville wrote, besides many minor papers: 1. 'Critical Observations on Mr. Kemble's Performances at the Theatre Royal, Manchester,' 1811. 2. 'An Appeal to the Emperor of Russia on Italy,' 1814. 3. 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Baron Guyton de Morveau,' 1817. 4. 'Report on the Practice of Midwifery at the Westminster General Dispensary,' 1818. 5. 'Further Observations on the Internal Use of the Hydrocyanic (Prussic) Acid in Pulmonary Complaints,' 1819. 6. 'On the Plague and Contagion, with reference to the Quarantine Laws,' 1819. 7. 'An Historical and Practical Treatise on the Internal Use of Hydrocyanic Acid in Diseases of the Chest,' 1820. 8. 'An Essay on Egyptian Mummies, with Observations on the Art of Embalming among the Egyptians,' 1825. [Granville had examined a mummy brought from Egypt in 1824, and lectured upon the subject to the Royal Institution.] 9. 'Letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Huskisson on the Quarantine Laws,' 1825. 10. 'St. Petersburg: a Journal of Travels to and from that capital,' 2 vols., 1828; second edition, 1829. 11. 'Reform in Science, or Science without a Head, and the Royal Society Dissected,' 1830. 12. 'The Catechism of Health, or Simple Rules for the Preservation of Health and the Attainment of Long Life,' 1832. 13. 'Graphic Illustrations of Abortion, with Prolegomena on the Development of the Human Ovum,' 4to, with 14 coloured plates, 1833. 14. 'Report on the Thames Improvement Company,' 1835. 15. 'The Royal Society in the Nineteenth Century,' 1836. 16. 'Report of a Journey through Central Europe for Agricultural Inquiries,' 1836. 17. 'The Spas of Germany,' 2 vols., 1837. 18. 'Report on Arsenicated Candles,' 1837. 19. 'Medical Reform, being the first oration before the British Association,' 1837. 20. 'Counter-irritation, its Principles and Practice,' 1838. 21. 'The Spas of England and Sea-bathing Places,' 3 vols., 1841. 22. 'The Spas Revisited,' 1843. 23. 'Kissingen, its Sources and Resources,' 1846. 24. 'On the Formation of a Kingdom in Italy: two Letters to Lord Palmerston,' 1848 and 1849. 25. 'Sudden Death,' 1854. 26. 'The Sumbul, a new Asiatic Remedy,' 1858. 27. 'The Mineral Springs of Vichy,' 1859. 28. 'Obstetrical Statistics of the Industrial Classes of London,' 1861. 29. 'The Great London Question of the Day, Sewage *v.* Gold,' 1865. 30. 'Autobiography,' 2 vols., 1874, edited by his youngest daughter, with portrait.

[Granville's Autobiography; Medical Times, 16 March 1872 i. 327, 1874 ii. 872; Lancet, 6 April 1872, i. 490; Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 174–7.] G. T. B.

GRANVILLE or GRENVILLE, Sir BEVIL (*d.* 1706), governor of Barbadoes, grandson of Sir Bevil Grenville (1596–1643) [q.v.], was son of Bernard Grenville or Granville (1631-1701), M.P., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II, by his wife Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Cuthbert Morley of Hornby, Yorkshire. After keeping his terms at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was created M.A. in 1679 (*Cantabr. Graduati*, 1787, p. 167). He then obtained a commission in the regiment of foot nominally commanded by his uncle, John Grenville, earl of Bath [q.v.] From James II he received the honour of knighthood. He saw some service in the Low Countries. In December 1693 he came over from Flanders, waited on William III, with whom he seems to have been a favourite, and gave him an account of the state of that country (Luttrell, *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, iii. 240). In January of the following year he was gazetted to the colonelcy of the regiment of the Earl of Bath, on the latter's resignation (*ib.* iii. 254), and joined it in Flanders. In June 1695, in consequence of a violent quarrel, he fought in Flanders a duel with Colonel the Marquis de Rada, who shortly afterwards died of his wounds (*ib.* iii. 491). On 21 March 1695–6 he was appointed by the king governor of Pendennis Castle in Cornwall (*ib.* iv. 33). At the end of May he re-embarked for Flanders, where

he got again into trouble, 'being accused by several officers for illegal practices on his regiment.' A court-martial, however, acquitted him (*ib.* iv. 227, 254). In June 1698 his regiment was ordered for Ireland (*ib.* iv. 392). Grenville accepted in May 1702 the governorship of Barbadoes, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, but did not sail for the colony until March 1703 (*ib.* v. 175, 198, 278). He had scarcely settled, when he fell dangerously ill of a fever then epidemic in the island (*ib.* v. 351). Some of the planters complained to the privy council of his tyranny and extortion. After a full hearing, 20 July 1705, Grenville was 'honourably acquitted;' but it was deemed politic to recall him in the following year (*ib.* v. 575, vi. 92). He died at sea on his passage home in September or October 1706 (*ib.* vi. 105). He was unmarried. By his will, dated 16 Jan. 1701-2, and proved at London on 6 Nov. 1706 (P. C. C. 234, Eedes), he left his estate to his brother, George Granville or Grenville, afterwards Lord Lansdowne (1667–1734) [q. v.] He wrote his name 'Granville.'

[Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, ii. 380; Cal. State Papers, Treas. 1697–1707.] G. G.

GRANVILLE or **GRENVILLE**, GEORGE, Lord Lansdowne (1667–1735), verse-writer and dramatic author, born in 1667, was the second son of Bernard Grenville or Granville, by his wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Morley of Hornby, Yorkshire. Bernard Grenville or Granville, the second son of Sir Bevil Grenville, the royalist [see Grenville, Sir Bevil, 1596–1643], was intrusted by Monck with the last despatches inviting Charles II to England (Guizot, *Monk*, Engl. transl., p. 97; G. Granville, *Works* (1732), i. 481), was M.P. for Liskeard in 1661, groom of the bedchamber to Charles II, and died 14 June 1701. The name was variously spelt 'Grenville' and 'Granville,' more often the latter. The spelling 'Greenvil' is incorrect (Granville, *Works*, i. 508, note). George Granville was educated in France by Sir William Ellis, a pupil of Busby, and in 1677 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Before he was twelve he recited some of his own English verses to the Duchess of York on her visit to the university, and for some other youthful verses obtained the praise of Waller. He was admitted to the degree of M.A. in 1679 (*Cantabrig. Grad.*) He in vain petitioned his father for leave to join the royal forces against Monmouth, and in 1688 (*Letter to Bernard Granville*, 6 Oct.) being now 'older by three years,' and thinking it 'glorious at any age to die for one's country,' begged to be presented to James II as a defender of his sacred person. During the reign of William III 'he is supposed to have lived in literary retirement' (Johnson, *Life of Granville*), addressing amorous verses to 'Myra' or 'Mira' (Frances Brudenell, countess of Newburgh), and writing his plays, which are as follows: 1. 'She Gallants,' a comedy, first acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1696 (also Drury Lane 13 March and 5 April 1746), and published in 1696, 4to, and later editions. Granville (*Works*, 1732, ii.) revised it and changed the name to 'Once a Lover and always a Lover.' Downes says that the play was 'extraordinary witty and well-acted,' but offended some ladies 'who set up for chastity, and it made its exit' (see Genest, ii. 88, 89). 2. 'Heroick Love,' a tragedy, first acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1698 (also Drury Lane 19 March 1712; 21 Oct. 1725; 18 March 1766), and published London 1698, 4to. Downes says 'the play was well acted and mightily pleased the Court and City' (Genest, ii. 150). Dryden wrote his verses 'To Mr. Granville on his excellent tragedy called Heroic Love.' 3. 'The Jew of Venice,' a poor adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' (for details see Genest, ii. 243–5), first acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1701 (afterwards at Drury Lane 3 Feb. 1710, Lincoln's Inn Fields 16 May 1717, Covent Garden 11 Feb. 1735), and published 1701, 4to. The profits of the representation were given to Dryden's son. Granville wrote a short masque called 'Peleus and Thetis,' to accompany the play. 4. 'The British Enchanters,' an opera, first acted at the Haymarket 21 Feb. 1706 (afterwards at Haymarket 22 March 1707: Genest, ii. 350), and published 1710, 8vo. According to Granville, Betterton having seen it by chance 'begg'd it for the stage,' and it had 'an uninterrupted run of at least forty days.' The epilogue was by Addison.

At the accession of Queen Anne (1702) Granville entered public life. In 1702 he became M.P. for Fowey, and about this time his fortune, previously very small, was increased by bequests from his father and his uncle, the Earl of Bath, and (in 1706) by the inheritance of his elder brother, Sir Bevil Granville, governor of Barbados [q. v.] About 1702 he translated the second and third 'Olynthian Orations,' with the design (says Johnson) of 'turning the thunder of Demosthenes upon the head of Lewis [the French king].' (See 'Several Orations englished by several hands,' 1702, 12mo; 'Several Orations of Demosthenes,' 1744, 12mo; and Granville's *Works*, ed. 1732, vol. i). In 1710 he was elected for the borough of Helston and for

the county of Cornwall, and chose the latter seat. On 29 Sept. 1710 he succeeded Walpole as secretary of war. On 30 Dec. 1711 he was created a peer of Great Britain with the title of Lord Lansdowne, Baron of Bideford, Devon. Eleven other peers were, at the suggestion of the Earl of Oxford, created at the same time. In 1712 Granville (Lord Lansdowne) was appointed comptroller of the household and a privy councillor. In 1713 he was advanced to be treasurer of the household. At the accession of George I he was out of favour, and on 11 Oct. 1714 was removed from his post of treasurer. He protested against the bill for attainting Ormond and Bolingbroke, and there is some reason to suppose that he was concerned in a scheme for a rising in Cornwall to help the Pretender (*A full and authentick Narrative of the . . . Invasion*, London (T. Roberts, 1715). He was confined in the Tower as a suspected person from 26 Sept. 1715 till 8 Feb. 1717. On the window of his prison he inscribed his name and four lines of verse (Walpole, *Roy. and Noble Authors*, iv. 155). In 1717 he was restored to his seat in parliament. He now settled at Longleat, then in possession of his wife's family. In 1719 he delivered an animated speech against the repeal of the Bill to prevent Occasional Conformity (see Granville, *Works*, ed. 1732). In 1722 he went abroad, perhaps on account of diminished means, his expenditure being always lavish, or for political reasons. He lived at Paris for ten years, and there wrote: 1. 'A Vindication of General Monk' (against Burnet and Echard). 2. 'A Vindication [against Clarendon and Echard] of Sir Richard Granville' (Charles I's general and Lansdowne's ancestor). The 'Vindications' were published in Granville's 'Works,' 1732, vol. i. They were answered by Oldmixon in 'Reflexions,' &c., and defended in Granville's 'Letter to the Author of Reflexions,' &c., London, 1732, 4to. In 1732 Granville returned to England, and published a revised and finely printed edition of his complete works ('The Genuine Works in verse and prose of G. G. Lord Lansdowne,' 2 vols., London, 1732, 4to; another ed., 3 vols., London, 1736, 12mo). Before this edition there had appeared 'A Collection of Poems . . . by Mr. Granville,' 1701, 8vo; 'A New Miscellany of Original Poems . . . by Mr. G.', 1701, 8vo; and 'Poems upon several occasions' (by G. G.), London, 1712, 8vo; 1716, 12mo; 1721, 12mo; 1726, 12mo). Granville's poems have been included in the collection for which Dr. Johnson wrote his 'Lives,' and in the collections of T. Bell (vol. lvi.), R. Anderson (vol. vii.), A. Chalmers (vol. xi.), T. Park (selection), and E. Sanford (selection). Pope (*Pastorals*, 'Spring,' l. 46) alludes to 'Waller's strains, or Granville's moving lays,' and Granville speaks of 'Mira herself touch'd with the moving song' (*Works*, i. 87). But Granville's poems are anything but moving, and there is little to add to Johnson's criticism (*Life of Granville*) that 'he had no ambition above the imitation of Waller, of whom he has copied the faults, and very little more.' Johnson praises his prologues and epilogues, and considers the 'British Enchanters' by 'far the best of his works.' Granville was an early patron of Pope. He invited (Granville, *Works*, i. 437) a friend to his lodgings to meet Wycherley, who would bring with him 'a young poet newly inspired'—'his name is Pope, he is not above seventeen or eighteen years of age, and promises miracles.' Granville commended the 'Pastorals' when in manuscript (cf. 'Spring,' l. 46). He is said (Spence, quoted in Elwin's *Pope*, i. 324) to have 'insisted' on Pope's publishing 'Windsor Forest,' and probably suggested the eulogy of the 'Peace' at the end of that poem. Pope dedicated it (1713) to him, and in it spoke of 'Surrey, the Granville of a former age' (l. 292; cp. lines 5, 6). Much later in life (1735) Pope (*Ep. to Arbuthnot*, ll. 135–6) wrote the couplet:

> But why then publish? Granville the polite,
> And knowing Walsh, would tell me I could write.

In 1732 Granville presented a copy of his 'Works' to Queen Caroline, by whom he was kindly received; but he took no further part in public affairs, and died in Hanover Square, London, on 30 Jan. 1735. He was buried on 3 Feb. in a vault in the chancel of St. Clement Danes, London. His wife, who had died a few days before him, was buried in the same vault. (For some details see Mrs. Delany, *Autobiog.*, &c. i. 526–7). His niece, Mary Granville (Mrs. Delany), describes him as polite and good-natured. He is the 'Alcander' of her 'Autobiography' [cp. Delany, Mary]. Some of Granville's letters to her and to other members of his family have been printed in the 'Autobiography, &c.' (see Index, s.v. 'Lansdowne'). There is a portrait of Granville, engraved 'from a drawing' in Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors' (Park), iv. 154, and one, from a miniature in the possession (1861) of Bernard Granville, is engraved in Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' &c., i. 418. Granville married in 1711 Mary, daughter of Edward Villiers, earl of Jersey, widow of Thomas Thynne, who, according to Mrs. Delany, was very handsome and loved admiration. They had four daughters, of whom Anne, the eldest, and Elizabeth, the youngest, died unmarried. Mary, the second daughter (*d.*

1735), married William Graham of Platten, near Drogheda. Grace, the third (*d.* 1769), married T. Foley of Whitley (created Baron Foley 1776), and had children. Granville had no male issue, and his title became extinct (see the Granville pedigree prefixed to Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' &c., vol. iii. 2nd series).

[Life of Granville in Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Autobiog., &c., of Mrs. Delany, see Index under 'Lansdowne;' Memoir in Anderson's Poets, vol. vii.; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors (Park), iv. 154–60; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Rose's Biog. Dict.; Genest's English Stage; Pope's Works; Granville's Works; Brit. Mus. Cat.; authorities cited in the article.] W. W.

GRASCOME, SAMUEL (1641–1708?), nonjuror, son of John Grascome of Coventry, was educated at Coventry school, and was admitted a sizar at Magdalene College, Cambridge, on 1 June 1661, when he is described as in his twentieth year (*Admission Book, Magdalene College*; his name is here spelt Grawcome). He graduated B.A. in 1664, and M.A. in 1674 (*Cat. Grad. Cant.*) Perhaps he is the S. Grascomes who was curate to Bishop John Dolben [q. v.] at Bromley, Kent, 1681–2 (Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, i. 96), and who was married privately at Westminster Abbey on 19 Jan. 1681–2 to Elizabeth Watkins (Chester, *Reg. Westminster Abbey*, p. 21, where the name is spelt Samuell Grascomb). On 10 Dec. 1680 he was appointed rector of Stourmouth, Kent. He remained there till his deprivation in 1690 (*ib.* iii. 643), when he seems to have settled in London, and gathered a congregation at a house in Scroop's Court, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn (Ralph, *Hist.* ii. 525). Grascome wrote an account of the trial of William Anderton, a Jacobite, condemned to death in June 1693 (cf. his *An Appeal of Murther*, summarised in Howell's *State Trials*, xii. 1250–68), and is said to have attended Anderton on the scaffold. During the debates on the Recoinage Act, in 1695–6, Grascome published 'An Account of the Proceedings in the House of Commons in relation to the Recoining the Clipt Money and Falling the Price of Guineas,' which Macaulay describes as the most remarkable tract of the time. In November 1696 the house voted that this pamphlet was 'false, scandalous, and seditious, and destructive of the freedom and liberties of parliament,' ordered it to be burned by the common hangman, and petitioned the king to offer a reward for the discovery of the author (Kennett, *Complete Hist. of England*, iii. 724). On 14 Dec. a proclamation appeared for the apprehension of Grascome, but he seems to have evaded arrest. In February 1699 the attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him. The trial was postponed from time to time, and on 3 July it was dropped altogether, the printer, who was the only witness against him, having fled the country (Luttrell, *Relation*, iv. 155, 483, 534). Grascome spent the last twenty years of his life in theological controversy, defending the nonjurors, and denouncing dissent, occasional conformity, and the church of Rome. He was a strong partisan, but Macaulay is somewhat too harsh in charging him with scurrility and ferocity (*Hist. of England*, ch. xxiii.) Lee speaks of the ill odour into which his bitter reflections on the government brought his party (*Memoirs of Kettlewell*, § 55). His writings show much learning. He died before 1710, but the exact date is uncertain (see Hickes, preface to his *Second Collection of Controversial Tracts*, pp. xii, xiii; in the appendix to the 'Memoirs of Kettlewell' he is said to have died in 1718, perhaps a misprint for 1708.

Grascome wrote: 1. 'A Letter to a Friend in answer to a Letter written by [Dr. Grove] against Mr. Louth in Defence of Dr. Stillingfleet,' London, 1688. Stillingfleet wrote the tract referred to in 1684. 2. 'A Further Account of the Baroccian Manuscript,' 1691 [see Hody, Humphrey]. 3. 'Epistola ad Humfridum Hody;' perhaps the letter appended to No. 2, which is dated 1 Jan. 1691. 4. 'A Brief Answer to a late Discourse [by E. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester] concerning the Unreasonableness of a new Separation,' 1691. Bishop Williams of Chichester issued a defence of Stillingfleet, to which Grascome responded in 5. 'A Reply to a Vindication of a Discourse,' &c., 1691. 6. 'The Separation of the Church of Rome from the Church of England, founded upon a selfish interest,' 1691. 7. 'An Answer to "God's Ways of disposing of Kingdoms"' [a pamphlet by Bishop Lloyd of St. Asaph, 1691]. 8. 'Two Letters written to the Author of a Pamphlet entituled Solomon and Abiathar, or the Case of the Deprived Clergy discussed,' 1692. 9. 'An Historical Account of the Antiquity and Unity of the Britanick Churches. . . . By a Presbyter of the Church of England' [signed S. G.], 1692. 10. 'An Appeal of Murther,' 1693. 11. 'Considerations upon the Second Canon in the Book entituled Constitutions,' &c., 1693. 12. 'An Account of the Proceedings in the House of Commons in relation to the Recoining the Clipt Money and Falling the Price of Guineas,' 1696. 13. 'A Brief Examination of some Passages in the Chronological Part of a Letter written to Dr. Sherlock. In a Letter to a Friend,' 1700? The ascription of this pamphlet and

of No. 11 to Grascome seems doubtful. 14. 'The Scripture History of the Sabbath,' London, 1700. 15. 'An Answer to a Book [by Father Richard Huddleston, q. v.] entituled "A Short and Plain Way to the Faith and Church,"' London, 1702; second edition, 1715. 16. 'England's Black Tribunal' (fourth edition), to which is added 'An Historical Preface by a True Churchman' (i.e. Grascome), 1703. 17. 'Occasional Conformity a most unjustifiable practice,' London, 1704; also ascribed to William Higden [q. v.] 18. 'Some Remarks . . . upon "A Compassionate Enquiry into the Causes of the Civil War,"' a sermon of White Kennett [q. v.], London, 1704. 19. 'Certamen Religiosum, or a Dispute manag'd by writing between a Papist and a Protestant . . .; with a Preface concerning the Occasion of the Dispute, and a Letter of Mr. Chillingworth . . . shewing his Reasons why he deserted the Church of Rome. By S. G.,' 1704. 20. 'Concordia Discors, or some Animadversions upon a late Treatise entituled "An Essay for a Catholick Communion" [by T. Dean?] . . . by a Presbyter of the Church of England,' 1705. 21. 'Moderation in Fashion, or an Answer to a Treatise written by Mr. F. Tallent, entituled "Short History of Schism," &c. . . . By S. G., a Presbyter of the Church of England,' 1705. Tallent replied, and Grascome answered him again in 22. 'Schism Triumphant, or a Rejoinder to a Reply of Mr. Tallent's, entituled "Some Considerations,"' &c., 1707. Lee ascribes most of these treatises to Grascome (*Memoirs of Kettlewell*, § 55), and adds 23. 'The History of Schism.' 24. 'The Mask of Moderation pulled off.' 25. 'The True Character of a Church of England Man.' 26. 'A Resolution of a Case of Conscience concerning going to Church.' 27. 'A Letter to Dr. William Payne.' 28. 'The Present State of England.' 29. 'An Appeal to True Englishmen.' 30. 'New Court Contrivances;' with some other flying papers and pamphlets by way either of dialogue or letter. Posthumous was 31. 'An Answer to some Queries sent by a Roman Catholic to a Divine of the Church of England;' printed by George Hickes [q. v.] in his 'Second Collection of Controversial Tracts,' 1710. Hickes says he found it in Grascome's own handwriting among his other papers after his death.

[Authorities quoted; information kindly supplied by the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge; Lathbury's Hist. of the Nonjurors; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GRATTAN, HENRY (1746–1820), statesman, was baptised at St. John's Church, Fishamble Street, Dublin, on 3 July 1746. His father, James Grattan, was for many years recorder of the city of Dublin, and from 1761 to 1766 represented the city in parliament with Charles Lucas, with whom he was in perpetual collision. His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas Marlay, chief justice of Ireland. He was first sent to a day school kept by Mr. Ball in Great Ship Street, but having been subjected to a degrading punishment, he insisted on leaving the school, and was sent to Mr. Young's in Abbey Street. In 1763 he was attacked by a severe illness, and in the same year entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he became acquainted with John Fitzgibbon, John Foster, Hugh Macaulay, and Robert Day. His most intimate friend at this time was Mr. Broome, who afterwards went into the army. Grattan's father, a choleric, dictatorial man, died in 1766, leaving away from his son the family mansion of Belcamp, which had belonged to the family for upwards of a century. For some time previously they had become estranged on the question of politics. Grattan had already adopted the principles of Lucas, his father's colleague and opponent, and, though he did not openly oppose his father, had too much honesty to conceal his political sympathies. In the spring of 1767 he took his B.A. degree, and in Michaelmas term was admitted a student of the Middle Temple, London, in order that he might qualify himself for the Irish bar. With his friend Robert Day he shared chambers in the Middle Temple and a house at Sunning Hill, near Windsor Forest. During these early days Grattan led a desultory life. Though he did not read much law, he assiduously practised oratory by daily reciting and transcribing passages from Bolingbroke, Chatham, and the principal Greek and Roman orators. He went but little into society, and his correspondence betrayed a melancholy tone which entirely disappeared in after years. While in London he constantly attended the houses of parliament. In the country he spent the moonlight nights in rambling through the woods, pausing now and then to address a tree in soliloquy. 'In one of those midnight rambles,' writes his friend Day, 'he stopped at a gibbet, and commenced apostrophizing the chains in his usual animated strain, when he suddenly felt a tap on his shoulder, and on turning about was accosted by an unknown person: "How the devil did you get down?" To which the rambler calmly replied, "Sir, I suppose you have some interest in that question"' (Grattan, *Life*, i. 119).

At the end of 1767 Grattan lost his favourite sister Catherine, and in the autumn of 1768 his mother died. In the latter year his eldest sister married Gervase Parker Bushe.

This marriage led to a close intimacy with Flood, who resided at Farmly, not far from Bushe's house. Flood was useful to Grattan in many ways, and, above all, in encouraging him to enter political life. With Flood he contributed to the series of political papers in the 'Freeman's Journal' afterwards collected together and published under the title of 'Baratariana.' Grattan's contributions were the dedication to Lord Townshend, the letters signed 'Posthumus' and 'Pericles,' and the well-known description of Chatham, which was appended as a note to the 'Ballad on the rejection of the altered Money Bill.' In Hilary term 1772 Grattan was called to the Irish bar. Writing to his friend Broome, in February 1772, he says: 'I am now called to the bar, without knowledge or ambition in my profession. The Four Courts are of all places the most disagreeable; the lawyers in general are an ardent, rather than an eloquent society. My purpose is undetermined; my passion is retreat; I am resolved to gratify it at any expense' (Grattan, *Life*, i. 258). He now tried to apply himself seriously to the law, and went circuit, where he lost a case in which he had been specially retained, and was so chagrined at his failure that he returned to the client half the fee. Politics, however, continued to have a greater attraction for Grattan than the law, and whenever he was in Dublin he was a frequent attendant at the club known as 'The Society of Granby Row,' to which Lord Charlemont and others of the popular party belonged.

In November 1775 Francis Caulfeild, one of the members for the borough of Charlemont, was drowned with his wife and two daughters on their passage to Dublin, and Grattan, accepting Lord Charlemont's offer of the vacant seat in the Irish parliament, was returned for the borough in the following month. Flood had but a few weeks previously accepted the post of joint vice-treasurer, and the popular cause was in want of an eloquent leader. Grattan quickly made his mark in the house. On 15 Dec., only four days after he had taken his seat, Grattan made his maiden speech, and opposed the grant of 3,500*l.* a year to the three vice-treasurers, two of whom were absentees. In February 1776 Grattan supported Walter Hussey Burgh [q. v.] in his attack upon the government for laying an embargo by proclamation on the export of provisions from Ireland. In the session of 1777 Grattan again unsuccessfully attacked the embargo, protested against the improper grant of pensions, and condemned the English policy in America. In February 1778 Grattan's motion for an address to the king in favour of economical reform was opposed by Flood, and rejected by 143 to 66 votes. On 12 Oct. 1779 Grattan moved an amendment to the address, declaring that the only effectual remedy for the existing distress in Ireland was 'to open its ports for exportation of all its manufactures.' After a long and animated debate, a shorter amendment affirming the necessity of 'free trade' was, at the suggestion of Hussey Burgh and Flood, unanimously adopted, and the address thus amended was presented to the lord-lieutenant by the house in a body, the volunteers lining the streets, and presenting arms to the speaker and the members as they proceeded to the castle. On 24 Nov. Grattan followed up his success by carrying a resolution 'that at this time it would be inexpedient to grant new taxes,' by 170 to 47, and on the following day supported Trench's motion for granting the loan duties for six months only, which was carried by a majority of thirty-eight. But though in consequence of these remonstrances several bills were passed by the English parliament abolishing many of the restrictions on Irish trade, Grattan felt that these commercial boons, which Lord North had described as 'resumable at pleasure,' were exceedingly precarious without legislative independence. In spite of the fears of Charlemont and the remonstrances of Burke [q. v.], Grattan now made up his mind to obtain the repeal of the Irish act, known as Poynings' Law, by which all bills passed in the Irish parliament, excepting money bills, were subject to revision by the English privy council, and of the English Declaratory Act (6 Geo. I, c. 5), which formally asserted the right of the English parliament to legislate for Ireland. On 19 April 1780 he introduced his resolution declaratory of Irish legislative independence, in a speech of wonderful fire (*Speeches*, i. 39–53). 'The oration which he made on that occasion,' says Hardy, 'can never be forgotten by those that heard it. The language of Milton or Shakespeare can alone describe its effects' (*Life of Lord Charlemont*, i. 394). After a debate of fifteen hours the question was indefinitely postponed, and no record of any decision was made in the journals of the house. In the same year Grattan attempted, without success, to limit the duration of the Perpetual Mutiny Bill. On 13 Nov. 1781 Grattan renewed his attack on the Mutiny Act in the house, and at the same time published a pamphlet attacking its provisions, entitled: 'Observations on the Mutiny Bill, with some Strictures on Lord Buckinghamshire's Administration in Ireland' (*Miscellaneous Works*, pp. 11–39), which went through several editions. At a meeting

of delegates from the Ulster volunteers, held at Dungannon on 15 Feb. 1782, the resolutions in favour of legislative independence were unanimously adopted, and an additional resolution approving of the relaxation of the penal laws, which had been drawn up by Grattan without consultation with Charlemont or Flood, was carried with only two dissentients. Strengthened by the adoption of these resolutions, Grattan on 22 Feb. brought forward a motion for an address to the king declaring the rights of Ireland. 'His speech,' wrote Carlisle, the lord-lieutenant, 'was interwoven with expressions of loyalty to the king, and with sentiments of affection to, and inseparable connection with Great Britain, of a disposition to give her every possible assistance, yet with a determination never to yield to the supremacy of the British legislature.'

The attorney-general's motion for the adjournment of the debate was, however, carried by 137 to 68, and the question was once more postponed. On the overthrow of Lord North's ministry, Grattan was offered office, but refused on the ground that 'office in Ireland was different from office in England; it was not a situation held for Ireland, but held for an English government often in collision with, and frequently hostile to Ireland' (Grattan, *Life*, ii. 225). On 16 April Grattan, though hardly recovered from a severe illness, in a magnificent speech for the third time moved the Declaration of Rights (*Speeches*, i. 123–30). This time it was carried unanimously in both houses, and on 27 May the lord-lieutenant (Duke of Portland) announced that the 'British legislature have concurred in a resolution to remove the causes of your discontents and jealousies.' Shortly afterwards the Declaratory Act was repealed by the English parliament, and bills for regulating the passing of Irish acts, repealing Poynings' Law, and the Perpetual Mutiny Bill, and for securing the freedom of election and the independence of the judges were introduced into the Irish parliament and speedily passed. On 31 May a grant of 50,000*l.* 'to be laid out in the purchase of lands in the kingdom, to be settled on Henry Grattan, Esq., and his heirs in testimony of the gratitude of this nation for his eminent and unequalled services to this kingdom' was unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons, and subsequently the Moyanna estate, near Stradbally in Queen's County, was purchased with the money. By his will Grattan left the estate, in the (unfulfilled) event of all his children dying without issue living at the time of their death, 'in trust to form a foundation for the annual support of unprovided gentlewomen, daughters of poor and meritorious citizens of Dublin' (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xc. pt. i. p. 640).

Legislative independence having been obtained, Grattan became anxious that the country should have rest after the fierce political excitement it had undergone, and insisted that it was the duty of all Irishmen to extinguish any remaining animosity, and to set about the task of internal administrative reform. In June, however, Flood took up the question of 'simple repeal,' and maintained that nothing but a final renunciation of the principle of Irish dependence would give Ireland adequate security. In this view he was strenuously opposed by Grattan, who argued that the principle of Irish dependence was embodied in the Declaratory Act; that consequently its repeal was a resignation of the pretended right, and that to require an express renunciation was ungenerous and distrustful. The lawyer corps and the larger portion of the volunteers supported Flood in his contention, and Grattan's popularity suddenly waned. At the general election in 1783 he was again returned for the borough of Charlemont, and on 28 Oct., shortly after the meeting of the new parliament, the famous parliamentary battle between Grattan and Flood occurred [see Flood, Henry]. In the following month Grattan supported Flood's motion for leave to bring in the Reform Bill, which had been adopted by the convention of delegates from the volunteers. The motion was rejected, and Grattan, being in favour of the immediate disbanding of the volunteers, subsequently voted for Yelverton's resolution for supporting the house 'against all encroachments whatsoever.' Early in 1785 Orde introduced Pitt's commercial propositions into the Irish House of Commons, which were agreed to after an alteration had been made in them at Grattan's suggestion. Owing to the opposition with which they met in England, the resolutions were so materially altered in the English parliament that when Orde moved for leave to bring in his bill on 12 Aug. 1785, Grattan in a magnificent speech denounced it as fatal to the Irish constitution (*Speeches*, i. 231–49). The Duke of Rutland, writing to Pitt on the following day, said: 'The speech of Mr. Grattan was, I understand, a display of the most beautiful eloquence perhaps ever heard, but it was seditious and inflammatory to a degree hardly credible.' As the Government only obtained a majority of 19, the bill was afterwards withdrawn, and Grattan, owing to the successful opposition which he had made, was restored to his former popularity. In 1786 he vainly attacked the Pension List,

which he described as 'the prodigality, jobbing, misapplication and corruption of every Irish minister since 1727' (*ib.* i. 288). In the following year, though he gave the Riot Bill, which was introduced by the government, his general support, he endeavoured at the same time to mitigate its stringency, and obtained the withdrawal of the most outrageous clause. In order to relieve the intolerable distress of the peasantry, and to remove the chief cause of the Whiteboy disturbances, Grattan, in this year, and also in 1788 and 1789, brought forward the question of tithe commutation. But though his speeches on this subject, the minutest details of which he had thoroughly mastered, were among the best which he ever made, his proposals, excepting those which exempted barren lands from tithes, were invariably rejected. On the meeting of the Irish parliament in February 1789, the question of the regency was immediately discussed. The proposal of the government to proceed by bill was rejected. Grattan insisting that the proper course was to request the Prince of Wales to exercise the full royal authority during the king's illness, supported Connolly's motion to that effect, which was agreed to without a division. In consequence of the lord-lieutenant's refusal to transmit the address, Grattan on 20 Feb. moved a series of resolutions appointing a deputation from the two houses to present the address to the Prince of Wales, asserting the privileges of the House of Commons, and censuring the conduct of the lord-lieutenant. In June, Grattan, with Lord Charlemont, Ponsonby, and Forbes, founded the Whig Club in Dublin, the objects of which, as Grattan afterwards explained, were 'to obtain an internal reform of parliament, in which they partly succeeded,' and 'to prevent an union, in which they failed' (Sir J. Barrington, *Memoirs*, ii. 146, note). Hitherto Grattan since the legislative independence of the Irish parliament had given a general but independent support to the government. Disgusted with the system of wholesale corruption pursued by the Castle, he now went into opposition. His motion for a select committee to inquire into the corrupt agreements for the sale of peerages and the purchase of seats in the House of Commons was rejected, on 20 Feb. 1790, by 144 to 88 votes. At the general election in this year Grattan and Lord Henry Fitzgerald were returned at the head of the poll for the city of Dublin. In February 1791 Grattan again brought forward the question of parliamentary corruption without success, and in a speech of great power delivered in the debate on the address in January 1792 once more referred to the subject in the most scathing terms (*Speeches*, ii. 340–57). In the following month he supported Langrishe's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, asserting that 'the removal of all disabilities is necessary to make the catholic a freeman, and the protestant a people' (*ib.* p. 376). In 1793 he unsuccessfully submitted his resolutions on parliamentary reform and for promoting commercial equality between England and Ireland. Though regretting that it did not go far enough, he supported Hobart's Roman Catholic Bill, but strenuously opposed the Convention Bill which passed at the end of the session, pronouncing it to be 'an anti-whig and unconstitutional measure, and the boldest step that ever yet was made to introduce a military government' (*ib.* iii. 109). At the opening of the session of 1794 he supported the government on the question of the war with France, asserting that whenever Great Britain 'should be clearly involved in war, it is my idea that Ireland should grant her a decided and unequivocal support; except that war should be carried on against her own liberty' (*ib.* iii. 117). He again brought forward the subject of the commercial regulations between England and Ireland, and supported W. B. Ponsonby's Reform Bill, which was rejected by 142 to 44 votes. In the autumn of 1794 Grattan had an interview with Pitt, from whom he understood that the ministers intended to make a change in their policy towards Ireland, and that though they would not bring forward a roman catholic relief bill as a government measure, they would yield it if pressed.

Lord Fitzwilliam, who had failed in persuading Grattan to accept office, arrived in Ireland on 4 Jan. 1795 as the new lord-lieutenant, and immediately set about the work of reform. On 12 Feb. Grattan obtained leave to bring in a bill for the further relief of the Roman catholics. On 24 March Fitzwilliam, who had approved of Grattan's measure, was recalled, and on 21 April Grattan moved for a committee to inquire into the state of the nation, and severely animadverted on the conduct of the ministry. Though defeated by 158 to 48 he determined to proceed with his bill, which was rejected after a long debate in the morning of 5 May by 155 to 84. In the following year he twice brought the question of Irish commerce before the house without any success, and also vainly attempted to amend the Insurrection Bill. In the autumn session he supported Ponsonby in his opposition to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, while his own resolution in

favour of allowing Roman catholics to sit in parliament was defeated by 143 to 19. On 20 March 1797 Grattan protested against General Lake's proclamation, which had put the whole of the province of Ulster under martial law, but his amendment to the address was defeated by 127 to 16. On 15 May he supported W. B. Ponsonby's reform resolutions in an eloquent speech, and addressing the supporters of the government said: '"You must subdue before you reform." Indeed! Alas! you think so; but you forget you subdue by reforming; it is the best conquest you can obtain over your own people; but let me suppose you succeed, what is your success?—a military government, a perfect despotism, an hapless victory over the principles of a mild government and a mild constitution! a union! but what may be the ultimate consequence of such a victory? a separation! . . . We have offered you our measure, you will reject it; we deprecate yours; you will persevere; having no hopes left to persuade or dissuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more, and after this day shall not attend the House of Commons' (*ib.* iii. 342–343). The resolutions were rejected by 117 to 30, and Grattan with the other leaders of the opposition seceded from the house. 'The reason why we seceded,' Grattan afterwards explained, 'was that we did not approve of the conduct of the united men, and we could not approve of the conduct of the government. We were afraid of encouraging the former by making speeches against the latter; and we thought it better in such a case, as we could support neither, to withdraw from both' (Grattan, *Life*, iv. 345). His health having now utterly broken down Grattan retired into the country. He did not offer himself as a candidate for parliament at the general election, but published a 'Letter to the Citizens of Dublin' (*Miscellaneous Works*, pp. 40–64), in which he reviewed the conduct of the government and the opposition, and declined to represent them 'so long as the present state of representation in the commons' house continues.' In 1798 he went over to England and gave evidence as to character in favour of Arthur O'Connor at his trial at the Maidstone assizes, and remained in this country until after the insurrection had been quelled. About this time he drew up a 'Declaration and Petition to be presented to His Majesty, containing the principal grounds of the applications made by divers of his Irish Subjects for redress; and also a Vindication of his People against the Traduction of his Ministers' (*ib.* pp. 65–90), but he stopped the publication of it lest it 'might inflame instead of allaying or reconciling.' In this year an utterly groundless charge was brought against him of being a sworn member of the United Irishmen. Though the evidence of the informer was of such a flimsy character that it could not stand a moment's investigation, Grattan's name was struck out of the list of the Irish privy council by the lord-lieutenant on 6 Oct. 1798. The corporations of Dublin and Derry also erased his name from their rolls of freemen, and his picture was taken down from the walls of Dublin University. On 15 Jan. 1800 the Irish parliament met for its last session. At seven o'clock on the following morning, while the debate on Sir Lawrence Parsons' amendment in favour of legislative independence was still going on, Grattan, who had been returned unopposed for the borough of Wicklow a few hours previously, entered the House of Commons and took the oaths. Shortly afterwards he rose to speak, but finding himself too weak to stand, with the leave of the house addressed it sitting. He spoke for upwards of two hours with astounding eloquence, and denounced the proposed union, and the means which were being employed to bring it about, with withering scorn, exclaiming, 'The thing he proposes to buy is what cannot be sold—liberty' (*Speeches*, iii. 352–73). In spite of the enthusiasm which this scene aroused the amendment was defeated by 138 to 96. On 14 Feb. Isaac Corry [q. v.], the chancellor of the exchequer, moved the first of the resolutions in favour of the union, and made a violent personal attack upon Grattan, whom he charged with encouraging the rebellion. Grattan, in a scathing reply, denied the charge (*ib.* iii. 401–4), and on the following morning a duel took place between them at Ball's Bridge, with the result that Corry was wounded in the arm. When the sheriff's officer came on the field to stop the proceedings Major-general Cradock, Corry's second, 'took the intruder in his arms and deposited him in a little ditch,' where he remained until the duel was over (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. x. 399). In April Grattan published 'An Answer to a Pamphlet entitled the Speech of the Earl of Clare on the Subject of a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland' (*Miscellaneous Works*, pp. 95–125), in which he replied to Lord Clare's attacks upon himself and his friends. On 26 May the Union Bill was read a second time, and on the same day Grattan made the last of a series of brilliant speeches against the union (*Speeches*, iv. 7–23). It was during this debate that he had a fierce altercation with Lord Castlereagh, who accused him of prophetic treason. Finding that further resist-

ance was useless Grattan gave up the struggle, and retired to Tinnehinch, co. Wicklow, where he amused himself with the study of the classics and the education of his children. In 1801 he refused Lord Fitzwilliam's offer of one of the seats for Peterborough. But, persuaded at length by Fox and Fitzwilliam, he was elected for the borough of Malton in April 1805. Grattan made his maiden speech in the imperial parliament on 13 May in support of Fox's motion for a committee on the Roman catholic petition (*ib.* iv. 57–79). Unlike Flood's on a similar occasion, it was a complete success. In the 'Annual Register' it is stated to have been 'one of the most brilliant and eloquent speeches ever pronounced within the walls of parliament' (p. 95). Pitt is said to have turned round to one of the members who sat near him and exclaimed: 'Burke told me that Grattan was a great man for a popular assembly, and now I believe it' (Grattan, *Life*, v. 262); and Lord Holland has described the remarkable effect which it produced upon the house (*Memoirs of the Whig Party*, 1852, i. 199–200). On the formation of the Ministry of All the Talents in 1806 Grattan was immediately restored to the Irish privy council. At the same time he was offered the post of Irish chancellor of the exchequer, but, preferring to retain complete independence of action, he refused to take office. At the general election in November 1806 he was elected one of the members for the city of Dublin, for which constituency he continued to sit until his death. The contest was a severe and expensive one, but though the Roman catholics subscribed 4,000*l.* to defray the expenses of his election, Grattan declined to accept it. In 1807 Grattan gave his support to the Irish Arms and Insurrection Bills, and in the debate on Sheridan's motion on the state of Ireland defended the course which he had taken with regard to these bills in a speech of great ability (*Speeches*, iv. 126–33). On 25 May 1808 Grattan's motion for a committee to take into consideration the Roman catholic petition, which he had previously presented, was defeated by 281 to 128 (*ib.* iv. 142–63). In 1810, 1811, and 1812 Grattan again brought forward the Roman catholic question without success. In February 1813 his motion for a committee to examine into the laws affecting the Roman catholics was carried by 264 to 224 (*ib.* pp. 297–314), and on 30 April he introduced his Roman Catholic Relief Bill. Though the second reading was carried by 245 to 203, Abbot's amendment excluding Roman catholics from sitting in parliament was carried by 251 to 247, and the bill was consequently withdrawn. From 1814 Grattan began to relax his attendance in parliament, and occupied much of his spare time in taking up the study of French literature, and in translating some of Miss Edgeworth's stories into French. Like Grenville he differed from the whigs on the question which arose on Napoleon's escape from Elba, and on 25 May 1815 supported the ministry in an eloquent speech in favour of the immediate prosecution of the war (*ib.* pp. 374–84). In 1816 and 1817 he again brought forward the Roman catholic question, and was again defeated. Though returned for Dublin without opposition at the general election in 1818 he was attacked by a mob on leaving the hustings, and narrowly escaped losing an eye from a blow which he received in the face during the struggle. On 3 May 1819 he presented several petitions in favour of the Roman catholic claims, and once more moved for a committee to inquire into the laws affecting the Roman catholics (*ib.* pp. 410–27), but was defeated by 243 to 241. Two days afterwards he spoke for the last time in the House of Commons (*ib.* pp. 428–31). In the autumn of this year Grattan was taken ill. Though still far from well, on 13 May 1820 he received a Roman catholic deputation in Dublin, and told them: 'I shall go to England for your question, and, should the attempt prove less fortunate to my health, I shall be more than repaid by the reflection that I make my last effort for the liberty of my country' (Grattan, *Life*, v. 549). Travelling from Liverpool by canal he arrived in London on 31 May, and, getting gradually worse, died in Baker Street, Portman Square, on 4 June, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. At the request of the leading whigs, who signed a memorial to the family drawn up by Rogers the poet, Grattan was buried in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, close to the graves of Chatham and Fox, on the 16th, a simple flat stone marking the spot. On moving for the issue of a new writ for the city of Dublin Sir James Mackintosh paid an eloquent tribute to Grattan's memory (*Parl. Debates*, i. 1054–60).

In his maiden speech in the English House of Commons Grattan concisely summed up the result of his own labours in the Irish parliament: 'Of that assembly I have a parental recollection. I sate by her cradle, I followed her hearse. In fourteen years she acquired for Ireland what you did not acquire for England in a century—freedom of trade, independency of the legislative, independency of the judges, restoration of the final judicature, repeal of a perpetual mutiny bill, habeas corpus act, nullum tempus act—a great work! You will exceed it, and I

shall rejoice. I call my countrymen to witness if in that business I compromised the claims of my country, or temporised with the power of England; but there was one thing which baffled the effort of the patriot and defeated the wisdom of the senate: it was the folly of the theologian' (*Speeches*, iv. 75–6). After the union Grattan devoted his energies chiefly to the question of Roman catholic emancipation. Short in figure and unprepossessing in appearance, with a thin, sharp voice and an extraordinary delivery, Grattan possessed none of the natural gifts of an orator. Yet few speakers have equalled him in fervidness or originality. Like Chatham he could fire an educated audience with an intense enthusiasm, and like Burke his speeches abound with profound maxims of political wisdom. His style was remarkable for its terseness and epigrammatic force. Though without wit and humour, his speeches are full of felicitous expressions and passages of poetic beauty. 'He was almost unrivalled,' Mr. Lecky says, 'in crushing invective, in delineations of character, and in brief, keen arguments. In carrying on a train of sustained reason he was not so happy. Flood is said to have been his superior; and none of his speeches in this respect are comparable to that of Fox on the Westminster scrutiny' (*Leaders of Public Opinion*, pp. 109–110). Grattan's great integrity of character, both in public and in private life, as well as the remarkable consistency of his political conduct, added much to his influence as an orator. His popularity had many vicissitudes, but Grattan never swerved aside from the course of action upon which he had once determined. Though a zealous whig, Grattan was no revolutionist, and though opposed to the union he always insisted upon the importance of preserving the connection between the two countries. As a statesman Grattan's views were broad and judicious, 'showing himself most conspicuously above the mean and narrow spirit that would confine a statesman's exertions to the questions which interest one portion of the empire, or with which his own fame in former times may have been more particularly entwined' (Lord Brougham, *Statesmen of the Time of George III*, 1st ser. p. 263).

A portrait of Grattan, copied by Sir Thomas Jones from the portrait by Ramsay 'in the possession of the Grattan family,' is in the Dublin National Gallery (*Catalogue*, No. 123). Another portrait, by Gilbert Charles Stuart, was exhibited at the Loan Collection of National Portraits in 1867 (*Catalogue*, No. 741). A third, representing Grattan moving the Declaration of Rights in the Irish House of Commons on 16 April 1782, painted by Nicholas Kenny, was exhibited at the Loan Collection of National Portraits in 1868 (*Catalogue*, No. 871); and a fourth, painted by Francis Wheatley, R.A., was presented to the National Portrait Gallery in 1888. An engraving, by F. C. Lewis, of the portrait belonging to Trinity College, Dublin, forms the frontispiece to the first volume of Grattan's 'Life,' by his son. There is a statue of Grattan by Carew in Westminster Hall, and another by Chantrey in the City Hall, Dublin, bearing the following inscription on the pedestal: 'Filio optimo carissimo Henrico Grattan, Patria non ingrata, 1829.'

In the autumn of 1782 Grattan married Henrietta Fitzgerald. She was descended on her father's side from the Desmonds, and on her mother's from the family of Stevenson of the county of Down. There were two sons and two daughters of the marriage, viz. James, who was born in 1783, and served in the 9th light dragoons in the Walcheren expedition and in the Peninsula. He represented the county of Wicklow in parliament from February 1821 to June 1841, and was sworn a member of the Irish privy council after his defeat at the general election in the latter year. He married on 7 Aug. 1847 Lady Laura Maria Tollemache, youngest sister of Lionel, seventh earl of Dysart, and died without issue at Tinnehinch on 21 Oct. 1854. Henry, who was born in 1789, and was member for the city of Dublin from June 1826 to July 1830, and for Meath from August 1831 to July 1852, and died on 16 July 1859. By his wife, Mary O'Kelly, daughter of Philip Whitfield Harvey of Grove House, Portobello, Dublin, whom he married on 5 Oct. 1826, he had a numerous family, but left no male issue. Mary Anne, who married, first John Blackford of Altadore, county Wicklow, and secondly, on 9 Sept. 1834, Thomas, eighth earl of Carnwath, and died 22 Sept. 1853. Harriet, who married on 6 April 1836 the Rev. Richard William Wake, rector of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, and died, aged seventy-nine, on 2 Jan. 1865.

There have been three collections of Grattan's speeches, viz.: 1. 'The Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, with prefatory observations,' &c., Dublin, 1811, 8vo. 2. 'The Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliament, edited by his son,' London, 1822, 8vo. This is by far the best and most complete collection, several of the speeches which it contains having been revised and corrected by Grattan himself. 3. 'The Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan,

to which is added his Letter on the Union, with a commentary on his career and character by D. O. Madden,' Dublin, 1845, 8vo; second edition, Dublin, 1853, 12mo; 'second edition,' Dublin, 1854, 12mo, forming part of 'The Orators of Ireland.' Grattan's 'Miscellaneous Works' were published in 1822 (London, 8vo).

[Memoirs of the Life and Times of Henry Grattan, by his son Henry Grattan (1839–46); Grattan's Speeches (1822); Madden's Memoir of Henry Grattan (1846); J. G. McCarthy's Henry Grattan: an Historical Study (1886); Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont (1812); Sir Jonah Barrington's Historic Memoirs of Ireland (1833); Charles Phillips's Curran and his Contemporaries (1857); Lecky's Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland (1871); Lecky's History of England in the 18th Century, vols. iv. and vi.; Plowden's Historical Review of the State of Ireland (1803); Froude's English in Ireland (1881); Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt (1861–2); Lord Mahon's History of England (1858), vol. vii.; Cornwallis Correspondence (1859), vols. ii. and iii.; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography (1878), pp. 224–33; Lord Brougham's Statesmen of the Time of George III (1839), 1st ser. pp. 260–8; Dublin University Magazine, vii. 229 – 63, lxxxvii. 225–31; Macmillan's Magazine, xxx. 166–84; Burke's Landed Gentry (1862), pt. i. p. 591; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers (1876), p. 496; Cat. of Dublin University Graduates (1869), p. 231; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 224, 240, 255, 270, 282, 297, 665, 668, 673, 677, 683, 691; Annual Register (1820), pt. i. pp. 42–3, Chronicle, pp. 174–5, 230–1, 256, pt. ii. pp. 1174–86; Gent. Mag. 1782 lii. 598, 1820 xc. pt. i. pp. 563–5, 640, pt. ii. pp. 69–70, 1836 new ser. v. 544, 1847 xxviii. 533, 1853 xl. 540, 1854 xlii. 624, 1859 3rd ser. vii. 202, 1865 xviii. 387; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY (1792–1864), author of 'Highways and Byways,' born in Dublin in 1792, was son of Colley Grattan of Clayton Lodge, co. Kildare, formerly a solicitor in Dublin, who afterwards retired to the country and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was educated in Athy by the Rev. Henry Bristow; was afterwards sent to Dublin to study law, but having no liking for the profession accepted a commission in the Louth militia, with which regiment he did duty in several towns in the north of England. He had desired to enter the army, but the war being over no commissions were to be obtained. Having decided to take a share in the war of independence, then raging in South America, he embarked for Bordeaux in 1818, there to take a ship bound to Venezuela, but on his passage he met Miss Eliza O'Donnel, and having married her settled in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. Here he commenced the profession of an author, his first work being 'Philibert,' an octo-syllabic poem in six cantos. In a short time he removed to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Moore, Washington Irving, Thiers, Béranger, Lamartine, and other distinguished literary men, and became a constant contributor to the 'Westminster' and 'Edinburgh' Reviews, the 'New Monthly Magazine,' and other periodicals. His translations from modern French poets were very successful. He also commenced a serial of his own, which he called 'The Paris Monthly Review of British and Continental Literature, by a Society of English Gentlemen.' No. 1 came out in January 1822, and No. 15 (April 1823) appears to have been the last issue of this magazine. By Washington Irving's advice he reduced to order the memoranda of some of his tours, and submitted the manuscript to four publishing houses of eminence in succession, who all rejected it. This work was 'Highways and Byways, or Tales of the Roadside,' which, on its appearance in 1823, dedicated to Washington Irving, made its author's name widely known both in England and on the continent, and was several times reprinted. The second series of these tales came out in 1825, and the third in 1827. Grattan's next public appearance was as the writer of a tragedy, 'Ben Nazir, the Saracen.' This was produced by Edmund Kean at Drury Lane Theatre on 21 May 1827, but the actor, through ill-health and domestic misfortunes, broke down, and the play failed with him (*Morning Post*, 22 May 1827, p. 3).

Having sustained pecuniary losses, Grattan removed to Brussels about 1828. He there produced 'Traits of Travel,' which was received with well-deserved favour; 'The Heiress of Bruges,' one of the best historical romances of the day; and 'The History of the Netherlands,' which has become a standard work. In 1830 the revolution drove him from Brussels; his house was almost destroyed by cannon and his property was pillaged. He retired to Antwerp, and accompanied the Prince of Orange from that town to the Hague, where he wrote 'Jacqueline of Holland.' In May 1831 he was at Heidelberg, where he was stimulated to fresh literary exertions, and composed the 'Legends of the Rhine.' About the same time (1832) he was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber to William IV. Returning to Brussels he was well received by King Leopold, and henceforth for some years again resided in Belgium. He was now a frequent contributor to the British and foreign reviews, writing upon the state of European affairs, chiefly in connection

with Belgium. At a critical moment in the affairs of the new kingdom, during the riots at Brussels in 1834, he commenced a correspondence with the 'Times' newspaper, and his letters were translated and reproduced in continental journals. His services were acknowledged by Leopold, and partly owing to his influence he, in 1839, received the appointment of British consul to the state of Massachusetts, whither he repaired in the summer of that year, and took up his residence at Boston. At this period the controversy between the American states and the British provinces relative to the north-eastern boundary was the absorbing topic. Grattan made himself completely master of the subject, and communicated his opinions to Lord Ashburton when that nobleman arrived in the United States in 1842 as minister plenipotentiary for the purpose of settling the boundary question. Grattan was unanimously chosen by both parties to assist at the negotiations at Washington, and contributed to the conclusion of the treaty of 9 April 1842. In the United States Grattan gained considerable reputation as a speaker and *raconteur*. Returning to England in 1846 he was permitted, in consideration of his services, to resign his consulship in favour of his eldest son, Edmund (now Sir Edmund) Grattan. From this period he chiefly resided in London, where he resumed his literary labours, and among other works produced, in 2 vols., in 1862, 'Beaten Paths and those who trod them,' which contains his autobiographical recollections. He died at his residence in Jermyn Street, London, 4 July 1864, leaving a daughter and three sons. He was the author of the following works: 1. 'Philibert, a Poetical Romance,' Bordeaux, 1819. 2. 'Highways and Byways, or Tales of the Roadside picked up in the French Provinces by a Walking Gentleman,' 1823, 2 vols.; 2nd series, 1825, 3 vols., and 3rd series, 1827, 3 vols. 3. 'The History of Switzerland' (anon.), 1825. 4. 'Ben Nazir, the Saracen, a Tragedy,' 1827. 5. 'Traits of Travel, or Tales of Men and Cities,' 1829, 3 vols. 6. 'The History of the Netherlands to the Belgium Revolution in 1830' (Lardner's 'Cyclop.' vol. x. 1830). 7. 'The Heiress of Bruges, a Tale of the Year Sixteen Hundred,' 1831. 8. 'Jacqueline of Holland, an Historical Tale,' 1831, 3 vols. 9. 'Legends of the Rhine and of the Low Countries,' 1832, 3 vols. 10. 'Agnes de Mansfeldt, an Historical Tale,' 1836, 3 vols. 11. 'The Boundary Question raised and Dr. Franklin's Red Line shown to be the right one, by a British subject,' New York, 1843. 12. 'The Master Passion and other Tales,' 1845, 3 vols. 13. 'Chance Medley of Light Matter,' 1845. 14. 'The Cagot's Hut and the Conscript's Bride,' 1852 ('Parlour Library,' No. 83). 15. 'The Forfeit Hand and other Tales,' 1857 ('Parlour Library,' No. 163). 16. 'Curse of the Black Lady and other Tales,' 1857 ('Parlour Library,' No. 165). 17. 'Civilised America,' 1859, 2 vols. 18. 'England and the Disrupted States of America,' 1861. 19. 'Beaten Paths and those who trod them,' 1862, 2 vols. Many of these works have been reprinted in various forms.

[Gent. Mag. August 1864, pp. 252–3; Colburn's New Monthly Mag. 1831, xxxii. 77–80, with portrait; Dublin Univ. Mag., December 1853, pp. 658–65, with portrait.] G. C. B.

GRATTON, JOHN (1641–1712), quaker, was probably born not far from Chesterfield in Derbyshire in 1641. His father appears to have been a prosperous yeoman or farmer. As a boy Gratton kept his father's sheep. As a child he took great delight 'in playing cards, and shooting at bulls and ringing of bells,' until he was 'visited with the light.' He attended various preachers and read pious books without obtaining religious peace. He joined the presbyterians, but was unable to sing psalms truthfully. After the Restoration he frequented the church, but disliked set forms of prayer. He therefore attended various dissenting conventicles, and had a controversy with Muggleton in 1669. About the same time he married, and shortly afterwards went to live at Monyash in Derbyshire. He next joined an anabaptist congregation till it was broken up by the Conventicle Act. Ultimately he joined the quaker society at Matlock, and after a short time 'convinced his wife.' As he states they lived together for thirty-five years afterwards, this must have taken place about 1672. Gratton now became a recognised preacher, and a letter dated 1673 shows that he made ministerial journeys. He had a number of narrow escapes from arrest under the Conventicle Act, and relates that, on the understanding that the meetings were silent, the Friends were protected by constables. In 1675 he was fined 20*l.* for preaching in the Vale of Belvoir, and several times was sentenced to similar fines, but, owing to the respect in which he was held, these fines were rarely enforced. About 1680 he was served with a writ of excommunication, and was subsequently lodged in Derby gaol, being leniently treated. He was moved to London by a writ of habeas corpus, but, his suit being unsuccessful, he returned to Derby, where he lay in prison, he says, 'quietly till King James set me at liberty.' During this period he was allowed to go home for several weeks at a

time, and was fined at least once for illegal preaching during the time he was a prisoner. He was also permitted to hold quaker meetings in the prison. He got leave to visit London again in 1685, and was there when Charles II died. He was set at liberty in March 1686, when, after spending a short time with his wife, he made a religious journey through the greater part of England and Wales, and until 1695 he was almost ceaselessly occupied in making ministerial visits in England and Scotland. During this year he visited Ireland, where he stopped five months. After this journey ill-health compelled him to give up regular journeys. Early in 1707 he disposed of his estate at Monyash, and went to reside with his son, Joseph Gratton, at or near Farnsfield in Nottinghamshire, where in December of that year his wife died at the age of sixty-eight. Another religious journey led to an illness, and he finally settled with his daughter, Phœbe Bateman, at Farnsfield, where, after much suffering, he died on 9 March 1711–12. He was buried by the side of his wife in the quaker burial-ground at Farnsfield. Gratton was a man of high character, pious, unassuming, and charitable. He once travelled to London to procure employment for the son of a rough gaoler. His 'Journal' (published 1720) has been frequently reprinted; it gives valuable descriptions of village life in a pleasing style.

Gratton's chief works are: 1. 'John Baptist's Decreasing and Christ's Increasing witnessed' (a treatise on baptism), 1674; reprinted in 1693 and 1695. 2. 'The Prisoner's Vindication, with a Sober Expostulation and Reprehension of Persecutors' (written in Derby gaol in 1682), published 1683. 3. 'A Treatise concerning Baptism and the Lord's Supper,' &c., 1695. 4. 'The Clergy-Man's Pretence of Divine Right to Tythes examined and refuted, being a Full Answer to W. W.'s Fourth Letter in his Book intituled "The Clergy's Legal Right to Tithes asserted, &c.,"' 1703.

[Gratton's Journal; Phœbe Bateman's, Whiting's, and other Testimonies; Muggleton, Veræ Fidei Gloria est Corona Vitæ; Smith's Catalogue of Friends' Books.] A. C. B.

GRAUNT, EDWARD. [See GRANT.]

GRAUNT, JOHN (1620–1674), statistician, son of Henry Graunt, a Hampshire man, who carried on business at the sign of the Seven Stars in Birchin Lane, London, and Mary, his wife, was born there on 24 April 1620, and baptised on 1 May in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill (Register of that parish, printed by the Harleian Soc. p. 114). He received a sound English education, and was bound apprentice to a haberdasher of small wares, 'which trade he mostly followed, though free of the Drapers' Company.' He gained such esteem by his integrity that when only thirty years old he was able to procure for his friend Dr. (afterwards Sir) William Petty the professorship of music in Gresham College (WOOD, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 215). After passing through the ward offices of the city, he was elected a member of the common council, where he remained two years. He was also captain of the trained band for several years, and afterwards major for two or three more. Eventually he resigned all his public appointments in consequence of his change of religion. He had been bred a puritan, and for several years took notes of sermons 'by his most dextrous and incomparable faculty in short-writing,' and for some time he professed himself a Socinian, but in his latter days he joined the Roman catholic church, of which he remained a member until his death.

He had, as he tells us, paid attention to the bills of mortality for several years before he had any intention to publish his discoveries. Dr. Campbell states that his 'Observations' first appeared in 1661, but the earliest edition in the British Museum was issued in 1662 as 'Natural and Political Observations mentioned in a following Index, and made upon the Bills of Mortality, by John Graunt, Citizen of London. With reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Ayre, Diseases, and the several Changes of the said City,' London, 1662. The dedication to John, lord Roberts, baron of Truro, is dated from Birchin Lane, 25 Jan. 1661–2, and there is a second epistle dedicatory to Sir Robert Moray, president of the scientific society which was soon incorporated as the Royal Society. The author, though a shopkeeper, was on 9 Feb. 1661–2 at once proposed as a candidate and admitted a member of the society on the 26th of that month. The 'Observations' laid the foundation of the science subsequently styled 'Political Arithmetic' by Sir William Petty. After their publication the most exact register of births and burials then existing in Europe was established in France; and Charles II specially recommended Graunt to be chosen an original member of the newly incorporated Royal Society, advising the society 'that if they found any more such tradesmen, they should be sure to admit them all, without any more adoe' (SPRAT, *Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 67). An order of the council of the Royal Society was passed on 20 June 1665 for publishing the third edition of the 'Observations,' which appeared the same year.

A fourth impression also appeared at Oxford in 1665; and a fifth edition, still further enlarged, appeared at London in 1676, after the author's death, edited by Sir William Petty, who improved it so much that he sometimes spoke of it as his own. This has led to the erroneous statement of Bishop Burnet, repeated by Lord Macaulay, that Sir William was the real author. There is, however, abundant testimony to Graunt's authorship (*Biog. Brit.*; McCulloch, *Literature of Political Economy*, p. 271). Finally the 'Observations' were reprinted in Dr. Thomas Birch's 'Collection of the Yearly Bills of Mortality,' London, 1759, 4to, pt. ii.

After retiring from business Graunt was admitted into the management of the New River Company as a trustee for Sir William Backhouse, alderman of London, who had been concerned with Sir Hugh Myddelton in the original undertaking. This circumstance, coupled with the fact of his being a convert to catholicism, gave rise to the baseless calumny that he had some hand in the great fire of London. The charge was first made by Echard (*Hist. of England*, ii. 833), who had been told by 'an eminent prelate' that Graunt contrived to stop the supply of water to the city the night before the outbreak of the fire on Sunday, 2 Sept. 1666. Burnet, who probably was Echard's informant, gives a more detailed account of the affair. That there is absolutely no truth in the story was conclusively proved by Maitland (*Hist. of London*, edit. 1739, p. 291), who on examining the books of the company ascertained that Graunt was not admitted into its government until 25 Sept. 1666, or twenty-three days after the breaking out of the fire.

Graunt died of the jaundice at his house in Birchin Lane on 18 April 1674, and was buried on the 22nd in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street (Smith, *Obituary*, p. 102). His funeral was attended by a concourse of illustrious men, among whom Sir William Petty was conspicuous for his grief.

Wood says that Graunt 'was an ingenious and studious person, generally beloved, was a faithful friend, a great peace-maker, and one that had often been chosen for his prudence and justness an arbitrator. But above all his excellent working head was much commended, and the rather for this reason that it was for the public good of learning, which is very rare in a trader or mechanic.'

By his wife Mary he seems to have had several children, two of whom were buried in St. Michael's, Cornhill, in 1643 and 1662.

In addition to the 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality,' he wrote 'Observations on the Advance of Excise,' manuscript. Wood states that he also left a manuscript 'about religion.' One John Graunt, a comfit-maker, who dwelt at the sign of the Half Moon in Bucklersbury, published several works on religious subjects between 1643 and 1652.

[Birch's Hist. of the Royal Society, i. 75, 76, 77; Burnet's Hist. of his own Time (1823), i. 401; Dr. Campbell in Biog. Brit. iv. 2262; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 426, iii. 189, 190; Echard's Hist. of England, ii. 833; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Kennett's Register and Chronicle, p. 613; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 929; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 3, Appendix p. lxx; Weld's Hist. of the Royal Society, i. 117; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 711, iv. 218.] T. C.

GRAVELOT, HUBERT FRANÇOIS, whose surname was properly Bourguignon (1699–1773), draughtsman and book illustrator, born at Paris 26 March 1699, was second son of Hubert Bourguignon, a master tailor, and Charlotte Vauzon his wife. His elder brother was Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, the celebrated geographer, and the two brothers were placed by their father at the college 'des Quatres Nations.' The younger brother, who, according to one account, was called Gravelot after his godfather, made but little progress in his studies, and took to drawing very early. He left the college, and wishing to study in Italy, obtained through his father a post in the suite of M. le Duc de la Feuillade, ambassador to Rome. The embassy did not get further than Lyons, where Gravelot spent much time and money in purchasing books, for he was a great reader, and also in verse-making, to which he was addicted throughout his life. Returning to Paris he led a somewhat dissipated life, and was sent by his father, in the suite of M. de la Rochelard, to San Domingo. Here he drew a map of the island, remained there until he was thirty, fell dangerously ill, and finally returned home with empty pockets. He then entered the studio of Restout, the painter, and determined to practise drawing as a profession. In 1732 he received an invitation from Claude du Bosc [q. v.], the engraver, to come to London and assist in the production of a new edition of Picart's 'Cérémonies Religieuses.' He accepted the offer, and crossed to England, where he remained for several years. Gravelot had already acquired much of the delicate and minute skill and elegance which has rendered him famous as a draughtsman. He greatly influenced contemporary art in England, and was employed on countless drawings for book illustrations. He drew

most of the ornamental frames for Houbraken's well-known portraits of English historical celebrities. He was a friend of Garrick, and made a drawing of Mlle. Clairon, the actress, for him. According to Vertue he was inclined to give himself airs, and Vertue records a fracas at Slaughter's coffee-house caused by Gravelot's slighting remarks on the artists employed by Sir Andrew Fountaine [q. v.] He appears to have lived at first at the Golden Cup in Bow Street, Covent Garden, and afterwards at James Street, Covent Garden, though another account says that he kept a drawing school in the Strand opposite Southampton Street (J. T. Smith, *Nollekens and his Times*, ii. 208). He taught drawing from the life at his academy, and among his pupils was Thomas Gainsborough [q. v.] Many of his drawings in England were engraved by Charles Grignon [q. v.] In 1745 Gravelot returned to Paris, finding, according to French accounts, the position of a Frenchman in England unpleasant after the English defeat at Fontenoy. He is said to have again revisited England, and to have finally returned to Paris in 1754. His fame as an illustrator of books preceded him, and he found constant employment from the Parisian publishers. He worked assiduously till his sight failed him. He died in Paris on 20 April 1773, and was buried in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Gravelot led a retired life, and courted no public honours. He was twice married, each time imprudently, but left no children.

Gravelot's illustrations to books are notable for their wealth of grace and fancy, and are executed often in the smallest compass with incredible lightness and delicacy. His art was quite peculiar to himself, and the beauty of his drawings was often lost in the engraving. His designs show both the good and the bad taste of the age, and he is seen to better advantage as an illustrator of romance or poetry, where his imagination had freer play, than of historical or dramatic works. While in England he drew the illustrations for Theobald's 'Shakespeare' (1740), and, with F. Hayman, R.A., for Sir Thomas Hanmer's 'Shakespeare' (1744–6). Other noticeable works were the illustrations to Gay's 'Fables' (1738), 'The Dunciad,' Dryden's plays, and 'Tom Jones,' besides numerous plates of costumes, caricatures, architecture, &c. Among the last may be noted the interior of Westminster Hall, showing the shops, and the judges in court at the further end. After his return to France his most noticeable works were the illustrations to Boccaccio's 'Decamerone' (1757), Voltaire's edition of Corneille's works (1764), Voltaire's own works (1768), Racine's works (1768), and Marmontel's 'Contes.' He etched a few plates himself, and at one time took to painting, which, in spite of Boucher's commendation, he abandoned as being too expensive, and begun too late in life. While in England Gravelot published a 'Treatise on Perspective.' Examples of his numerous works and several drawings are in the print room at the British Museum. Two portraits of him exist, one engraved by Massard from a drawing by La Tour, and another by Henriques from a drawing by Gravelot himself.

[All biographies of Gravelot are based on the eulogy of him by his brother, d'Anville, in the Nécrologie for 1774. See also notices by MM. E. and J. de Goncourt in the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, February 1868, and by Baron Roger Portalis in Les Dessinateurs d'Illustrations au dix-huitième Siècle; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Duplessis's Histoire de la Gravure; Vertue's MSS. (Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 23067, &c.); Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.] L. C.

GRAVES, JAMES (1815–1886), archæologist, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Graves, was born in the town of Kilkenny on 11 Oct. 1815. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a clergyman of the protestant episcopalian church in the diocese of Ossory. Through the influence of a relative, J. G. A. Prim, editor and subsequently proprietor of the 'Kilkenny Moderator,' Graves became interested in archæological pursuits, the results of which he published in that journal. Some memoranda, by Graves and Prim, concerning the ancient topography of Kilkenny, were included in a volume of annals of Ireland edited by the Rev. Richard Butler (Dublin, 1849). Graves and Prim helped to establish the Kilkenny Archæological Society for the preservation, examination, and illustration of ancient monuments of Irish history, manners, customs, and arts, especially as connected with the county and city of Kilkenny. The initial meeting of this society was held in May 1849, and its first publication appeared in 1850. In 1857 Graves and Prim issued at Dublin a quarto volume on the history, architecture, and antiquities of the cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny—a portion of a projected work on the history of the diocese of Ossory, which was never completed. In 1863 Graves was presented with the small living of Inisnag, about eight miles from Kilkenny. In 1869 the Kilkenny Archæological Society became the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Graves continued to labour assiduously in its behalf, aided by Prim, who died in 1875. Graves edited in the Rolls Series 'A Roll

of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland for a portion of the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of Richard II, A.D. 1392–3' (London, 1877). A government pension of 100*l.* was awarded him. He died at Inisnag on 20 March 1886.

[Unpublished letters and papers of Rev. James Graves; Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society; Journals of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.]

J. T. G.

GRAVES, JOHN THOMAS (1806–1870), jurist and mathematician, born in Dublin 4 Dec. 1806, was son of John Crosbie Graves, barrister, grandnephew of Richard Graves, D.D. [q. v.], and cousin of Robert James Graves, M.D. [q. v.] After an undergraduate career in Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in both science and classics, was a class-fellow and friend of Sir William Rowan Hamilton [q. v.], and graduated B.A. in 1827, he removed to Oxford, where he became an incorporated member of Oriel College, 11 Nov. 1830. Graves proceeded M.A. at Oxford in 1831, and at Dublin in 1832. He was called to the English bar in 1831 as a member of the Inner Temple, having previously (1830) entered the King's Inns, Dublin. For a short time he went the western circuit, and in 1839 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence in London University College in succession to John Austin [q. v.], who finally retired in 1835. Not long after Graves was elected an examiner in laws in the university of London.

The records of Graves's work as a jurist are twelve lectures on the law of nations, reported in the 'Law Times,' commencing 25 April 1845, and two elaborate articles contributed to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' on Roman law and canon law. He was also a contributor to Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography,' in which, among other articles from his pen, are very full lives of the jurists Cato, Crassus, Drusus, Gaius, and one on the legislation of Justinian. Graves held a high place among the mathematicians of his day in England. In his twentieth year (1826) he engaged in researches respecting exponential functions, which conducted him to important results. They were printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1829 under the title 'An Attempt to Rectify the Inaccuracy of some Logarithmic Formulæ.' Of these results one of the principal is the discovery of the existence of two arbitrary and independent integers in the complete expression of an imaginary logarithm. He considered that thus a solution was afforded for various difficulties that had formerly perplexed mathematicians, and that he had elucidated the subject of the logarithms of negative and imaginary quantities, which at different periods had occasioned controversies between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli, Euler, and D'Alembert. His claim to independent discovery and priority of printed publication was undisputed, though M. Vincent of Lille claimed to have arrived in 1825 at similar results, which, however, were not published by him till 1832. The conclusions announced by Graves were not at first accepted by Peacock, who referred to them in his well-known 'Report on Algebra,' nor by Sir John Herschel. Graves accordingly communicated to the British Association in 1834 (see the *Report* for that year) a defence and explanation of his discovery, and in the same report is contained a paper by Sir W. Rowan Hamilton, in which he comes to the support of his friend, giving the conclusions Graves had arrived at the fullest confirmation. This paper bears as its title 'On Conjugate Functions or Algebraic Couples, as tending to illustrate generally the Doctrine of Imaginary Quantities, and as confirming the Results of Mr. Graves respecting the existence of Two independent Integers in the complete expression of an Imaginary Logarithm.' It was an anticipation, as far as publication was concerned, of an extended memoir, which had been read by Hamilton before the Royal Irish Academy on 24 Nov. 1833, 'On Conjugate Functions or Algebraic Couples,' and subsequently published in the seventeenth volume of the 'Transactions' of the Royal Irish Academy. To this memoir were prefixed 'A Preliminary and Elementary Essay on Algebra as the Science of Pure Time,' and some 'General Introductory Remarks.' In the concluding paragraphs of each of these three papers Hamilton carefully acknowledges that it was 'in reflecting on the important symbolical results of Mr. Graves respecting imaginary logarithms, and in attempting to explain to himself the theoretical meaning of those remarkable symbolisms,' that he was conducted to 'the theory of conjugate functions, which, leading on to a theory of triplets and sets of moments, steps, and numbers,' became the foundation of his future remarkable contributions to algebraical science, culminating in the discovery of quaternions. For many years Graves and Hamilton maintained an active correspondence, in which they vied with each other in endeavours to carry into space a full and coherent interpretation of imaginaries. Graves worked as having for his aim the perfecting of algebraic language; Hamilton had persistently in view the higher object of arriving at the meaning of the science and its operations. These con-

joint labours bore their great fruit in 1843, when Hamilton discovered quaternions, and it was to Graves that he made on 17 Oct. his first written communication of the discovery. In his preface to the 'Lectures on Quaternions' and in a 'prefatory letter' to a communication to the 'Philosophical Magazine' for December 1844 will be found ample acknowledgments of his indebtedness to his friend for stimulus and suggestion. Graves modestly disclaimed the credit of suggestion, and continued to be a sympathetic companion of the great mathematician in all his future work. Soon after the communication to him of the discovery of quaternions Graves employed himself in extending to eight squares Euler's theorem that the sum of four squares multiplied by the sum of four squares gives a product which is also the sum of four squares, and went on to conceive a theory of octaves analogous to Hamilton's theory of quarternions, introducing four imaginaries, additional to Hamilton's i j k, and conforming to 'the law of the modulus.' This he imparted to Hamilton, in whom it excited great interest, but on account of its imperfection in the combination of factors it had to resign competition with quaternions as a working calculus. The same is to be said of a pure-triplet system founded on the roots of positive unity, which about this time Graves devised in remarkable coincidence with his brother, Professor Charles Graves, now bishop of Limerick. He afterwards stimulated Sir W. Rowan Hamilton in the study of polyhedra, and received in consequence from him the first intimation of the discovery of the icosian calculus, to which Hamilton was conducted by that study. In addition to the publications already mentioned Graves contributed to the 'Philosophical Magazine' for April 1836 a paper 'On the lately proposed Logarithms of Unity in reply to Professor De Morgan,' and in the 'London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine' for the same year a 'postscript' entitled 'Explanation of a Remarkable Paradox in the Calculus of Functions, noticed by Mr. Babbage.' To the same periodical he contributed in September 1838 'A New and General Solution of Cubic Equations;' in 1839 a paper 'On the Functional Symmetry exhibited in the Notation of certain Geometrical Porisms, when they are stated merely with reference to the arrangement of points;' and in April 1845 a paper on the 'Connection between the General Theory of Normal Couples and the Theory of Complete Quadratic Functions of Two Variables.' A subsequent number contains a contribution 'On the Rev. J. G. MacVicar's Experiment on Vision,' and the 'Report' of the Cheltenham meeting in 1856 of the British Association contains abstracts of papers communicated by him 'On the Polyhedron of Forces' and 'On the Congruence $nx \equiv n + 1 \pmod{p.}$'

Graves was one of the committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and he subsequently sat upon its council. He was also a member of the Philological Society and of the Royal Society of Literature. For many years he occupied himself in forming a collection of mathematical works of all ages and countries. This portion of his library he bequeathed to University College, London, in remembrance of his former connection as professor with that institution. From the preface to the catalogue of the library of University College the following extract is taken as showing the extent and value of this bequest: 'The Graves Library is a most valuable collection of more than ten thousand books and about half as many pamphlets. . . . Perhaps no private scholar has ever formed a mathematical library so nearly complete. Many of the books are very rare, some probably unique, and about one half of the whole collection is in handsome bindings.' In 1846 Graves was appointed an assistant poor-law commissioner, and in the next year, under the new Poor Law Act, one of the poor-law inspectors of England and Wales. He married in 1846 a daughter of William Tooke, F.R.S., and died without issue on 29 March 1870 at Cheltenham, soon after his resignation of his office.

[An obituary notice of Graves is prefixed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. xix., and the University College (London) Gazette, vol. i. No. 12, contains a memoir, which concludes with a sketch of his personal character. For additional particulars reference may be made to the Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, 3 vols. Dublin, 1882, 1885, 1888.] R. P. G.

GRAVES, RICHARD, the elder (1677–1729), antiquary, born at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, on 22 April 1677, was the eldest son of Samuel Graves of Mickleton Manor, by his wife Susanna, daughter of Captain Richard Swann of the royal navy. After some schooling at Campden, Gloucestershire, under Robert Morse, and at Stratford-on-Avon, he was sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, but left without taking a degree. A devoted student of antiquities and genealogy, he lived a retired life at Mickleton. Besides amassing materials for an elaborate historical pedigree of his own family, he made large collections in illustration of the history and antiquities of the hundred of Kiftsgate, Gloucestershire, and of the several places where his estate

lay, which he designed a little before his death to arrange in three folio volumes on the plan of Bishop Kennett's 'Parochial Antiquities.' He intended in particular to publish what he called a 'History of the Vale of Evesham.' Graves gave Thomas Hearne, his Oxford friend, several manuscripts annotated by himself and edited by Hearne. Hearne (*Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, 2nd ed. iii. 31) commends his modesty, sweetness of temper, and kindness to his tenants and the poor. He died suddenly at Mickleton on 18 Sept. 1729, and was buried in the north aisle of the parish church. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Morgan, he left four sons and two daughters. His collections passed by purchase to his friend James West, P.R.S., who composed an epitaph for his monument in Mickleton Church, and after West's death in 1773 were bought by the Earl of Shelburne. One volume, a manuscript collection of notes on the history of his own family and the parish of Mickleton, which remains at Mickleton Manor, has been seriously damaged by a fire, but shows him to have been a painstaking and conscientious antiquary. Graves had also a cabinet of about five hundred coins, chiefly Greek and Roman, which were purchased after his death by another friend, Roger Gale [q. v.] His second son, the Rev. Richard Graves the younger [q. v.], is said to have sketched his father in the 'Spiritual Quixote' under the name of 'Mr. Townsend.' His portrait has been engraved by Vertue.

[Notes kindly supplied by Sidney Graves Hamilton, esq.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 467–9; Nash's Worcestershire, i. 198, 199; Reliquiæ Hearnianæ (2nd ed.), ii. 196, 200, 264, 314, iii. 31, 80.] G. G.

GRAVES, RICHARD, the younger (1715–1804), poet and novelist, second son of Richard Graves the elder [q.v.] of Mickleton, Gloucestershire, was born there on 4 May 1715. At first he was taught in his father's house by a curate named Smith, with whom he read Hesiod and Homer when but twelve years old, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to the grammar school at Abingdon. Becoming 'a pretty good Grecian' he gained a scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, and matriculated on 7 Nov. 1732. Among his college friends were Blackstone, Jago, Hawkins, the professor of poetry, all of whom dabbled in rhyme, and Shenstone, afterwards his close friend. George Whitefield was a servitor of Pembroke College, and they took the degree of B.A. on the same day, in July 1736. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship at All Souls' College, when he proceeded to London to study medicine. He attended the lectures of Dr. Frank Nicholls on anatomy, but was prostrated by a nervous fever. He returned to Oxford, and, having taken his master's degree in 1740, was duly ordained. The donative of Tissington in Derbyshire was bestowed upon him by William Fitzherbert, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and for three years Graves was family chaplain at Tissington Hall, where he rambled through the district described in his principal novel, and made the acquaintance of Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, Sir Edward Wilmot, Nicholas Hardinge, and other distinguished persons. After resigning this charge he made a tour in the north, and at Scarborough met a distant relative, Samuel Knight, archdeacon of Berkshire, and the author of the 'Life of Colet.' Knight obtained for him the curacy of Aldworth, near Reading, where the parish registers show him to have been in residence in 1744. As the parsonage was out of repair he lived in the house of a gentleman farmer, Mr. Bartholomew of Dunworth. There he fell in love with and married his host's youngest daughter Lucy, a beautiful but uneducated girl of about sixteen. About 1748 he sent her to London, where she is reported to have acquired good manners and needful knowledge. This marriage lost him his fellowship and offended his relations. He was very poor until, through the interest of Sir Edward Harvey of Langley, near Uxbridge, he was presented in 1748 by William Skrine to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath. He was inducted in July 1749, and came into residence in 1750, and until his death was never absent for a month together from this living. Ralph Allen obtained for him in 1763 the adjoining vicarage of Kilmersdon, and through the same influence Graves was appointed chaplain to the Countess of Chatham. About 1793 he took the rectory of Croscombe, also in Somersetshire, but held it only as a 'warming-pan.' He purchased the advowson of Claverton from Allen's representatives in 1767, but afterwards resold it to them. The old rectory house had been built in part by Ralph Allen in 1760, but enlarged by Graves. It is described as 'a pretty rural spot,' marked by 'classic elegance of taste.' Graves for thirty years took pupils, whom he educated with his own children. Until his parsonage house was enlarged he rented from Mrs. Warburton for sixty pounds a year 'the great house at Claverton, and the great gallery-library was turned into a dormitory.' His pupils included Ralph Allen Warburton, the bishop's only son; Henry Skrine of Warleigh, who in his book on the 'Rivers of Great Britain' praises the 'little grounds'

of Claverton rectory; Malthus, the political economist, who 'was taught little but Latin and good behaviour;' and Prince Hoare, the artist. Through his preferments and scholars he gradually acquired considerable means, and among his purchases was the manor of Combe in Combe Monckton, Somersetshire. In frame he was short and slender, and he was eccentric both in dress and gait, but his features were expressive and his conversation was marked by a sportive gaiety. This 'amiable, well-read, and lively old man . . . was known to all the frequenters of Bath,' and it was amusing 'to see him on the verge of ninety walking almost daily to Bath with the briskness of youth.' A zealous churchman and a whig in politics, he mixed in all shades of society. He was a frequent guest of Allen or the Warburtons at Prior Park, and contributed to the vase at Lady Miller's house at Batheaston. Shenstone paid him repeated visits at Claverton, between 1744 and 1763. Malthus attended his old master during his last illness, and administered the holy sacrament to him. Graves died on 23 Nov. 1804, and was buried in the parish church on 1 Dec., a mural tablet being placed there to his memory. His wife died in 1777, aged 46. In a niche on the south wall of Claverton chancel he placed 'a handsome festooned urn on a small plain pedestal' bearing the incription, 'Luciæ coniugi carissimæ Ricardus Graves coniux infelicissimus fecit et sibi, ob. Cal. Maii 1777, æt. 46.' The urn is said to be now in the vestry. Their children were five sons and one daughter. His portrait, painted by Gainsborough when in Bath, was engraved by Basire and Gainsborough Dupont; a second portrait by Northcote was engraved by S. W. Reynolds, 1800.

Graves from early life wrote verses for the magazines. Some of his poems appeared in the collections of Dodsley (iv. 330–7) and Pearch (iii. 133–8). His prose works were more elaborate, and as they were written in a clear and lively style, attained considerable popularity in his day, but are now forgotten, with the exception of his novel, the 'Spiritual Quixote.' He was the author of: 1. 'The Festoon; a Collection of Epigrams' (anon.), 1766 and 1767. 2. 'The Spiritual Quixote, or the Summer's Ramble of Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, a Comic Romance' (anon.), 1772, 1773, 1774 (two editions), 1783, and 1808, as well as in Mrs. Barbauld's 'British Novelists,' and in Walker's 'British Classics.' It ridiculed the intrusion of the laity into spiritual functions and the 'enthusiasm' of the methodists with a severity asserted even then to have been excessive. The hero has been identified with Sir Harry Trelawny (an assertion refuted by chronology), Joseph Townsend, rector of Pewsey, Wiltshire, and his own brother Charles Caspar Graves, and the novel is said to have originated in the intrusion into the parish of Claverton of a shoemaker from Bradford-on-Avon, who held a meeting in an old house in the village. The plot is skilfully devised, and many of the incidents are amusing. The rambles brought Wildgoose to Bath, Bristol, the Leasowes of Shenstone, and the Peak. A key to several of the personages was supplied by Sir Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helen's, to Croker. His own love adventures are portrayed in vol. ii. 3. 'Galateo, or a Treatise on Politeness,' translated from the Italian of Giovanni della Casa, archbishop of Benevento, 1774. '4. 'The Love of Order; a Poetical Essay, in three cantos' (anon.), 1773. Dedicated to William James of Denford, Berkshire. 5. 'Euphrosyne; or Amusements on the Road of Life,' 1776; 3rd edition vol. i. 1783; 2nd edition vol. ii. 1783, with appendix of pieces written for the Poetical Society at Batheaston. 6. 'Columella; or the Distressed Anchoret, a Colloquial Tale,' 1779. In praise of an active life as superior to that of a small country gentleman, and probably suggested by the career of Shenstone. 7. 'Eugenius; or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale' (anon.), 1785, 2 vols. A tale of life in a Welsh valley. 8. 'Lucubrations, consisting of Essays, Reveries, &c., by the late Peter of Pontefract,' 1786. 9. 'Recollections of some particulars in the Life of the late William Shenstone, in a Series of Letters from an intimate Friend of his [i.e. Graves] to . . . esq., F.R.S. [William Seward],' 1788. The fourth elegy by Shenstone is 'Ophelia's Urn. To Mr. G——' [Graves], and the eighth elegy is also addressed 'To Mr. G——, 1745.' Numerous letters from Shenstone to Graves are in vol. iii. of the former's 'Works;' a letter addressed to Mr. —— on his marriage, written 21 Aug. 1748, probably refers to Graves. In the 'Works,' ii. 322–3, are 'To William Shenstone at the Leasowes by Mr. Graves,' and 'To Mr. R. D. on the death of Mr. Shenstone,' signed 'R. G.' For the statement by Graves in the 'Recollections of Shenstone' that the latter had a share in the compilation of the 'Reliques,' Bishop Percy obtained 'a letter of retractation in form.' Shenstone's letter to Graves on the death of Whistler is among the manuscripts of Mr. Alfred Morrison. 10. 'The Rout; or a Sketch of Modern Life, from an Academic in the Metropolis to his Friend in the Country,' 1789. 11. 'Plexippus; or the Aspiring Plebeian' (anon.), 1790, 2 vols. 12. 'Fleurettes; a translation of Fénelon's "Ode on Solitude."' 13. 'Meditations of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius

Antoninus, a new translation from the Greek original, with a Life, Notes, &c., by R. Graves,' 1792; new edition, Halifax, 1826. 14. 'Hiero on the Condition of Royalty, a Conversation from the Greek of Xenophon, by the Translator of Antoninus,' 1793. 15. 'The Heir-Apparent, or the Life of Commodus, from the Greek of Herodian, with a preface adapted to the present time,' 1789. 15. 'The Reveries of Solitude, consisting of Essays in Prose, a new translation of the "Muscipula," and Original Pieces in Verse,' 1793. 17. 'The Coalition; or the Opera Rehearsed, a Comedy in three acts,' 1794. In this was embodied 'Echo and Narcissus,' a dramatic pastoral which originally appeared in 'Euphrosyne,' vol. ii. 18. 'The Farmer's Son; a Moral Tale, by the Rev. P. P., M.A.,' 1795. 19. 'Sermons,' with 'A Letter from a Father to his Son at the University,' Bath, 1799. 20. 'Senilities, or Solitary Amusements in Prose and Verse, with a Cursory Disquisition on the Future Condition of the Sexes, by the Editor of the "Reveries of Solitude,"' 1801. 21. 'The Invalid, with the Obvious Means of Enjoying Health and Long Life, by a Nonagenarian, editor of the "Spiritual Quixote,"' &c., 1804; dedicated to Prince Hoare. 22. 'The Triflers, consisting of Trifling Essays, Trifling Anecdotes, and a few Poetical Trifles, to which are added "The Rout" and "The Farmer's Son." By the late Rev. R. Graves,' 1805. The copy belonging to Mr. J. G. Godwin, librarian to Lord Bute, contains some manuscript verses by Graves. An advertisement at the end mentions a proposed new edition of the 'Spiritual Quixote,' with a life of Graves, partly written by himself, and completed by extracts from original manuscripts in the possession of his executrix. Mr. Godwin possesses a manuscript collection of poems transcribed and corrected from original sources by Shenstone, which afterwards belonged to Bishop Percy. It includes numerous verses by Graves. Graves wrote the thirtieth number (on grumbling) in the Rev. Thomas Monro's 'Olla Podrida.' In the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1815, pt. ii. p. 3, are some 'Lines written by him under an hour-glass in the grotto at Claverton.'

[Rudder's Gloucestershire, pp. 545–7; Collinson's Somerset, i. 146–50; Nash's Worcestershire, i. 198–9; Hewett's Hundred of Compton, pp. 96–152; R. Warner's Lit. Recollections, ii. 18–21; Lady Luxborough's Letters, pp. 19–20; Peach's Bath Houses, ii. 87–100; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Monkland's Lit. of Bath, pp. 18–20; Bonar's Malthus, pp. 403–4; Sir T. Phillipps's Pedigree of Graves Family; J. C. Smith's Portraits, i. 241; Censura Literaria, vi. 218–19; Foster's Alumni Oxon. vol. ii.; Boswell (Hill's ed.), i. 75; Boswell (1835 ed.), x. 244; Gent. Mag. 1804, pt. ii. pp. 761, 1083, 1165–6; Nichols's Lit. Hist. vii. 79; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 132–5, 746, v. 633–4, viii. 485; Memoir by the Rev. F. Kilvert, published separately in 1858, and included in Remains in Verse and Prose of the Rev. F. Kilvert, pp. 91–115.] W. P. C.

GRAVES, RICHARD, D.D. (1763–1829), dean of Ardagh, and regius professor of divinity in the university of Dublin, was descended from Colonel Graves, who commanded a regiment of horse in the army of the parliament, and volunteered for service in Ireland in 1647 (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, London, 1732, pp. 250–6). He was fifth and youngest child of the Rev. James Graves, vicar of Kilfinnane and Darragh, co. Limerick, and of Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ryder, rector of Mitchelstown, co. Cork, and was born at Kilfinnane on 1 Oct. 1763. Having received his early education at home from his father and his elder brother Thomas (afterwards dean of Connor), he entered Trinity College, Dublin, 5 June 1780, under the tutorship of the Rev. William Day; he was there elected a scholar in 1782, and was distinguished throughout his undergraduate course, and likewise as an active member of the College Historical Society. He graduated B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787, B.D. 1794, and D.D. 1799. On 12 June 1786 he was a successful candidate for fellowship on his first trial, and was admitted to deacon's and priest's orders in 1787. In the same year he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Drought, D.D., senior fellow, and (from 1790 to 1819) regius professor of divinity in Dublin University. In 1797, and again in 1801, he was elected Donnellan lecturer, his subject being 'The Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, proved from the internal evidence of the last four Books of the Pentateuch;' and his lectures were first published in London in 1807, in two octavo volumes. In July 1799 he was co-opted to a senior fellowship of his college, and in 1801 was presented by the dean and chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, to the prebend of St. Michael's in that city. He soon became widely known as a preacher. In 1799 he was professor of oratory, in 1810 regius professor of Greek, and in 1806 and 1807 he held the office of university librarian. In 1803 the dean and chapter of Christ Church elected him to the prebend of St. John's, Dublin, but he declined it, as not being tenable with his fellowship; and in 1809 he was elected by the same patrons to the prebend of St. Michan's, but his election was set aside as informal, and the presentation for that turn lapsed to the crown. In the same year he was presented by the crown

to the rectory of Raheny, co. Dublin, and in 1813 he also received from the crown the offer of the deanery of Ardagh, which he hesitated to accept, as the appointment would have involved the resignation of his fellowship; but on being appointed deputy professor of divinity, he resigned his fellowship in 1814, and was instituted to the deanery. In 1819 he succeeded Dr. Drought as professor of divinity. In 1823 he resigned the prebend of St. Michael's, and was presented by the dean and chapter to the rectory of St. Mary's, Dublin, which benefice he held until his death. He succeeded in effecting some considerable improvements in the divinity school over which he presided, and was a conscientious parochial minister. He died from a repeated attack of paralysis on 29 March 1829, and was buried, in the same grave with some members of his family, in the old churchyard of Donnybrook, near Dublin, where there is a brief inscription to his memory.

Graves was author of the following, besides separate sermons: 1. 'An Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists,' London, 1798; 2nd edition, improved, Dublin, 1820. 2. 'Hints on a Plan for advancing Religious Education.' 3. 'Lectures on the four last Books of the Pentateuch,' preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, 2 vols., London, 1807; 2nd edition, with large additions, 1815. 4. 'The First Prælection delivered as Professor of Divinity by Richard Graves,' 1815; 2nd edition, with additions, 1820. 5. 'Select Scriptural Proofs of the Trinity, in four Discourses, with Notes and Illustrations,' London, 1819. 6. 'Calvinistic Predestination repugnant to the general tenor of Scripture; in a series of Discourses,' London, 1825; 2nd edition, 1829. 7. 'Sermons on Practical Subjects,' London, 1830. His collected works have been published by his son, Richard Hastings Graves [q. v.], with a memoir, in four octavo volumes, Dublin, 1840. A younger son, Robert James Graves, is also separately noticed.

[Memoir by Richard Hastings Graves, D.D.; Dublin University Calendars; Todd's Catalogue of Dublin Graduates; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, ii. 70, iii. 189–91; Blacker's Brief Sketches of Booterstown and Donnybrook, p. 39.]

B. H. B.

GRAVES, RICHARD HASTINGS (1791–1877), theological writer, son of Richard Graves, dean of Ardagh [q. v.], by his wife Elizabeth Mary Drought, was born in 1791. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1812, M.A. in 1818, and B.D. and D.D. in 1828. He took holy orders and became rector of Brigown in the diocese of Cloyne, being collated to a prebendal stall in 1832. He died on 25 Dec. 1877, aged 86. He prepared for the press, with a memoir, the complete edition of his father's works (1840). His other works were: 1. 'The Homilies Reconsidered in a Letter to Dr. Jebb, Bishop of Limerick.' 2. 'The Arguments for Predestination and Necessity contrasted with the established principles of Philosophical Inquiry,' 1829. 3. 'Daniel's Great Period of Two Thousand and Three Hundred Days discovered and determined in a Dissertation,' 1854. 4. 'Apostolical Confession Overthrown,' 1854. 5. 'A Letter from a Protestant Clergyman to the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of his Parish on the "Letters Apostolic" of Pope Pius IX,' 1855. 6. 'The Terminal Synchronism of Daniel's Two Principal Periods,' 1858. 7. 'Comparative Analysis of the Three Seven-headed Ten-horned Symbols, . . . with Strictures on Faber's Napoleonic Theory and Elliott's Theory of an Eight-headed Beast,' 1869. 8. 'The Church of Ireland: English Menace Answered and Inthralment of the State Averted by Declining a Charter,' 1870.

[Preface to Graves's edition of the works of Dean Richard Graves (1840); Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. i. 327; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

A. V.

GRAVES, ROBERT (1798–1873), line engraver, was born in Tottenham Court Road, London, on 7 May 1798. He was of Yorkshire descent, but his father and grandfather, who bore the same christian name as himself, were printsellers of note in London; the latter died in 1802, the former in 1825. Having manifested a strong predilection for art, he became in 1812 a pupil of John Romney, the line engraver, and at the same time studied in the life school in Ship Yard, Temple Bar. Soon afterwards he turned his attention with much success to executing in pen and ink facsimiles of rare prints by Hollar, Faithorne, Van de Passe, and other engravers, for which he received many commissions from collectors who were unable to obtain the original works. His grandfather also had excelled in the same branch of art. Before long Graves decided to devote the whole of his time to engraving, and among his earliest works were some of the plates in Caulfield's 'Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons from the Revolution in 1688 to the end of the Reign of George II,' London, 1819–20. These were followed by many portraits and vignettes for Dove's 'English Classics' and other works. His first exhibited work, a medallion portrait of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart., after Peter Rouw, appeared in 1824 in the first exhibition of the Society of British Artists,

where other small plates by him appeared until 1830. He engraved some of the portraits of the deans of Westminster for Neale's 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster,' 1818–23, and at a later date the portraits for Burnet's 'History of the Reformation,' 1838. Between 1831 and 1834 he executed the three plates of 'The Enthusiast' and 'Mathematical Abstraction' after Theodore Lane, and 'The Musical Bore,' after Robert W. Buss. For the author's edition of the 'Waverley Novels' he engraved some excellent plates after Sir David Wilkie, Sir Edwin Landseer, Mulready, and others. He also worked for the 'Literary Souvenir,' 'Iris,' 'Amulet,' 'Forget-Me-Not,' and 'Keepsake Français' on plates, after Murillo, Sir David Wilkie, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Rochard, and other painters. In 1836 he was elected an associate engraver of the Royal Academy, in succession to James Fittler [q. v.], and presented as his diploma work the fine portrait of Lord Byron, from the painting by Thomas Phillips, R.A., in the possession of Mr. John Murray. After his election the most important works which he sent to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy were 'The Abbotsford Family,' after Sir David Wilkie, in 1837; 'The Examination of Shakespeare before Sir Thomas Lucy on a charge of Deer-stealing,' and 'A Castaway,' both after Sir George Harvey, in 1839 and 1841; 'The Highland Whiskey Still,' after Sir Edwin Landseer, in 1842; 'The First Reading of the Bible in the Crypt of Old St. Paul's,' after Sir George Harvey, in 1846; 'Lord Nelson,' after Lemuel F. Abbott, in 1847; 'The Baron's Charger,' after J. F. Herring, and 'The Highland Cradle,' after Sir Edwin Landseer, in 1850; 'Cromwell resolving to refuse the Crown,' after C. Lucy, in 1858; 'The Slide,' after Thomas Webster, in 1861; 'The Good Shepherd' and 'The Immaculate Conception,' both after Murillo, in 1863 and 1865; 'The Hon. Mrs. Graham,' after Thomas Gainsborough, in 1866; 'The Blue Boy' (Master Burrell), also after Gainsborough, and 'Mrs. Lloyd,' afterwards Mrs. Peter Beckford, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1868; 'Via Dolorosa,' after Raphael (or Cima da Conegliano?), in 1869; 'Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire,' and 'Mrs. Beaufoy,' both after Gainsborough, in 1870 and 1872. He also exhibited several plates engraved for the 'Art Journal,' including 'Haidee, a Greek Girl,' and 'The Sisters,' after Sir Charles L. Eastlake; 'The Princess Amelia,' after Sir Thomas Lawrence; 'The Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg,' after F. Winterhalter; 'The Princesses Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, daughters of George III,' after John Singleton Copley; 'The Origin of the Harp,' after Maclise; and 'Paolo and Francesca da Rimini,' after Sir John Noel Paton. His last finished plate was a portrait of Charles Dickens, after W. P. Frith, for John Forster's 'Life' of the great novelist; but he left unfinished a plate after Gainsborough's portrait of 'Lady Bowater,' which was completed by James Stephenson. 'His plates generally,' writes an art critic, 'are characterised more by their refinement and delicacy —and in these qualities they can scarcely be surpassed—than by any remarkable vigour of line; his best subject plate is undoubtedly "The Whiskey Still."'

Graves died of paralysis at 20 Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, London, on 28 Feb. 1873, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. There are three portraits of him: one by Robert W. Buss, which was engraved in mezzotint by his only pupil, John Richardson Jackson; another, by John Miller, which was lithographed by Thomas Fairland; and a third, by his younger son, Frederick P. Graves.

[Art Journal, 1873, p. 125; Illustrated London News, 8 and 15 March 1873, the latter with portrait; Graphic, 22 March 1873, with portrait; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886–9, i. 596; Sandby's Hist. of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1862, ii. 222–3; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Academy, 1837–73; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of British Artists, 1824–30.] R. E. G.

GRAVES, ROBERT JAMES (1796-1853), physician, third son of Richard Graves, D.D. [q. v.], professor of divinity in Dublin University and dean of Ardagh, descendant of one of Cromwell's colonels, was born in 1796. He went through a complete arts and medical course at Dublin, graduating M.B. there in 1818. He then studied in London, on the continent, and in Edinburgh for three years. His faculty for languages was such that he was taken for a German in Austria, and consequently imprisoned for ten days as a spy. In the Alps Graves, who had good artistic faculties, accidentally met J. M. W. Turner the painter, and they travelled together for months, neither asking the other's name. The crew of a ship in which they were sailing from Genoa to Sicily were about to desert them in a storm, when Graves, though ill, seized an axe and stove in the boat. Then, taking command, he repaired the pumps from the leather of his own boots, and so saved the ship.

Returning to Dublin in 1821 Graves at once took a leading position; he was elected physician to the Meath Hospital, and became one of the founders of the Park Street School of Medicine. In his introductory lecture at

the Meath Hospital in 1821 he boldly avowed that many lives were annually lost owing to maltreatment by doctors, praised the continental methods of clinical instruction, and censured the coarse language used to hospital patients by Irish medical men. He required the advanced students to take charge of, observe, and report on special patients; and, though his new plan was opposed, it was justified by the success of pupils and the growth of the school. Having been elected a fellow of the Irish College of Physicians, he was subsequently appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in it, and gave lectures, chiefly physiological. From 1828 to 1836 he wrote many physiological essays in the 'Dublin Journal of Medical Science,' which he helped to found, and of which he was one of the editors until his death. In 1843 his 'Clinical Lectures' were published, and he was president of the Irish College of Physicians in 1843 and 1844. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1849. He was an energetic worker, corresponded with old pupils all over the world, and wrote largely for periodical literature on miscellaneous subjects, at one time doing the literary work of a poor patient. His work shortened his life, and he died after a long illness from a disease of the liver on 20 March 1853.

Graves's permanent reputation chiefly rests upon his 'Clinical Lectures,' respecting which Trousseau, the great French physician, in a letter to the French translator, said that he had read it again and again, and had become inspired by it in his teaching. He refers to the European reputation of many of the lectures. One of Graves's greatest reforms was the substitution of adequate nourishment and stimulants for the old lowering treatment in cases of fever. Graves, telling his students that his success in some cases of typhus was 'the effect of our good feeding,' suggested for his own epitaph 'He fed fevers.' Trousseau termed him a therapeutist full of resources, a perfect clinical teacher, an attentive observer, and a profound philosopher. He was quick to apply the discovery of reflex action by Marshall Hall [q. v.] to the diseases of the nervous system. In his papers on cholera, embodied in his 'Clinical Lectures,' he gave a history of its progress, and he urged the formation of a complete network of medical observatories to record especially the rise, progress, and character of diseases. He held strongly the belief that typhus and typhoid fevers are not distinct. As a lecturer his style was massive, nervous, forcible, and earnest. He was sarcastic at times in defence of truth, but warm-hearted and sensitive, showing lasting gratitude for the smallest kindness. In person he was tall and dark-complexioned. His bust by Hogan is in the Irish College of Physicians; a statue of him by Joy was unveiled in the hall of the college on 19 Dec. 1877.

Graves wrote: 1. 'Clinical Lectures, 1834–1835, 1836–7,' Philadelphia, 1838. 2. 'A System of Clinical Medicine,' 1843. 3. 'Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine,' 1848; 2nd edition, 2 vols., edited by J. M. Neligan; republished by the New Sydenham Society, 1884; French translation, translated and annotated by Dr. Jaccoud, 1862. 4. 'Studies in Physiology and Medicine,' edited by Dr. W. Stokes, 1863, a very interesting volume of miscellaneous essays which appeared in various periodicals.

[The Life and Labours of Graves, by W. Stokes, prefixed to Studies in Physiology and Medicine, 1863; Dublin Journal of Medical Science, 1878, lxv. 1–12; Medical Times and Gazette, 1854, viii. 1–5.] G. T. B.

GRAVES, SAMUEL (1713–1787), admiral, fourth son of Samuel Graves, was first cousin of Thomas, first lord Graves [q. v.], and uncle of Sir Thomas Graves, K.B. [q. v.] He was born on 17 April 1713, was made a lieutenant in 1739, and served in the expedition to Cartagena in 1741 on board the Norfolk, commanded by his uncle, Captain Thomas Graves (*d.* 1755). He was promoted in 1743 by Sir Chaloner Ogle to the command of the Bonetta sloop at Jamaica; and in 1744 was posted to the Ripon's Prize, which he commanded in the West Indies till 1747, when he was moved into the Enterprise. In 1756 he was appointed to the Duke, from which he was moved into the St. Albans, then into the Princess Amelia, and afterwards into the Barfleur; this last he commanded in the expedition to Basque Roads, under Hawke, in the summer of 1757, and in the grand fleet, under Anson, in the summer of 1758. In 1759 he was again in the Duke, and in her, on 20 Nov., took part in the battle of Quiberon Bay. He continued to command the Duke till his promotion to be rear-admiral in October 1762. In October 1770 he was advanced to be vice-admiral, and in 1774 was appointed commander-in-chief on the North American station. In July he arrived at Boston to perform perhaps the most ungracious duty that has ever fallen to the lot of a naval officer, embarrassed, besides, by the want of exact instructions and of adequate force. The only addition to his instructions beyond those usual in time of peace was an order to carry out the 'Boston Port Bill,' and his ships were all

manned on the lowest peace establishment. To carry out the rigour of the 'Boston Port Bill' without a due number of small craft, well manned and armed, was impossible; but of such there were none on the station. The sloops of war were most inefficient, and the country vessels that were taken up by the admiral were able to irritate but not to coerce. It is thus not to be wondered at that during the period of Graves's command the insurrection continued to gather strength, or that an incapable government at home should gladly make Graves responsible for the hopeless state of affairs. No charge was made against him, nor was he directly blamed; but he was guilty of not succeeding under circumstances amid which success was impossible, and on 27 Jan. 1776 he was superseded from his command. He had no further service, for though in September 1777 he was offered the command at Plymouth, he angrily declined it, at the same time signifying his readiness to accept any active employment. On 29 Jan. 1778 he was advanced to be admiral of the blue, became admiral of the white on 8 April 1782, and died at his seat at Hembury Fort, near Honiton, on 8 March 1787.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. v. 301; Addit. MSS. 14038–9; official correspondence in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

GRAVES, THOMAS, Lord Graves (1725?–1802), admiral, second son of Rear-admiral Thomas Graves (*d.* 1755) of Thanckes in Cornwall, entered the navy at an early age under the care of Commodore Medley, and afterwards in the Norfolk, commanded by his father, was present in the unsuccessful expedition against Cartagena in 1741. From the West Indies the Norfolk was sent into the Mediterranean, and on 25 June 1743 Graves was made lieutenant into the Romney of 50 guns, in which he was present in the notorious action off Toulon on 11 Feb. 1743–4. In 1746 he was a lieutenant of the Princessa, with Admiral Richard Lestock [q. v.], in the expedition against L'Orient, and, on the admiral's death, was appointed to the Monmouth, with Captain Harrison. In her he was present in Anson's action off Cape Finisterre, and Hawke's action in the Bay of Biscay (3 May, 14 Oct. 1747). In 1751 he went out to the coast of Africa in the Assistance with Commodore Buckle, and afterwards with Commodore Stepney. On his return in 1754 he was promoted to the command of the Hazard sloop, and the following year, 8 July 1755, was posted to the Sheerness, a 20-gun frigate, in which he continued to be employed on the home station and the coast of France. In this ship, on the night of 26 Dec. 1756, he met a large French ship, which he and all his officers concluded to be a ship of the line; in the morning she was still in sight, and shortened sail, offering the Sheerness battle, which Graves, still supposing her to be a ship of the line, refused. The admiralty, on the affair being reported, came to the conclusion that she was rather a homeward-bound East Indiaman, and that Graves ought to have engaged her. They therefore ordered him to be tried by a court-martial, which, on 27 Jan. 1757, decided that he ought to 'have attempted to discover her force by going down and engaging her;' that he had not 'avoided coming to action through negligence, disaffection, or cowardice;' that he did not 'fall under any part of the 10th, 12th, or 13th articles of war;' but 'that his offence was owing to an error in judgment;' that he fell under the 36th article of war; and sentenced him to be publicly reprimanded by the president (*Minutes of the Court-Martial*). Now the 36th article was to the effect that all crimes not specially mentioned, and for which no punishment was directed, should be punished according to the laws and customs used at sea. The case, of no great consequence in itself, derives a peculiar interest from the fact that this sentence was passed at Plymouth on the very same day as, at Portsmouth, Admiral John Byng [q. v.] was condemned to death under the 12th article; for it has frequently been argued that the court at Portsmouth wished to bring Byng in guilty of an error in judgment; but were, by the articles of war, unable to do so. The sentence on Graves proves this contention to be erroneous, and that a court-martial clearly understood the difference between 'negligence' under the 12th article and an 'error in judgment' under the 36th.

In January 1758 Graves was appointed to the Unicorn of 28 guns, attached to the grand fleet under Anson, and in the following year to the squadron under Rear-admiral Rodney, at the bombardment of Havre de Grace. From September 1760 to May 1761 he had temporary command of the Oxford; he was then appointed to the Antelope of 50 guns, and sent out in charge of convoy to Newfoundland, where, in the summer of 1762, he assisted in repelling an attack of the French under M. de Ternay. In November 1764 he was appointed captain of the Téméraire, guardship at Plymouth, and from her, in January 1765, was sent on special service to the coast of Africa, with a broad pennant in the Edgar. On his return in August he resumed the command of the Téméraire,

which he held for the two following years. On the dispute with Spain in 1770 he was appointed to the Cambridge of 80 guns. In 1773 he had command of the Raisonnable in the Channel, and in 1776 of the Nonsuch. In 1778 he was moved into the Conqueror, one of the squadron which went out with Vice-admiral Byron to North America, and afterwards to the West Indies, from which station Graves was recalled early in the following year, on his promotion to flag rank. On his return to England, he hoisted his flag on board the London in the Channel fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy; and in 1780 sailed for North America in command of a reinforcement of six ships of the line, with which he joined Arbuthnot in July, and on 16 March 1781 took part in the action off the mouth of the Chesapeake [see ARBUTHNOT, MARRIOT]. On Arbuthnot's resigning the command in the following July, Graves remained as commander-in-chief. This squadron was not more than equal to that of the French at Rhode Island, and he had been given vaguely to understand that De Grasse might at any moment appear with a part or even the whole of the West Indian fleet. In this state of uncertainty, hearing of some reinforcements from Europe expected by the French squadron at Rhode Island, he went for a cruise off Boston, and on his return to New York on 18 Aug. found that a letter from Rodney, announcing that part of the enemy's fleet was reported to be destined for North America, had been intercepted by the French cruisers. Great stress has been laid on the miscarriage of this despatch; but, in fact, it conveyed no new intelligence, and was too vague to be of any service. Several of his ships were in immediate need of refitting, and this was going on when, on 28 Aug., De Grasse, with fourteen ships of the line, arrived on the coast, from the West Indies. Almost at the same time Graves had news that the French squadron had left Rhode Island. He conjectured that it had gone south, and resolved to follow. Some of his ships were not ready, but with five he crossed the bar on the 31st, and the fleet, thus consisting of nineteen sail of the line, put to sea. On the 30th De Grasse, with twenty-eight ships of the line, had anchored inside the Chesapeake, and there he was still lying when, on 5 Sept., the English fleet was sighted in the offing. Leaving four ships inside to co-operate with the troops which had been landed, and to guard the entrance of James River, the French fleet of twenty-four ships of the line put to sea, drawing out as they did so into line of battle towards the east. It was then only that Graves was aware that the enemy before him was something more than the Rhode Island squadron. The odds against him were very great, and he had neither the genius to redress the balance, nor the confidence to depart from the formal order of the fighting instructions with the risk of being shot if he failed. He formed his line also towards the east, nearly parallel to that of the enemy, and ran down to engage in the prescribed manner. The line became oblique, the rear did not get into action at all, and the van, after being engaged in succession by the whole French line, was disabled, while the French, reforming to leeward, waited a renewal of the attack. This the English fleet was in no condition to make: the French would not assume the offensive; on 10 Sept. they returned to their anchorage within the Chesapeake, and Graves went back to New York.

Cornwallis was now blocked up in his position at York and Gloucester [see CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, first marquis], and the situation was one of extreme peril. It was obviously necessary that he should be relieved, but the fleet under Graves was not equal to the task. On 24 Sept. a reinforcement of three ships arrived under Rear-admiral Robert Digby [q. v.], and with them an order to Graves to go with the London to Jamaica. It was agreed, however, that in the existing emergency the London could not be spared, and Digby, being junior to Graves, begged him to retain the command till the present operations were brought to an end. On 11 Oct. two more ships arrived from Jamaica; and by the 17th, the fleet, now consisting of twenty-five ships of the line and two of 50 guns, was ready; on the 18th it embarked the general with upwards of seven thousand men, and on the 19th crossed the bar and made sail for the Chesapeake. On this very day Cornwallis surrendered. The relieving force arrived on the 24th, too late to be of any assistance, too weak to attempt any return blow. The French fleet, swelled by the junction of the Rhode Island squadron to thirty-five sail of the line, lay securely at anchor within the Capes, and refused to meet the English outside. To cruise in sight of an unwilling and unapproachable enemy at this advanced season could do no good; Graves therefore returned to New York, where he handed over the command to Digby, and on 10 Nov. sailed in the London for Jamaica.

In the course of the long and angry controversy which afterwards raged on the subject of Cornwallis's surrender, some attempt was made to throw blame on Graves for not having his fleet already within the Chesa-

peake before De Grasse's arrival on the coast. But Graves as well as Clinton believed correctly that New York was the object of the intended attack, and we know now that it was almost of the nature of an accident that the blow fell instead on the post within the Chesapeake (Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, viii. 62–113; *Mémoires de Rochambeau*, ii. 277; Clinton, *Narrative*, p. 17). Had De Grasse found that sufficiently guarded he would certainly have passed on to New York. The causes of the disaster must be looked for, not only in the weakness of the force at Graves's disposal, but in the division of the army, and in other measures entirely beyond Graves's control.

Graves was still at Jamaica when Rodney came in with the fleet after the battle of 12 April 1782; and was ordered to take command of a squadron, consisting principally of the prizes, bound for England. They sailed on 25 July, the craziest squadron perhaps that ever put to sea. Some of them parted company at a very early stage of the voyage, and returned to Port Royal or bore up for Halifax; the rest got into a violent storm in mid-ocean on 16 Sept. when several of them went down, some with all hands. Of nine ships of the line that left Jamaica, two only got to England, and those with much difficulty (*Nautical Magazine*, September 1880, xlix. 719) [see Cornwallis, Sir William; Inglefield, John Nicholson]. The Ramillies of 74 guns, in which Graves had hoisted his flag, was one of those that were lost. She was lying-to on the wrong tack, and was taken aback in a violent and sudden shift of the wind. Her masts went by the board; within a few minutes she was reduced to a mere wreck, the violent straining opened her seams, she filled with water, and all efforts to save her proving vain, she was deserted and blown up on the forenoon of the 21st. Graves himself got on board the Belle merchant ship, in which he arrived safely in Cork harbour on 10 Oct.

On 24 Sept. 1787 Graves was promoted to be vice-admiral, and in the following year was appointed commander-in-chief at Plymouth. On the outbreak of the war with France in 1793, he was appointed to command the Channel fleet in the second post, under Lord Howe; he became admiral on 12 April 1794, and with his flag in the Royal Sovereign had an important share in the success of 1 June. For his conduct on this occasion he was raised to the peerage on the Irish establishment as Baron Graves, received the gold medal and chain, and a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum. He was, however, badly wounded in the right arm, and was obliged to resign his command. He had no further service, and died in February 1802. He married in 1771 Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Mr. William Peere Williams of Cadhay, Devonshire, and left issue three daughters and a son, Thomas North Graves, who succeeded as second baron.

[Official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office; Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 126; Ralfe's Nav. Biog. i. 174; Naval Chronicle (with a portrait), v. 377; Narrative of Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Clinton relative to his conduct . . . in 1781; the copy of this in the British Museum (1061, h. 14 (1)) is bound up with Cornwallis's reply and other interesting pamphlets on this subject; another collection with introduction and notes has been published by Henry Stevens (1888). The article 'Some Account of Admiral Lord Graves' in European Mag. (September 1795), xxviii. 144 (with a portrait), appears by a separate copy in the Brit. Mus. (B. 735 (10)) to be by William Graves, the admiral's elder brother and a master in chancery; its purely personal narrative may therefore be depended on, but its account of affairs in America is far from accurate. See also Two Letters from W. Graves, esq., respecting the Conduct of Rear-admiral Thomas Graves in North America during his accidental Command there for four months in 1781 (privately printed, apparently in 1783).] J. K. L.

GRAVES, Sir THOMAS (1747?–1814), admiral, third son of the Rev. John Graves of Castle Dawson, Ireland, was nephew of Admiral Samuel Graves [q. v.], and first cousin once removed of Admiral Thomas, lord Graves [q. v.] His three brothers all served as captains in the navy, becoming admirals on the superannuated list. Thomas entered the navy at a very early age, and served during the seven years' war with his uncle Samuel on board the Scorpion, Duke, and Venus. After the peace he was appointed to the Antelope with his cousin Thomas, whom he followed to the Edgar, and by whom, in 1765, while on the coast of Africa, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Shannon. It is stated in Foster's 'Peerage' that he was born in 1752, a date incompatible with the facts of his known service: by the regulations of the navy he was bound to be twenty years old at the date of his promotion, and though the order was often grossly infringed, it is highly improbable that he was only thirteen: it may fairly be assumed that he was at least eighteen in 1765. In 1770 he was lieutenant of the Arethusa, and in 1773 was appointed to the Racehorse with Captain Phipps [see Phipps, Constantine John, second Lord Mulgrave] for the voyage of discovery in the Arctic Seas. In the following year he went out to North America with his uncle

Samuel, and was appointed by him to command the Diana, one of the small schooners employed for the prevention of smuggling. She had thirty men, with an armament of four 2-pounders, and on 27 May 1775, being sent from Boston into the Charles river, was attacked by a large force of insurgents, whose numbers swelled till they reached a total of something like two thousand men, with two field-pieces. It fell calm, and towards midnight, as the tide ebbed, the Diana took the ground, and lay over on her side, when the colonial forces succeeded in setting her on fire, and the small crew, after a gallant defence, were compelled to abandon her, Graves having been first severely burnt, as well as his brother John, then a lieutenant of the Preston flagship, who had been sent in one of the Preston's boats to the Diana's support (Beatson, *Nav. and Mil. Mem.* iv. 72). Graves continued after this employed in command of other tenders in the neighbourhood of Boston and Rhode Island till, on the recall of his uncle, he rejoined the Preston and returned to England; but was again sent out to the North American station in the same ship, commanded by Commodore Hotham. In 1779 he was promoted to the command of the Savage sloop on the West Indian and North American stations, and in May 1781 he was advanced to post rank. In the temporary absence of Commodore Affleck [see Affleck, Sir Edmund], he commanded the Bedford in the action of 5 Sept., off the Chesapeake, and continuing afterwards in the Bedford, as Affleck's flag captain, was present in the engagement at St. Kitts on 26 Jan. 1782, and in the actions to leeward of Dominica on 9 and 12 April, in which last the Bedford had a very distinguished part. In the following autumn Graves was appointed to the Magicienne frigate, in which, on 2 Jan. 1783, he fought a very severe action with the French Sybille, a frigate of superior force, but encumbered with a second ship's company which she was carrying to the Chesapeake. Both frigates were reduced to a wreck, and so parted; the Magicienne to get to Jamaica a fortnight later; the Sybille to be captured on 22 Jan. by the Hussar [see Russell, Thomas Macnamara]. During the peace Graves spent much of his time in France, and in the early years of the revolutionary war had no employment. It was not till October 1800 that he was appointed to command the Cumberland of 74 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the orders of Lord St. Vincent. This was only for a few months; for on 1 Jan. 1801 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the white, and in March hoisted his flag on board the Polyphemus of 64 guns, one of the fleet proceeding to the Baltic with Sir Hyde Parker (1739–1807) [q. v.] Graves afterwards shifted his flag to the Defiance, and in her was second in command under Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, 2 April 1801. For his services on this important occasion he received the thanks of parliament, and was nominated by the king a knight of the order of the Bath, with the insignia of which he was formally invested by Nelson on the quarter-deck of the St. George, on 14 June (*Naval Chronicle*, v. 532). Towards the end of July the fleet quitted the Baltic, and on its return to England Graves, who had been in very bad health during the greater part of the campaign, retired from active service. He became a vice-admiral on 9 Nov. 1805, admiral on 2 Aug. 1812, and died at his house near Honiton in 1814. He was twice married, but had issue only one daughter. His portrait by Northcote is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

[Naval Chron. viii. 353 (with an engraved portrait after Northcote); Gent. Mag. lxxxiv. pt. ii. 87; Nicolas's Nelson Despatches, vol. iv. passim (see index at the end of vol. vii., where he is confused with his cousin, the first Lord Graves, a not infrequent error); Foster's Peerage.]

J. K. L.

GRAVESEND, RICHARD DE (*d.*1279), bishop of Lincoln, became dean of Lincoln in 1254, and was treasurer of Hereford previously to 1258 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 488, ii. 31). In September 1254 he, together with the Dean of London, was appointed to carry out the pope's confirmation of the excommunication of the infractors of Magna Charta, and a letter which he addressed to the Bishop of Lichfield on this matter in May 1255 is preserved (*Ann. Burt.* i. 320–3). In July 1258 he was appointed to decide the rights of the abbey of Oseney to the church of St. George-in-the-Castle at Oxford (*Ann. Oseney*, iv. 120). He was elected bishop of Lincoln on 23 Sept. 1258 (Matt. Paris, v. 719; 21 Sept. according to *Oseney*, iv. 121), received the royal assent on 13 Oct. (*Pat. Roll*), and was consecrated by Archbishop Boniface at Canterbury 3 Nov. following (Matt. Paris, v. 721; *Oseney*, iv. 121). He immediately crossed over with the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester to be present at the parliament of Cambray on 6 Nov. in order to negotiate for a peace between England and France (Matt. Paris, v. 720; *Ann. Dunst.* iii. 211). He accompanied King Henry on a similar mission in November of next year (Wykes, iv. 123). During the barons' war he sided with Simon de Montfort, and in 1263, together with the Bishops of London and Lichfield, conducted the negotiations which led to a

temporary peace between the two parties (*Dunst.* iii. 223). He met Montfort for this purpose at Canterbury on 12 July (*Cont.* Gervase, ii. 223, *ex Chron. Dover*, in Cott. MS. Julius D.V.) He was summoned to, but did not attend, the parliament at Winchester in September 1265 (*Waverley*, ii. 366). In 1266, along with other bishops of his party, he was cited to appear before the legate Ottobuoni, who suspended him till he had obtained absolution from the pope (*Dunst.* iii. 240; *Oseney*, iv. 181). Apparently, however, Gravesend did not at once leave England, for, according to the 'Annals of Oseney,' on 22 Jan. 1267 he confirmed the election of William of Sutton as abbat of Oseney, and in the following March appointed John of Oxford abbat of Eynsham (iv. 208, 213). But a little later complaints were made of his being in exile (Rishanger, *Chron.* p. 55), and the 'Oseney Annals' (iv. 181) say that he was several years abroad, but at length obtained grace of the pope, the 'Dunstable Annals' (iii. 247) adding that it was by payment of a large sum of money. During his absence John de Maidenstone had charge of his diocese (*ib.*) Gravesend returned to England in 1269 (*ib.* iii. 248), and on 16 June dedicated the high altar at Oseney (*Oseney*, iv. 227). In November 1274 he confirmed William le Breton as prior of Dunstable (*Dunst.* p. 264). In 1275, on account of his infirmities, the archbishop appointed him a coadjutor (*ib.* iii. 268). There are a few references to him in Peckham's 'Register;' on 19 July 1279 the archbishop directs him to prosecute forgers of apostolic letters (*Reg.* i. 26), and on 21 Sept. bids him desist from troubling the people of his diocese by extortions and sequestrations (*ib.* i. 70). Perhaps the latter may allude to such conduct as his citation of the monks of his diocese to prove their claim to church property in 1259 (*Oseney*, iv. 133), and his ejecting Dunstable priory from Sidlington Church in 1277 (*Ann. Dunst.* iii. 276). Two letters addressed by Adam Marsh to Gravesend have been preserved (*Monumenta Franciscana*, i. 185, 224, Rolls Ser.) Gravesend died 13 Dec. 1279 (*ib.* iii. 282; Wykes, iv. 282), and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Matthew Paris says of him 'vir digne laudabilis nulli videbatur inutilis' (v. 719).

[Matt. Paris; Annals of Burton, Dunstable, Waverley, and Oseney, and Wykes's Chronicle in Annales Monastici; Rishanger's Chronicle; Gervase of Canterbury; Peckham's Registrum; all these are contained in the Rolls Ser.; Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 11; Godwin, De Præsulibus (where he is wrongly called Benedictus), 292, ed. Richardson.] C. L. K.

GRAVESEND, RICHARD de (*d.*1303), bishop of London, was prebendary of Totenhall, and treasurer of St. Paul's for some years before 1278 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 353, 439). He was also archdeacon of Northampton from 1272 to 1280, and in 1275 was prebendary of Sutton in Lincoln Cathedral (*ib.* ii. 56, 216). He was elected bishop of London in 1280 (*Ann. Waverley*, ii. 393), and the royal assent was granted on 9 May; he was consecrated by Archbishop Peckham at Coventry on 11 Aug. in that year, and was enthroned on 1 Oct. (Wykes, iv. 284). There are twenty-three letters to Gravesend printed in Peckham's 'Register' (Rolls Ser.), chiefly relating to matters of administration. Among them may be mentioned two in February and March 1282, directing him to excommunicate Thomas de Cantelupe [q. v.], the bishop of Hereford (Peckham, *Reg.* i. 279, 315). Others relate to a grant of a subsidy to the king in 1283 (*ib.* ii. 486, 508, 536), and to the destruction of all Jewish synagogues in London but one (*ib.* i. 212, ii. 407, 410). There are also two from Gravesend to Peckham: the first, dated 14 Feb. 1282 (*ib.* i. 297), has reference to the negotiations for the release of Amaury de Montfort; Gravesend reports that he had had a conversation with the king, who absolutely refused; the second, dated 5 Feb. 1284, complains that Peckham had taken the case of the rector of Waterfield out of his court; the archbishop replied on 10 Feb. defending his conduct, and a few days later remonstrated with him for infringing the liberties of Canterbury (*ib.* ii. 669, 672, 678). Two other letters from Gravesend are given by Bartholomew Cotton (*Hist. Angl.* pp. 205–293, Rolls Ser.) In 1289 Peckham assigned the dean and treasurer of St. Paul's to be coadjutors to Gravesend. In 1293 Gravesend was sent on an embassy to France, with reference to the attacks made on some French ships by the sailors of the Cinque ports, but failed to appease Philip IV (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* i. 43, Rolls Ser.) In 1297 he was one of the councillors of Prince Edward during the king's absence in France (Trivet, *Ann.* p. 365, Engl. Hist. Soc.) He instituted the office of subdean of St. Paul's in 1290, and directed that the chancellor should read a divinity lecture in the church. He died at Fulham 9 Dec. 1303 (*Ann. Lond.* i. 89, in *Chronicles of Edward I and II*, Rolls Ser.), and in accordance with his will, dated 12 Sept. 1302, was buried in St. Paul's near the tomb of Henry de Sandwich, bishop of London, whom he describes as 'promotor meus.' Gravesend seems to have been a munificent man; besides founding a chantry

in St. Paul's, he left bequests to the poor of London, and for the maintenance of the cathedral fabric. He was also a benefactor of the university of Cambridge, and founder of a Carmelite priory at Maldon in Essex. An inventory of his effects, together with the valuation for the purpose of probate, is preserved in the archives of St. Paul's: the total amount was 3,000*l.*; this inventory contains a list of his books, comprising over eighty volumes, which were valued at 116*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; it is perhaps the earliest priced catalogue extant (*Philobiblon Society, Miscellanies*, ii. 10; paper contributed by Dean Milman). His executors' accounts, together with a copy of his will, were edited for the Camden Society in 1874. A nephew of Gravesend was Stephen de Gravesend, bishop of London [q. v.]; another nephew, Richard de Gravesend (*d.* 1329), was archdeacon of London in 1294, and treasurer of St. Paul's from 1310 to 1329, and also held the prebend of Chiswick (Le Neve, ii. 320, 353, 377).

[Authorities quoted; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 15, 16; Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 183, Richardson's edition; Accounts of Executors of R. de Gravesend and T. de Burton (Camd. Soc.); Milman's Annals of St. Paul's, pp. 66, 67.]

C. L. K.

GRAVESEND, STEPHEN de (*d.* 1338), bishop of London, was probably a son of Sir Stephen de Gravesend, and was nephew of Richard de Gravesend, bishop of London [q. v.], who appointed him one of his executors and left him a copy of the Bible in thirteen volumes, and a copy of the decretals (*Philobiblon Society, Miscellanies*, ii. 10). He can hardly be the Stephen de Gravesend who held the prebend of Chamberlainwood from 1271 to 1275, but was rector of Stepney in 1303 (his uncle's will), canon of St. Paul's in 1313, and a little later held the prebend of Wenlakesbarn. He was elected bishop of London on 11 Sept. 1318 (*Annales Paulini*, i. 283), was confirmed at Peterborough on 3 Nov., consecrated at Canterbury by Walter Reynolds on 14 Jan. 1319, and enthroned on 30 Sept. following (*ib.* i. 284). Next year he resisted the archbishop's visitation and appealed to the pope, but he was at last obliged to submit. In October 1320 he was sent to negotiate with Thomas of Lancaster, but was detained by illness at Northampton, and did not return till 6 Feb. 1321 (*ib.* i. 290–1). He was one of the envoys sent next October by the barons to the king, who was then besieging Lord Badlesmere's castle of Leeds in Kent (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* i. 160; Murimuth, p. 34), but was present in the convocation held at London in December, when the decree against the Despensers was annulled (*Ann. Paul.* i. 300). So far he would seem to have been opposed to the court, for in June 1323 he was censured by the king for allowing people to believe that miracles were wrought by a picture of Thomas of Lancaster in St. Paul's Cathedral (*Fœdera*, iii. 1033). But henceforward he appears as a consistent supporter of Edward II, and in October 1326 was one of the bishops who joined in an endeavour to mediate between the king and queen (Dene's 'Historia Roffensis,' in *Anglia Sacra*, i. 366). The Londoners plotted to kill him, along with Bishop Stapledon of Exeter, but he escaped and joined the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Carlisle in resisting them (*ib.*) For a time Gravesend refused to take the oaths of fealty to Edward III, but assisted at his coronation (*Ann. Paul.* i. 324). His sympathies were shown by his taking part with the Earls of Lancaster and Kent in 1328, when he was one of the envoys sent to the king to treat for peace (*ib.* i. 344), and by his joining in the Earl of Kent's plot in 1330, when he was for a time imprisoned (Murimuth, p. 60, and appendix, p. 255, where the text of Kent's confession implicating Gravesend is given). After this he had little to do with politics, although in August 1335, and again in December 1336, he was appointed one of the deputies to represent the king in councils to be held in London (*Fœdera*, iv. 658, 721). On Reynolds's death in 1327 Gravesend was involved in a dispute with the monks of Canterbury, who claimed to appoint the official who was to exercise jurisdiction during the vacancy, without reference to him as dean of the province, but they eventually had to submit. In July 1329 Gravesend summoned a meeting at St. Paul's and excommunicated Lewis of Bavaria and his antipope Nicholas (*Ann. Paul.* i. 345). About the same time he extended his protection to Hamo of Chigwell, formerly mayor of London, who was excused of extortion but claimed to be a clerk (*ib.* i. 346; *Ann. Lond.* i. 245–6). There are three letters in the 'Litteræ Cantuarienses' which refer to Gravesend: two relate to the church of St. Dunstan (i. 77, 78), and the third to a falcon of his which had been captured by a tenant of Canterbury (i. 472). A letter written by him in 1330 on behalf of Simon Mepeham, archbishop of Canterbury, is preserved by Thorn (Twysden, *Scriptores Decem*, 2045). Gravesend died at Stortford in the rector's house on 8 April 1338 (*Ann. Paul.* i. 367; Murimuth, p. 86), and was buried at St. Paul's, 27 May (*Chron. S. Paul*, p. 55, Camd. Soc.), near his uncle's tomb, according to the directions in his will, dated 29 Feb. 1338.

[Annales Paulini and Annales Londonienses in Chronicles of Edw. I and II, Adam Murimuth, Litteræ Cantuarienses, all in Rolls Series; Rymer's Fœdera, original ed.; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 366–7; Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 290; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 17, 133; Milman's Annals of St. Paul's, pp. 70–2.] C. L. K.

GRAVET, WILLIAM (*d.* 1599), divine, a native of Buckinghamshire, was matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in November 1554, proceeded B.A. in 1557–1558, and in 1558 was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall. He commenced M.A. in 1561. On 8 Oct. 1566 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre in London, on the presentation of the queen. On 28 July 1567 he was collated to the prebend of Willesden in the church of St. Paul. He attended at the deathbed of Roger Ascham. In 1569 he proceeded B.D. On 3 Dec. in that year he was instituted to the rectory of Little Laver in Essex, on the presentation of John Collyer. He also held the rectory of Bradfield in Berkshire. In 1582 he is mentioned as a fit person to confer with seminary priests and jesuits. In Trinity term 1597 he was defendant in an action for slanderously charging one John Rogers with being a witch and a sorcerer. He died shortly before 5 March 1598–9. He is author of: 1. 'Sermon at S. Paul's Cross, 18 Aug. 1566, on 1 Cor. xii. 1 seq.' 2. 'A Short Catechism for the use of some in S. Pulcre's parish,' 1575 (anon.) 3. 'A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse, 25 June 1587, intreating of the Holy Scriptures and the use of the same,' 8vo, London, 1587. If Martin Mar-Prelate is to be credited, Gravet was notoriously addicted to excessive drinking.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 268, 550.] G. G.

INDEX

TO

THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

PAGE

Glover, Boyer (*fl.* 1758–1771) . . . 1
Glover, Charles William (1806–1863) . . 1
Glover, Edmund (1813 ?–1860) . . . 1
Glover, George (*fl.* 1625–1650) . . . 2
Glover, Jean (1758–1801) 2
Glover, John (1714–1774) 2
Glover, John (1767–1849) 3
Glover, Sir John Hawley (1829–1885) . . 4
Glover, Mrs. Julia (1779–1850) . . . 4
Glover, Moses (*fl.* 1620–1640) . . . 6
Glover, Richard (1712–1785) 6
Glover, Robert (*d.* 1555) 7
Glover, Robert (1544–1588) 7
Glover, Stephen (*d.* 1869) 8
Glover, Stephen (1812–1870) 8
Glover, William Howard (1819–1875) . . 9
Glyn, George Grenfell, second Baron Wolverton (1824–1887) 9
Glyn, Isabella Dallas (1823–1889) . . . 10
Glyn, Sir Richard Carr (1755–1838) . . 10
Glyn, William (1504 ?–1558) 11
Glynn, John (1722–1779) 12
Glynn, Robert, afterwards Clobery (1719–1800) 13
Glynne, Sir John (1603–1666) . . . 15
Glynne, Sir Stephen Richard (1807–1874) . 18
Goad, George (*d.* 1671) 18
Goad, John (1616–1689) 18
Goad, Roger, D.D. (1538–1610) . . . 19
Goad, Thomas, D.D. (1576–1638) . . . 20
Goad, Thomas (*d.* 1666) 21
Goadby, Robert (1721–1778) 22
Gobban Saer, or the Artificer (*fl.* 7th cent.) . 22
Godbolt, John (*d.* 1648) 23
Godby, James (*fl.* 1790–1815) . . . 23
Goddam or Woodham, Adam (*d.* 1358) . . 23
Goddard, George Bouverie (1832–1886) . . 24
Goddard, John (*fl.* 1645–1671) . . . 24
Goddard, Jonathan, M.D. (1617 ?–1675) . 24
Goddard, Thomas (*d.* 1783) 26
Goddard, William (*fl.* 1615) 27
Goddard, William Stanley, D.D. (1757–1845) 27
Godden, *vere* Tylden, Thomas, D.D. (1624–1688) 28
Godel, William (*fl.* 1173) 29
Goderich, Viscount. See Robinson, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon (1782–1859).
Godfrey of Malmesbury (*fl.* 1081) . . . 29
Godfrey of Winchester (*d.* 1107) . . . 30
Godfrey or Godfrey-Hanckwitz, Ambrose (*d.* 1741) 30

PAGE

Godfrey, Ambrose, the younger (*d.* 1756). See under Godfrey or Godfrey-Hanckwitz, Ambrose.
Godfrey, Arabella. See Churchill, Arabella.
Godfrey, Boyle (*d.* 1756 ?). See under Godfrey or Godfrey-Hanckwitz, Ambrose.
Godfrey, Sir Edmund Berry (1621–1678) . 31
Godfrey, John (*fl.* 1747). See under Godfrey or Godfrey-Hanckwitz, Ambrose.
Godfrey, Michael (*d.* 1695) 35
Godfrey, Richard Bernard (*b.* 1728) . . 35
Godfrey, Thomas (1736–1763) . . . 35
Godham, Adam (*d.* 1358). See Goddam.
Godiva or Godgifu (*fl.* 1040–1080) . . . 36
Godkin, James (1806–1879) 38
Godley, John Robert (1814–1861) . . . 38
Godmond, Christopher (*fl.* 1840) . . . 39
Godolphin, Francis, second Earl of Godolphin (1678–1766) 39
Godolphin, Henry (1648–1733) . . . 40
Godolphin, John (1617–1678) 41
Godolphin, Mrs. Margaret (1652–1678) . . 41
Godolphin, Sidney (1610–1643) . . . 42
Godolphin, Sidney, first Earl of Godolphin (1645–1712). 42
Godolphin, Sir William (1634 ?–1696) . . 46
Godric (1065 ?–1170) 47
Godsalve, Edward (*d.* 1568 ?) 49
Godsalve, Sir John (*d.* 1556) 49
Godwin or Godwine (*d.* 1053) 50
Godwin, Mrs. Catherine Grace (1798–1845) . 55
Godwin, Edward William (1833–1886) . . 55
Godwin, Francis, D.D. (1562–1633) . . 56
Godwin, George (1815–1888) 58
Godwin, Sir Henry Thomas (1784–1853) . 59
Godwin, Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797) 60
Godwin, Morgan (*fl.* 1685) 62
Godwin, Thomas (1517–1590) . . . 62
Godwin, Thomas, D.D. (*d.* 1642) . . . 63
Godwin, William, the younger (1803–1832) . 64
Godwin, William, the elder (1756–1836) . 64
Godwin-Austen, Robert Alfred Cloyne (1808–1884) 68
Goetz, John Daniel (1592–1672). See Getsius.
Goffe. See also Gough.
Goffe or Gough, John, D.D. (1610 ?–1661) . 69
Goffe or Gough, Stephen, D.D. (1605–1681) . 69
Goffe or Gough, Thomas (1591–1629) . . 70
Goffe or Gough, William (*d.* 1679 ?) . . 71

PAGE
Goldar, John (1729–1795) 73
Goldesburg, Goldesborough, or Gouldsborough, John (1568–1618) 73
Goldicutt, John (1793–1842) 73
Goldie or Goudie, John (1717–1809) . . 74
Golding, Arthur (1536 ?–1605 ?) . . . 75
Golding, Benjamin, M.D. (1793–1863) . . 77
Golding, Richard (1785–1865) . . . 77
Goldman, Rev. Francis (*d.* 1689). See Gouldman.
Goldney, Philip (1802–1857) 78
Goldsborough, Godfrey, D.D. (1548–1604) . 79
Goldsborough, Sir John (*d.* 1693) . . . 79
Goldsborough, Richard (1821–1886) . . 80
Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind (1821–1887). See Lind.
Goldsmid, Abraham (1756 ?–1810) . . 80
Goldsmid, Anna Maria (1805–1889). See under Goldsmid, Sir Isaac Lyon.
Goldsmid, Benjamin (1753 ?–1808). See under Goldsmid, Abraham.
Goldsmid, Sir Francis Henry (1808–1878) . 81
Goldsmid, Henry Edward (1812–1855) . . 82
Goldsmid, Sir Isaac Lyon (1778–1859) . . 83
Goldsmith, Francis (1613–1655) . . . 84
Goldsmith, Hugh Colvill (1789–1841) . . 84
Goldsmith, Lewis (1763 ?–1846) . . . 85
Goldsmith, Oliver (1728–1774) . . . 86
Goldstuecker, Theodor (1821–1872) . . 95
Goldwell, James (*d.* 1499) 96
Goldwell, Thomas (*d.* 1585) 97
Goldwin or Golding, John (*d.* 1719) . . 99
Golightly, Charles Pourtales (1807–1885) . 100
Gomersall, Robert (1602–1646 ?) . . . 101
Gomm, Sir William Maynard (1784–1875) . 101
Gomme, Sir Bernard de (1620–1685) . . 103
Gompertz, Benjamin (1779–1865) . . . 104
Gompertz, Lewis (*d.* 1861) 105
Gondibour or Goudibour, Thomas (*fl.* 1484) . 105
Gonell, William (*d.* 1546 ?) 106
Gonvile, Edmund (*d.* 1351) 106
Gooch, Benjamin (*fl.* 1775) 107
Gooch, Sir Daniel (1816–1889) . . . 107
Gooch, Robert, M.D. (1784–1830) . . . 108
Gooch, Sir Thomas, D.D. (1674–1754) . . 109
Good, John Mason (1764–1827) . . . 110
Good, Joseph Henry (1775–1857) . . . 111
Good, Thomas (1609–1678) 112
Good, Thomas Sword (1789–1872) . . . 112
Good, William (1527–1586) 113
Goodacre, Hugh (*d.* 1553) 114
Goodal, Walter (1706 ?–1766). See Goodall.
Goodall, Charles, the younger (1671–1689). See under Goodall, Charles, M.D.
Goodall, Charles, M.D. (1642–1712) . . 114
Goodall, Charlotte (*fl.* 1784–1813) . . . 115
Goodall, Edward (1795–1870) . . . 115
Goodall, Frederick Trevelyan (1848–1871) . 116
Goodall, Howard (1850–1874) . . . 116
Goodall, Joseph (1760–1840) 116
Goodall, Samuel Granston (*d.* 1801) . . 116
Goodall, Thomas (1767–1832 ?) . . . 117
Goodall, Walter (1706 ?–1766) . . . 118
Goodall, Walter (1830–1889) 119
Goodcole, Henry (1586–1641) . . . 119
Goode, Francis (1797 ?–1842) 119
Goode, William, the elder (1762–1816) . . 120
Goode, William, D.D., the younger (1801–1868) 120
Gooden, James (1670–1730) 121
Gooden, Peter (*d.* 1695) 121
Goodenough, Edmund (1785–1845) . . 122
PAGE
Goodenough, James Graham (1830–1875) . 122
Goodenough, Richard (*fl.* 1686) . . . 124
Goodenough, Samuel (1743–1827) . . . 124
Goodere, Samuel (1687–1741) 125
Goodford, Charles Old (1812–1884) . . 126
Goodgroome, John (1630 ?–1704 ?) . . . 127
Goodhugh, William (1799 ?–1842) . . . 127
Goodinge, Thomas (1746–1816) . . . 127
Goodman, Cardell or Cardonnell (1649 ?–1699) 128
Goodman, Christopher (1520 ?–1603) . . 128
Goodman, Gabriel (1529 ?–1601) . . . 130
Goodman, Godfrey (1583–1656) . . . 131
Goodman, Sir Stephen Arthur (*d.* 1844) . 134
Goodrich, Richard (*d.* 1562) 134
Goodrich or Goodricke, Thomas, D.D. (*d.* 1554) 135
Goodricke, Sir Henry (1642–1705) . . 136
Goodricke, John (1764–1786) 137
Goodsir, John (1814–1867) 137
Goodson, Richard, the elder (*d.* 1718) . . 139
Goodson, Richard, the younger (*d.* 1741). See under Goodson, Richard, the elder.
Goodsonn, William (*fl.* 1634–1662) . . 140
Goodwin, Arthur (1593 ?–1643) . . . 141
Goodwin, Charles Wycliffe (1817–1878) . . 142
Goodwin, Christopher (*fl.* 1542) . . . 143
Goodwin, Francis (1784–1835) . . . 143
Goodwin, George (*fl.* 1620) 144
Goodwin, James Ignatius (1603 ?–1667) . 144
Goodwin, John (1594 ?–1665) . . . 145
Goodwin, Philip (*d.* 1699) 148
Goodwin, Thomas, D.D. (1600–1680) . . 148
Goodwin, Thomas, the younger (1650 ?–1716 ?). See under Goodwin, Thomas, D.D.
Goodwin or Godwin, Timothy (1670 ?–1729) 150
Goodwin, William, D.D. (*d.* 1620) . . . 150
Goodwyn, Edmund, M.D. (1756–1829) . . 151
Goodyear, Joseph (1799–1839) . . . 151
Googe, Barnabe (1540–1594) 151
Gookin, Daniel (1612 ?–1687) 152
Gookin, Robert (*d.* 1667). See under Gookin, Vincent.
Gookin, Sir Vincent (1590 ?–1638) . . . 154
Gookin, Vincent (1616 ?–1659) . . . 154
Goold, Thomas (1766 ?–1846) 155
Goranus, Gabhran (538–560 ?) . . . 156
Gordon, Sir Adam de (*d.* 1305). See Gurdon.
Gordon, Sir Adam de (*d.* 1333) . . . 156
Gordon, Sir Adam de (*d.* 1402) . . . 157
Gordon, Lord Adam (1726 ?–1801) . . 158
Gordon, Adam Lindsay (1833–1870) . . 158
Gordon, Alexander, third Earl of Huntly (*d.* 1524) 158
Gordon, Alexander (1516 ?–1575) . . . 159
Gordon, Alexander, eleventh or twelfth Earl of Sutherland (1552–1594). See under Gordon, John, tenth or eleventh Earl of Sutherland.
Gordon, Alexander (1587–1654) . . . 161
Gordon, Sir Alexander (1650–1726) . . 162
Gordon, Alexander, second Duke of Gordon (1678 ?–1728) 163
Gordon, Alexander (1692 ?–1754 ?) . . 164
Gordon, Sir Alexander (1786–1815) . . 166
Gordon, Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon (1745 ?–1827) 167
Gordon, Andrew (1712–1751) . . . 167
Gordon, Archibald, M.D. (1812–1886) . . 168
Gordon, Charles, first Earl of Aboyne (*d.* 1681) 168

PAGE
Gordon, Charles, second Earl of Aboyne (*d.* 1702) 168
Gordon, Sir Charles (1756–1835) . . . 168
Gordon, Charles George (1833–1885) . . 169
Gordon, Duke (1739–1800) 176
Gordon, Edward Strathearn, Baron Gordon (1814–1879) 177
Gordon, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland (1765–1839). See Leveson-Gower, Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland.
Gordon, Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon (1794–1864) 177
Gordon, George, second Earl of Huntly (*d.* 1502 ?) 178
Gordon, George, fourth Earl of Huntly (1514–1562) 178
Gordon, George, fifth Earl of Huntly (*d.* 1576) 182
Gordon, George, sixth Earl and first Marquis of Huntly (1562–1636) 186
Gordon, George, second Marquis of Huntly (*d.* 1649) 190
Gordon, George, fourth Marquis of Huntly and first Duke of Gordon (1643–1716) . 194
Gordon, George, first Earl of Aberdeen (1637–1720) 196
Gordon, Lord George (1751–1793) . . . 197
Gordon, George, fifth Duke of Gordon (1770–1836) 198
Gordon, George, ninth Marquis of Huntly (1761–1853) 199
Gordon, George (1806–1879) 200
Gordon, George Hamilton, fourth Earl of Aberdeen (1784–1860) 200
Gordon, George Ross (*fl.* 1832). See under Gordon, William (1770–1820).
Gordon, Henrietta, called Lady Henrietta (*fl.* 1658) 203
Gordon, Sir Henry William (1818–1887) . 204
Gordon, James (1541–1620) 204
Gordon, James, D.D. (1553–1641) . . . 205
Gordon, James, second Viscount Aboyne (*d.* 1649) 206
Gordon, James (1615 ?–1686). . . . 206
Gordon, James (1664–1746) 207
Gordon, James (1762–1825) 208
Gordon, Sir James Alexander (1782–1869) . 208
Gordon, James Alexander (1793–1872) . . 209
Gordon, James Bentley (1750–1819) . . 209
Gordon, Sir James Willoughby (1773–1851) 210
Gordon, Jane, Duchess of Gordon (1749 ?–1812) 210
Gordon, John, tenth or eleventh Earl of Sutherland (1526 ?–1567) 211
Gordon, John, D.D. (1544–1619) . . . 212
Gordon, Sir John, of Lochinvar, first Viscount Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar (1599 ?–1634) 214
Gordon, Sir John (*d.* 1644) 215
Gordon, John, thirteenth or fourteenth Earl of Sutherland (1609–1663) 215
Gordon, John, D.D. (1644–1726) . . . 216
Gordon, John, fifteenth or sixteenth Earl of Sutherland (1660 ?–1733) 217
Gordon, John (1702–1739) 217
Gordon, Sir John Watson- (1788–1864) . . 218
Gordon, Sir John William (1805–1870) . . 219
Gordon, Lord Lewis (*d.* 1754). . . . 219
Gordon, Lucie or Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon (1821–1869) 220
Gordon, Osborne (1813–1883) 221
PAGE
Gordon, Patrick (*fl.* 1615–1650) . . . 222
Gordon, Patrick (1635–1699) 222
Gordon, Pryse Lockhart (*fl.* 1834). . . 224
Gordon, Sir Robert (1580–1656) . . . 224
Gordon, Robert (1580–1661) 226
Gordon, Sir Robert (1647–1704) . . . 227
Gordon, Robert (1665–1732) 227
Gordon, Robert (1687–1764) 228
Gordon, Sir Robert (1791–1847) . . . 228
Gordon, Robert, D.D. (1786–1853) . . . 229
Gordon, Theodore (1786–1845) . . . 229
Gordon, Thomas (*d.* 1750) 230
Gordon, Thomas (1788–1841) 230
Gordon, William (*d.* 1577) 232
Gordon, William (1614–1679) . . . 233
Gordon, William, sixth Viscount Kenmure (*d.* 1716) 234
Gordon, William, D.D. (1728–1807) . . 235
Gordon, William (1770–1820) . . . 235
Gordon, William, M.D. (1800–1849) . . 236
Gordon-Cumming, Roualeyn George (1820–1866). See Cumming.
Gore, Mrs. Catherine Grace Frances (1799–1861) 236
Gore, Sir Charles Stephen (1793–1869) . . 238
Gore, John, Lord Annaly (1718–1784) . . 238
Gore, Sir John (1772–1836) 238
Gore, Montagu (1800–1864) 239
Gore, Thomas (1632–1684) 240
Gorges, Sir Arthur (*d.* 1625) 241
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando (1566 ?–1647) . . 241
Gorham, George Cornelius (1787–1857). . 243
Goring, George, Lord Goring (1608–1657) . 245
Goring, George, Earl of Norwich (1583 ?–1663) 248
Gormanston, Viscounts. See Preston.
Gort, second Viscount (1768–1842). See Vereker, Charles.
Gorton, John (*d.* 1835) 251
Gorton, Samuel (*d.* 1677) 251
Goscelin or Gotselin (*fl.* 1099) . . . 253
Gosford, Lord (1620 ?–1679). See Wedderburn, Sir Peter.
Gosling, Jane (*d.* 1804). See under Gosling, Ralph.
Gosling, Ralph (1693–1758) 254
Gosnold, Bartholomew (*d.* 1607) . . . 254
Gosnold, John (1625 ?–1678) 255
Gospatric or Cospatric, Earl of Northumberland (*fl.* 1067) 255
Goss, Alexander, D.D. (1814–1872) . . 256
Goss, Sir John (1800–1880) 257
Gosse, Emily (1806–1857) 258
Gosse, Philip Henry (1810–1888) . . . 258
Gosselin, Thomas le Marchant (1765–1857) . 260
Gosset, Isaac, the elder (1713–1799) . . 261
Gosset, Isaac, the younger (1735 ?–1812) . 261
Gosset, Matthew (1683–1744). See under Gosset, Isaac, the elder.
Gosset, Montague (1792–1854) . . . 262
Gosson, Stephen (1555–1624) 263
Gosson, Thomas (*fl.* 1598). See under Gosson, Stephen.
Gostlin, John (1566 ?–1626) 265
Gostlin, John (1632–1704) 265
Gostling, John (*d.* 1733) 265
Gostling, William (1696–1777) . . . 266
Gosynhyll, Edward (*fl.* 1560) . . . 266
Goter or Gother, John (*d.* 1704) . . . 267
Gotofrid (13th cent.) See Joffroy.
Gotselin (*fl.* 1099). See Goscelin.
Gott, Joseph (1785–1860) 268

PAGE
Goudie, John (1717–1809). See Goldie.
Goudy, Alexander Porter, D.D. (1809–1858) . 268
Gouge, Robert (1631 ?–1705) 269
Gouge, Thomas (1609–1681) 269
Gouge, Thomas (1665 ?–1700) . . . 271
Gouge, William, D.D. (1578–1653) . . 271
Gough. See also Goffe.
Gough, Alexander Dick (1804–1871) . . 273
Gough, Sir Hugh, first Viscount Gough (1779–1869) 274
Gough, Gowghe, Gowgh, or Gouge, John (*fl.* 1528–1556) 276
Gough, John (*fl.* 1570) 276
Gough, John (1610 ?–1661). See Goffe.
Gough, John (1721–1791) 277
Gough, John (1757–1825) 277
Gough, John Ballantine (1817–1886) . . 278
Gough, Richard (1735–1809) 279
Gough, Stephen, D.D. See Goffe.
Gough, Strickland (*fl.* 1730–1751) . . 282
Gough, Thomas (1591–1629). See Goffe.
Gough, William (*d.* 1679 ?). See Goffe.
Gough, William (1654 ?–1682) . . . 282
Goughe or Goffe, Robert (*d.* 1624). . . 282
Goulburn, Edward (1787–1868) . . . 283
Goulburn, Henry (1813–1843). See under Goulburn, Henry.
Goulburn, Henry (1784–1856) . . . 283
Gould (afterwards Morgan), Sir Charles (1726–1806). 285
Gould, George (1818–1882) 285
Gould, Sir Henry, the elder (1644–1710) . 286
Gould, Sir Henry, the younger (1710–1794) . 286
Gould, James Alipius (1812–1886). . . 287
Gould, John (1804–1881) 287
Gould, Robert (*d.* 1709 ?) 288
Gould, Thomas (1657–1734) 288
Gouldman, Francis (*d.* 1688 ?) . . . 289
Goulston or Gulston, Theodore, M.D. (1572–1632) 289
Goupy, Joseph (*d.* 1763). 290
Goupy, Lewis (*d.* 1747) 290
Gourdon, William (*fl.* 1611) 290
Gourlie, William (1815–1856) . . . 291
Gourney, Sir Mathew (1310 ?–1406) . . 291
Gouter or Gaultier, James (*fl.* 1636) . . 292
Gove, Richard (1587–1668) 293
Gover, Charles E. (*d.* 1872) 293
Gow, Nathaniel (1766–1831) 293
Gow, Niel (1727–1807) 294
Gow, Niel (*d.* 1823). See under Gow, Nathaniel.
Gowan, Thomas (1631–1683) 295
Gower. See also Leveson-Gower.
Gower, Baron. See Leveson-Gower, John (1675–1709).
Gower, Earl. See Leveson-Gower, John (*d.* 1754).
Gower, Sir Erasmus (1742–1814) . . . 295
Gower, Foote (1726 ?–1780) 296
Gower, George (*fl.* 1575–1585) . . . 296
Gower, Henry (*d.* 1347) 296
Gower, Humphrey, D.D. (1638–1711) . . 298
Gower, John (1325 ?–1408) 299
Gower, Richard Hall (1767–1833) . . . 304
Gower, Sir Thomas (*fl.* 1543–1577) . . 305
Gowran, Lord. See Fitzpatrick, Richard (*d.* 1727).
Gowrie, Earls of. See Ruthven.
Grabe, John Ernest (1666–1711) . . . 306
Grace, James (*d.* 1539 ?). See under Pembridge, Christopher.
PAGE
Grace, Mrs. Mary (*d.* 1786 ?) 307
Grace, Richard (1620 ?–1691) 307
Grace, Sheffield (1788 ?–1850) 308
Graddon, Miss, afterwards Mrs. Gibbs (1804–1854 ?) 309
Gradwell, Robert, D.D. (1777–1833) . . 309
Graeme, James (1749–1772) 310
Grafton, Dukes of. See Fitzroy, Augustus Henry, third Duke; Fitzroy, George Henry, fourth Duke; Fitzroy, Henry, first Duke.
Grafton, Richard (*d.* 1572 ?) 310
Graham, Mrs. Catherine. See Macaulay, Catherine (1733–1791).
Graham, Clementina Stirling (1782–1877) . 313
Graham, Dougal (1724–1779) 313
Graham, Sir Fortescue (1794–1880) . . 314
Graham, George (1675–1751) 314
Graham, George (*d.* 1767) 315
Graham, George Farquhar (1789–1867) . . 315
Graham, James, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose (1612–1650) 316
Graham, James, second Marquis of Montrose (1631 ?–1669) 319
Graham, James (1649–1730) 320
Graham, James, fourth Marquis and first Duke of Montrose (*d.* 1742) . . . 322
Graham, James (1676–1746) 323
Graham, James (1745–1794) 323
Graham, James (1765–1811). See Grahame.
Graham, James, third Duke of Montrose (1755–1836) 326
Graham, James (1791–1845) 327
Graham, James, fourth Duke and seventh Marquis of Montrose (1799–1874) . . 327
Graham, James Gillespie (1777 ?–1855) . 328
Graham, Sir James Robert George (1792–1861) 328
Graham, Janet (1723–1805) 332
Graham, Sir John (*d.* 1298) 332
Graham, John, third Earl of Montrose (1547 ?–1608) 333
Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1649 ?–1689) 335
Graham, John (*fl.* 1720–1775) . . . 350
Graham, John (1754–1817) 350
Graham, John (1805–1839) 351
Graham, John (1776–1844) 351
Graham, John (1794–1865) 352
Graham, John Murray (1809–1881) . . 352
Graham, Mrs. Maria. See Callcott, Maria, Lady.
Graham, Patrick (*d.* 1478) 353
Graham, Richard, Viscount Preston (1648–1695) 355
Graham, Richard (*fl.* 1680–1720) . . . 357
Graham, Sir Robert (*d.* 1437) . . . 357
Graham or Grimes, Robert (*d.* 1701) . . 357
Graham, afterwards Cunninghame-Graham, Robert (*d.* 1797 ?) 358
Graham, Sir Robert (1744–1836) . . . 358
Graham, Robert (1786–1845) 358
Graham, Simion (1570 ?–1614). See Grahame.
Graham, Thomas, Lord Lynedoch (1748–1843) 358
Graham, Thomas (1805–1869) 361
Graham, William, seventh Earl of Menteith and first Earl of Airth (1591–1661) . . 363
Graham, William (1737–1801) 364
Graham, William, D.D. (1810–1883) . . 365
Graham-Gilbert, John (1794–1866) . . . 365
Grahame, James (1765–1811). . . . 366
Grahame, Simion (1570 ?–1614) . . . 366

PAGE
Graile, Edmund (*fl.* 1611) 367
Grainger, Edward (1797–1824) . . . 367
Grainger, James, M.D. (1721?–1766) . . 368
Grainger, Richard (1798–1861) . . . 370
Grainger, Richard Dugard (1801–1865) . . 370
Grainger, Thomas (1794–1852) . . . 371
Gramont, Elizabeth, Comtesse de (1641–1708). See Hamilton, Elizabeth.
Gramont, Philibert, Comte de (1621–1707). See under Hamilton, Elizabeth.
Granard, Earls of. See Forbes, Sir Arthur, first Earl; Forbes, George, third Earl; Forbes, George, sixth Earl.
Granby, Marquis of (1721–1770). See Manners, John.
Grandison, Earl and Viscounts of. See Villiers.
Grandison, John (1292?–1369) . . . 371
Grange, Lord. See Erskine, James (1679–1754).
Grange, John (*fl.* 1577) 372
Granger, James (1723–1776) 372
Grant, Alexander (1679–1720) . . . 374
Grant, Sir Alexander (1826–1884) . . . 374
Grant, Sir Alexander Cray (1782–1854) . . 376
Grant, Andrew, M.D. (*fl.* 1809) . . . 376
Grant, Anne (1755–1838) 376
Grant, Anthony, D.C.L. (1806–1883) . . 378
Grant, Charles (1746–1823) 378
Grant, Charles, Lord Glenelg (1778–1866) . 380
Grant, Colquhoun (*d.* 1792) 381
Grant, Colquhoun (1780–1829) . . . 382
Grant, Sir Colquhoun (1764?–1835) . . 383
Grant, David (1823–1886) 384
Grant or Graunt, Edward (1540?–1601) . 384
Grant, Elizabeth (1745?–1814?) . . . 385
Grant, Sir Francis, Lord Cullen (1658–1726) . 385
Grant, Sir Francis (1803–1878) . . . 386
Grant, James (1485?–1553) 387
Grant, James (1706–1778) 388
Grant, James (1720–1806) 388
Grant, Sir James (1738–1811) . . . 389
Grant, James (1743?–1835) 390
Grant, James (1802–1879) 390
Grant, James (1840–1885) 391
Grant, James (1822–1887) 391
Grant, Sir James Hope (1808–1875) . . 392
Grant, James Macpherson (1822–1885) . . 394
Grant, James William (1788–1865) . . 395
Grant, John (*d.* 1528) 396
Grant, John (1568?–1622) 396
Grant, John (1782–1842) 397
Grant, Sir John Peter (1774–1848) . . . 398
Grant, Johnson (1773–1844) 398
Grant, Joseph (1805–1835) 399
Grant, Lilias (*d.* 1643). See under Grant, John (1568?–1622).
Grant, Ludovick (1650?–1716) . . . 399
PAGE
Grant, Malcolm (1762–1831) 400
Grant, Patrick, Lord Elchies (1690–1754) . 400
Grant, Peter (*d.* 1784) 400
Grant, Richard (*d.* 1231) 401
Grant, Sir Robert (1779–1838) . . . 402
Grant, Robert Edmond (1793–1874) . . 402
Grant, Roger (*d.* 1724) 403
Grant, Thomas, D.D. (1816–1870) . . . 403
Grant, Sir Thomas Tassell (1795–1859) . . 404
Grant, William, Lord Prestongrange (1701?–1764) 404
Grant, William (*d.* 1786) 405
Grant, Sir William (1752–1832) . . . 405
Grant, William James (1829–1866) . . 407
Grant, Sir William Keir (1772–1852) . . 407
Grant-Duff. See Duff.
Grantham or Granthan, Henry (*fl.* 1571–1587) 408
Grantham, Thomas (*d.* 1664) 408
Grantham, Sir Thomas (*fl.* 1684) . . . 409
Grantham, Thomas (1634–1692) . . . 410
Grantham, Barons. See Robinson, Thomas, first Baron (*d.* 1770); Robinson, Thomas, second Baron (1738–1786).
Grantley, Baron. See Norton, Fletcher (1716–1789).
Grantmesnil, Barons de. See Hugh (*d.* 1094); Ivo (*fl.* 1100).
Granville. See also Grenville.
Granville, Earls. See Carteret, John (1690–1763); Leveson-Gower, Granville (1773–1846).
Granville, Augustus Bozzi (1783–1872) . . 412
Granville or Grenville, Sir Bevil (*d.* 1706) . 414
Granville or Grenville, George, Lord Lansdowne (1667–1735) 415
Grascome, Samuel (1641–1708?) . . . 417
Grattan, Henry (1746–1820) 418
Grattan, Thomas Colley (1792–1864) . . 425
Gratton, John (1641–1712) 426
Graunt, Edward. See Grant.
Graunt, John (1620–1674) 427
Gravelot, Hubert François (1699–1773) . . 428
Graves, James (1815–1886) 429
Graves, John Thomas (1806–1870) . . 430
Graves, Richard, the elder (1677–1729) . . 431
Graves, Richard, the younger (1715–1804) . 432
Graves, Richard, D.D. (1763–1829) . . 434
Graves, Richard Hastings (1791–1877) . . 435
Graves, Robert (1798–1873) 435
Graves, Robert James (1796–1853) . . 436
Graves, Samuel (1713–1787) 437
Graves, Thomas, Lord Graves (1725?–1802) . 438
Graves, Sir Thomas (1747?–1814) . . . 440
Gravesend, Richard de (*d.* 1279) . . . 441
Gravesend, Richard de (*d.* 1303) . . . 442
Gravesend, Stephen de (*d.* 1338) . . . 443
Gravet, William (*d.* 1599) 444

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